

<b>DECISION-MAKER:</b>	OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE		
<b>SUBJECT:</b>	SAFE CITY PARTNERSHIP ANNUAL REVIEW		
<b>DATE OF DECISION:</b>	15 DECEMBER 2016		
<b>REPORT OF:</b>	CHAIR OF THE SAFE CITY PARTNERSHIP		
<b><u>CONTACT DETAILS</u></b>			
<b>AUTHOR:</b>	<b>Name:</b>	Superintendent Alison Heydari	<b>Tel:</b> 101 ext.724188
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### STATEMENT OF CONFIDENTIALITY

None

### BRIEF SUMMARY

This report provides OSMC with an update on community safety in Southampton and the Safe City Partnership and includes information from the recently completed Community Safety Strategic Needs Assessment.

### RECOMMENDATIONS:

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| (i) | The Committee is requested to consider and note this report. |
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### REASONS FOR REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS

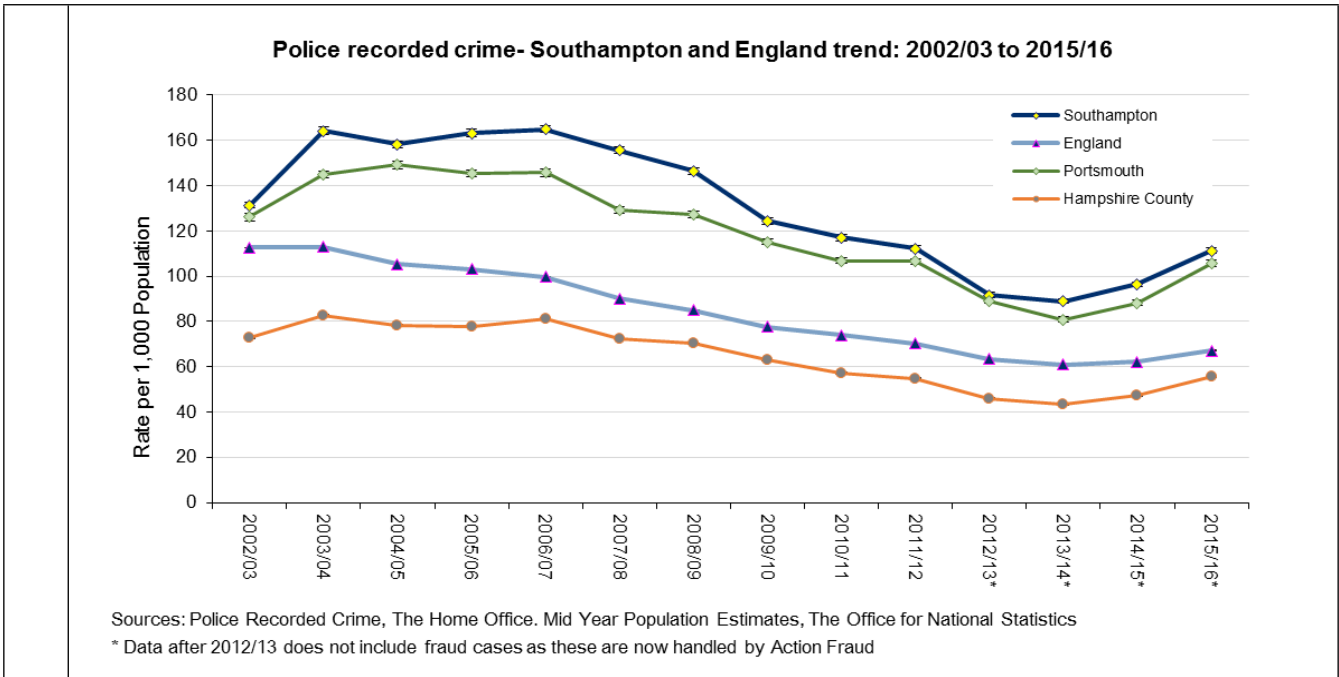
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| 1. | The Chair requested that the OSMC receives an annual update on community safety in Southampton and the Safe City Partnership. |
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### ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND REJECTED

