

