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| 2. | None. |
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### DETAIL (Including consultation carried out)

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|----|---|
| 3. | In 2014, the Southampton Safe City Partnership agreed a three year strategy to be delivered by March 2017. Progress against this strategy is regularly assessed by the Safe City Partnership and monitored in a scorecard (appendix 1). The strategy is also reviewed annually.   |
| 4. | There is a legislative requirement for the Partnership to undertake a Community Safety Needs Assessment each year. This year's Strategic Assessment has recently been completed, and will inform the annual refresh of the Safe City Strategy, and the associated Youth Justice Strategy, both of which will be presented to Cabinet and Council in March 2017. This report provides an overview of the latest available evidence and progress across a range of community safety related issues. |
|    | <b>Increase in recorded crime</b>   |
| 5. | Hampshire Constabulary recorded an 8% increase in crimes in Southampton 2014/15, and a 19% increase in 2015/16. The rise in reported crime is largely driven by crime data integrity improvements by Hampshire Constabulary following an HMIC audit in 2014. This is the first full year of the new recording practices and so this latest increase is not unexpected.  |



6. Similar proportionate increases have been observed in Portsmouth (22%) and Hampshire (20%) confirming that this is likely due to an overall change of reporting across Hampshire Constabulary. The rise in recorded crime has not led to a commensurate rise in calls for service and resident perceptions are that crime levels remain similar to two years ago. However, Southampton continues to have the highest overall crime rate amongst our statistical neighbours at 111 crimes per 1,000 population (compared to the national average 67 per 1,000 population).

**Acquisitive Crime (including Commercial Burglaries)**

7. Following the high levels of domestic burglary reported in the 2015 Strategic Assessment, there have been some notable improvements in 2015/16. There was an 11% fall in Southampton in 2015/16; similar to England. This is largely attributable to a sharp reduction in burglaries from multi-occupancy student premises in areas such as Portwood (60% reduction in 2015/16), as a result of increased neighbourhood patrols, pro-active engagement with the student population and the arrest and remand of one of the most prolific burglars of student premises in February 2015.

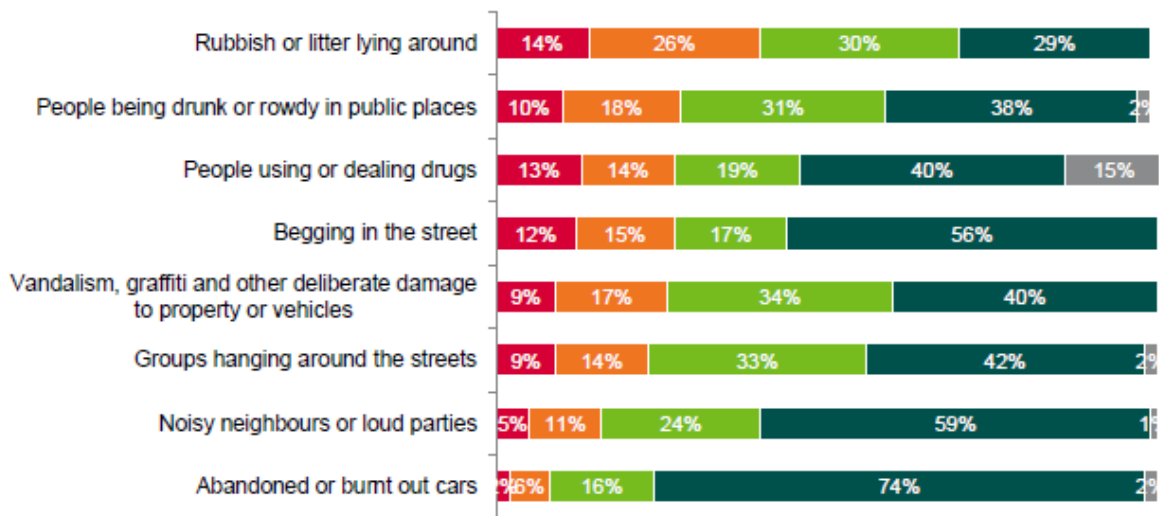
8. In contrast, there was a 12% increase in non-domestic burglaries in Southampton in 2015/16, and has the highest rate amongst comparator areas. In particular, there were significant increases in Bargate, Shirley and Bassett. A number of organised crime groups have been impacting upon the area but serious acquisitive crime is also often committed to fund drug habits. Hampshire Constabulary are addressing this issue with initiatives such as Operation Turbulent where police work with the business community, especially those who have been repeat victims, to encourage them to take precautions and Operation Hawk which focusses on the individuals that cause the most harm to the City in relation to burglaries

**Anti-social behaviour (ASB)**

9. Levels of ASB recorded by Hampshire Constabulary fell by 15% in 2015/16. The 2016 Residents' Survey found the only issues which were perceived as having worsened since 2014 were rubbish or litter lying around and begging in the street (both increases of 3%). Other issues were perceived to be less problematic in 2016 compared to 2014

(-4% for drunk & rowdy/using and dealing drugs; -3% for vandalism). The only issue that has seen no change over the past two years is people having noisy neighbours or loud parties, this has been reported as a problem by a consistent 17% of respondents.

■ A very big problem ■ A fairly big problem ■ Not a very big problem ■ Not a problem at all ■ Don't know/ No opinion



10. ASB has been a priority for Neighbourhood Policing Teams across the city in 2015/16. ASB is strongly linked to deprivation, and Safer Neighbourhood teams regularly communicate and engage with members of the public in more deprived areas. Teams also liaise with existing groups and forums e.g. Weston Community Forum to identify and respond to issues including motor vehicle nuisance and ASB.

**Re-offending**

11. There has been a slight fall in the proportion of reoffenders over the last year (from 26.9% to 26%), but overall rates have remained relatively static over the last decade, in line with the England average.

12. Data about the drivers of criminality continues to show that substance misuse, accommodation and education and training are linked to offending behaviour. Alcohol misuse was an issue for 53% of National Probation Service (NPS) supervised offenders and 40% of Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC) supervised offenders, whilst drug misuse was an issue for 41.8% of NPS and 41.5% of CRC supervised offenders. 56% of NPS and 41.4% of CRC supervised offenders had emotional wellbeing issues linked to their offending behaviour.

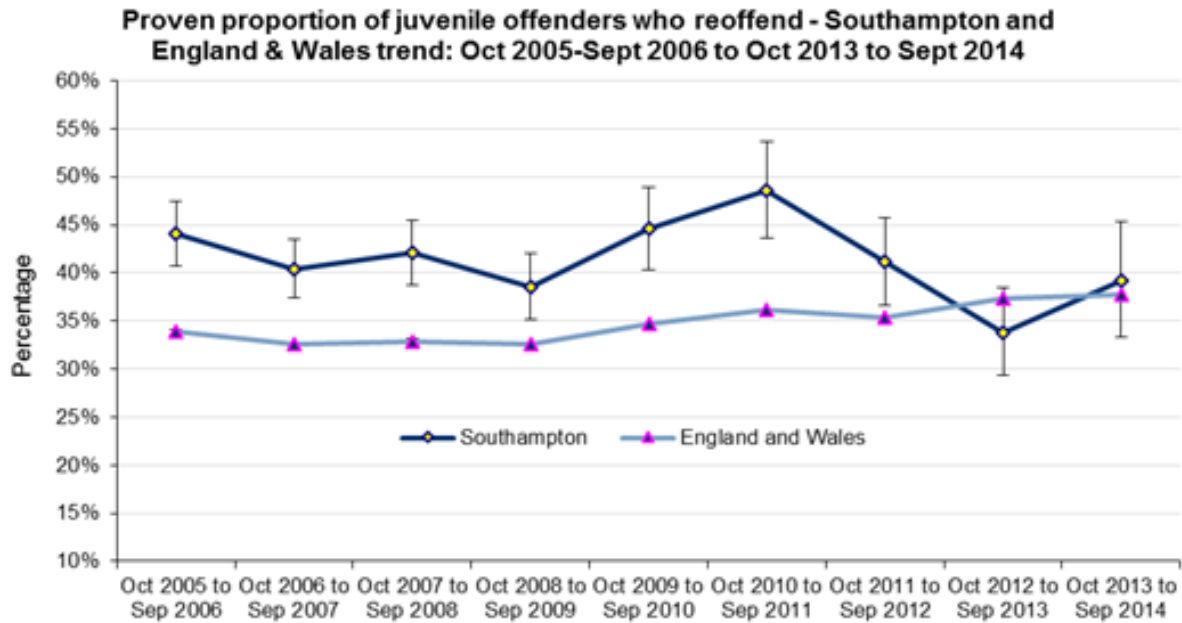
**Youth offending**

13. First-time entrants into the youth justice system in Southampton have decreased by 41% since 2012/13. This reduction is mainly attributable to the introduction of the Joint Decision Making Panel, a scheme with Hampshire Constabulary to divert young people from the criminal justice system and engage them in robust early help intervention. However, rates of first-time entrants remain high when compared to similar areas.

14. The rate of young offenders in custody has also reduced, but remains high when compared to comparator areas. The Youth Offending Service (YOS) has undertaken a review of 18 custodial sentences and identified that one of the principle drivers for custody is lack of compliance by young people with multiple, complex needs.

15. In terms of reoffending amongst young people, the latest data shows that rates in Southampton have increased to 39.2%, which is slightly above the England average of

37.8%. However, in real terms the number of reoffenders has fallen from 148 to 105 over the same period. As the overall cohort has reduced, the remaining young people are more likely to have multiple, complex needs.



Source: Ministry of Justice Proven Re-offending Statistics 28th July 2016

16. There is a wide range of activities being undertaken to support better education, training and employment outcomes for young people including restorative practice in schools, City Deal, Youth Achievement Awards and the Arts Award.

**Domestic Violence and Abuse (DVA)**

17. Southampton has a DVA rate of 68 cases per 10,000 population, over twice the national average and the third highest rate in terms of comparator areas. In the last year there has been a 53% increase in Police recorded domestic violence crimes; compared to a 22% rise recorded last year. There has been a 7% increase in Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) (high risk) cases, with a 2.8% point increase in repeat cases. However, a Hampshire wide review of the MARAC processes and independent advice from SafeLives suggested only 52% of cases in the last year should have been referred to MARAC, which may explain the comparatively high levels recorded in Southampton.

18. The focus on the quality of crime recording following the HMIC audit also means that caution is needed when interpreting trends in police recorded domestic violent crime. Previously, Police officers tended to use their discretion to record incidents, whereas they now record all incidences against all victims as individual crimes. This means that multiple DVA crimes will be recorded where previously there may have only been one. In addition, the number of DVA offences have been impacted by the introduction of two additional notifiable violent crime offences and the increase in reporting of non-recent sexual offences (over six months old).

19. The impact of DVA on children in Southampton is significant with the third highest number of children per MARAC case compared to statistical neighbours. In 2015/16, 30% of MASH referrals were wholly or in part due to domestic violence. Amongst children who have a Child Protection Plan, 77% of cases were flagged to have been

subject to domestic violence.

20. A new MARAC and MASH model commenced operation in June 2016 bringing together adults and children’s cases to achieve a co-ordinated risk reduction plan for the whole family. This model demonstrates extensive commitment by all partners to join up child and adult safeguarding with high risk domestic abuse risk assessments.

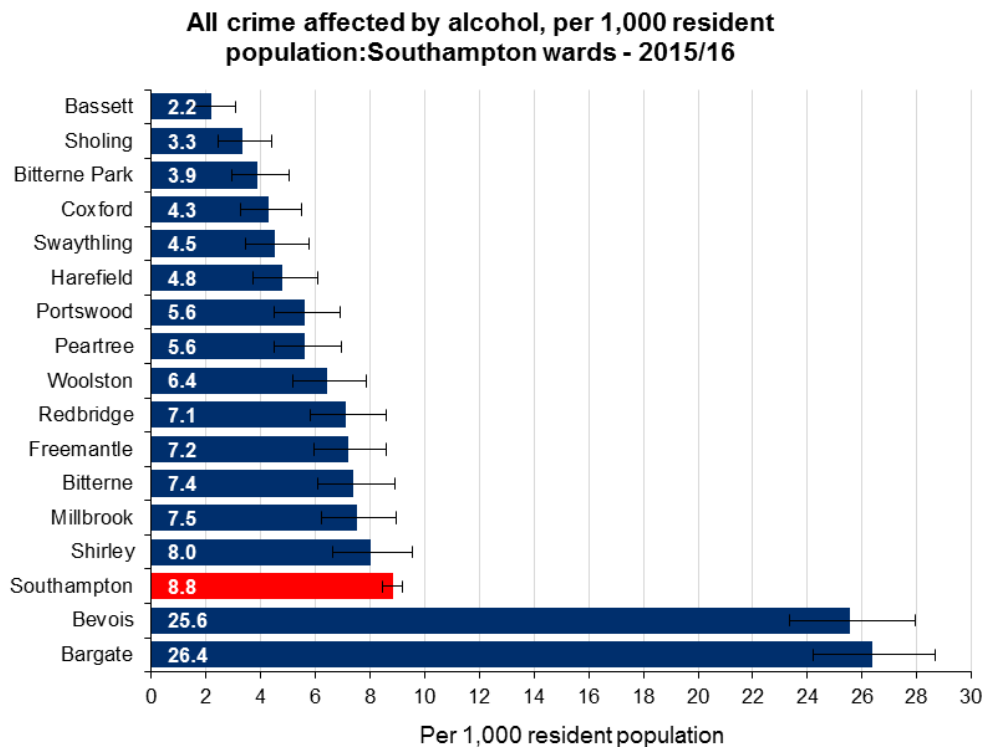
**Sexual Offences**

21 Southampton continues to have a significantly higher rate of recorded sexual offences compared to England in 2015/16 and is second highest in our comparator group. There was a 9% rise in reported rapes and 42% rise in other sexual offences in 2015/16, although this is considerably smaller than the rises reported last year (99% and 63% respectively). 43% of sexual offences recorded in Southampton are non-recent (over 6 months old). The increased disclosure of non-recent offences is thought to be attributable in part to improved risk assessment procedures with domestic abuse victims (1 in 3 of non-recent crimes is domestic in nature), as well as national media publicity surrounding high profile cases such as Operation Yewtree.

22 The Western Sexual Crime Action Plan 2015-2017 is in place to tackle sexual crime. Hampshire Constabulary are working towards completing all actions, for example providing training for Police officers to improve their knowledge around consent issues.

**Alcohol**

23 There are clear links between alcohol and substance misuse and criminality in the city. Just over 2,100 offences were recorded by the Police as being affected by alcohol in 2015/16. This represents a 12.1% increase compared to last year, compared to a 43% increase recorded in 2014/15. The rate is significantly higher in the city centre where licensed premises are concentrated. However, monthly trend analysis shows alcohol-related violent crime levelling off in recent months.



Source: Hampshire Constabulary, Mid Year Population Estimate 2014 ONS

24	Southampton City Council introduced a Late Night Levy from 1 April 2015 and the Late Night Levy Board was established to advise on spending of funds raised. A total of £106,500 was contributed towards Taxi Marshalls, Street Pastors, the I.C.E bus, street cleaning and CCTV operation in the city for 2015/16.
	<b>Drugs</b>
25	There continues to be an issue with drugs supply and associated violence in the city. 708 drug offences were recorded in 2015/16; a 29% fall from the previous year, but this is still significantly higher than the national average. Drug-related violence (DRV) has increased by 12.7% and continues to be a major factor underlying serious violent offences including kidnap and blackmail, serious assault, personal robbery, threat to life and aggravating burglary. Southampton accounts for 30% of the total DRV offences across Hampshire Constabulary. However, there has been a reduction in the most serious violence, murder or attempted murder, partly attributable to the disruption of some of the more violent networks.
26	Hampshire Constabulary are continuing to maintain Operation Fortify, which seeks to protect vulnerable people from activities such as cuckooing (where an individual is in coerced into allowing their home being used as a base for drug activity). Earlier this year the Youth Offending Service and Safe City Partnership co-ordinated a Peer Review with wider partners on Ending Youth Gang Violence (EYGV). This focused on drug related gang activity amongst young people and the learning from this has been used to inform the 2016/17 YOS plan.
	<b>Key Vulnerable Groups</b>
27	28.5% offences were identified as involving a vulnerable victim <sup>1</sup> in 2015/16, a large increase from 12.5% in 2014/15. This is likely to be a result of an increased focus on identifying and recording risk by Hampshire Constabulary.
28	Missing, Exploited and Trafficked (MET) children and young people is a growing area of concern nationally. In Southampton, the number of children missing known to the Police has not changed significantly over the year, remaining at circa 200 per quarter. There remains a strong correlation between children in care and repeat missing episodes. The Council has a 'safe and well' service which works with children when they return from going missing to identify any issues or concerns that are ongoing for them. Information is then passed to the relevant 'lead professional' via the MASH and this is used to help inform future safety planning and protection planning where relevant.
29	Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE), including cyber enabled child abuse, continues to be one of the highest scoring threats for Hampshire Constabulary. Operation Marmion has investigated 57 cases since its inception in 2015, some of which have been from the Southampton area. The Operation's terms of reference are being expanded to include complex investigations around Modern Day Slavery and Cyber Crime.
30	Modern Day Slavery (MDS) encompasses slavery, servitude, forced and compulsory labour and human trafficking. Locally, there has been a noticeable increase in intelligence relating to MDS and Human Trafficking (HT) over the course of 2015/16. These increases are thought to reflect greater awareness of MDS and HT amongst all

<sup>1</sup> A vulnerable victim is defined as anyone who is (a) under 18 years of age at the time of the offence, or (b) likely to have the quality of their evidence affected by mental disorders, significant impairments of intelligence and social function or physical disability or disorder.

	partner agencies, a focus on training in this area and an increase in Police activity aimed at identification and disruption.
31	Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) figures for Southampton residents indicate that there were 25 newly recorded cases reported in 2015/16 as well as 25 hospital attendances where FGM was identified, or a medical procedure for FGM was undertaken. The Southampton Local Safeguarding Children Board has coordinated partnership task group work and an action plan, and agreed that an audit of a number of FGM cases will be delivered in Q4 2016-17.
32	Forced Marriage and Honour Based Violence (HBV) are crimes that remain largely unreported across the UK. 53 instances of HBV were recorded in Hampshire over the course of 2015/16. However, a review of these reports found that some incidents were Domestic Violence reports where an HBV flag had been added, but where the circumstances of the offence didn't necessarily suggest an honour based element.
33	Prevent remains a key part of the national counter terrorism approach. Following the introduction of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 in July 2015, the Safe City Partnership established a Prevent Working Group to coordinate and monitor activity in the city. The Partnership has also agreed a Prevent Action Plan which the working group own and monitor. 30 out of 37 actions have been completed including the development and launch of the Prevent website which contains sign posting and links to resources such as training. The remaining 7 actions are either on track for completion or have been assigned to new members of the working group.
	<b>Hate Crime</b>
34	492 incidents of hate crime were recorded by Police in Southampton in 2015/16. This is an 11.5% increase from 2014/15 but less than the 19% increase recorded nationally. 70% of hate crime is related to race, with 12% related to sexual orientation. However, these figures are likely to be an underestimate with the National Crime Survey estimating that only 40% of hate crime is reported and local anecdotal evidence suggesting that actual crime rates are higher.
35	A public statement 'Southampton's Pledge Against Hate', was launched in October 2016 coinciding with National Hate Crime Awareness Week. This was promoted alongside a partnership Hate Crime Awareness Campaign, funded by Southampton Connect. The campaign sought to inform the public what hate crime/incidents are and how to report them as well as promote Southampton as a zero tolerance city. In addition the Police refreshed and promoted their free hate crime app and a booklet which provides contact details for reporting and support services.
	<b>Street Begging</b>
36	Street begging was identified as a key issue for Southampton in 2015, and three key actions were agreed for the Council and partners, in addition to ongoing outreach and support work: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The introduction of Public Space Protection Orders (PSPOs) following consultation with residents.</li> <li>• A communications campaign to raise awareness and encourage alternative giving to the Society of St James and Two Saints.</li> <li>• Enforcement action by the Police.</li> </ul>
37	Southampton City Council introduced five public spaces protection orders (PSPOs) in April 2016 following public consultation. The orders make it an offence to beg or to drink

	alcohol in public within the designated areas. A number of penalties have been issued with one case progressing to prosecution.
37	The communications campaign launched in May 2016 and included a poster campaign (funded by the council, with posters displayed at JC Decaux sites in the city), collaborative PR with local charities, web stories and information, social media, e-alerts and screen savers. Unfortunately, there was a lack of engagement from businesses in the city with the campaign, especially in terms of their willingness to display posters, which impacted on its reach. Donations have been received by both charities, but the sums involved are low.
38	However, street begging continues to be an issue in the city and anecdotal information indicates that a number of those begging have access to accommodation and/or are travelling into the city for the purpose of begging. The Safe City Partnership and Southampton Connect discussed this issue at their last meetings, and agreed a number of actions, including looking at mobilising a multi-agency team, asking businesses to support communications, gathering learning from other areas and working with the Universities to educate students.
	<b>Renewing the Safe City Strategy</b>
39	The Southampton Safe City Strategy 2014 - 2017 will be renewed in March 2017, taking into account progress over the previous year and evidence gathered as part of the Strategic Assessment. The new strategy will be a three year strategy to be delivered by March 2020 with annual updates.
40	The current Safe City Strategy focuses on 4 priorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce crime and anti-social behaviour</li> <li>• Reduce the harm caused by drugs and alcohol</li> <li>• Protecting vulnerable people</li> <li>• Reduce youth crime.</li> </ul>
41	The evidence from the Safe City Strategic Assessment demonstrates that these priorities continue to be key issues for the city. Officers are working with Hampshire Constabulary, Hampshire Fire and Rescue and other stakeholders to review and update the actions and measures in order to address the key issues highlighted by the Strategic Assessment. Revised versions of the Safe City Strategy and the associated Youth Justice Strategy will be presented to Cabinet and Council in March 2017.
<b>RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS</b>	
<b><u>Capital/Revenue</u></b>	
42	No implications at this stage.
<b><u>Property/Other</u></b>	
43	No implications at this stage.
<b>LEGAL IMPLICATIONS</b>	
<b><u>Statutory power to undertake proposals in the report:</u></b>	
44	The duty to undertake overview and scrutiny is set out in Part 1A Section 9 of the Local Government Act 2000.
45	The Police and Justice Act 2006 empowers overview and scrutiny committees to scrutinise Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships, and the partners who comprise



	it, insofar as their activities relate to the partnership, at least once a year.
<b><u>Other Legal Implications:</u></b>	
46	None
<b>POLICY FRAMEWORK IMPLICATIONS</b>	
47	These will be defined as the work progresses.

<b>KEY DECISION?</b>	No
<b>WARDS/COMMUNITIES AFFECTED:</b>	None directly as a result of this report
<b><u>SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION</u></b>	
<b>Appendices</b>	
1.	Safe City Scorecard
<b>Documents In Members' Rooms</b>	
1.	None
<b>Equality Impact Assessment</b>	
Do the implications/subject of the report require an Equality Impact Assessment (EIA) to be carried out.	No
<b>Privacy Impact Assessment</b>	
Do the implications/subject of the report require a Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) to be carried out.	No
<b>Other Background Documents</b>	
<b>Equality Impact Assessment and Other Background documents available for inspection at:</b>	
Title of Background Paper(s)	Relevant Paragraph of the Access to Information Procedure Rules / Schedule 12A allowing document to be Exempt/Confidential (if applicable)
1.	Safe City Strategic Assessment <a href="http://www.publichealth.southampton.gov.uk/safe-city">http://www.publichealth.southampton.gov.uk/safe-city</a>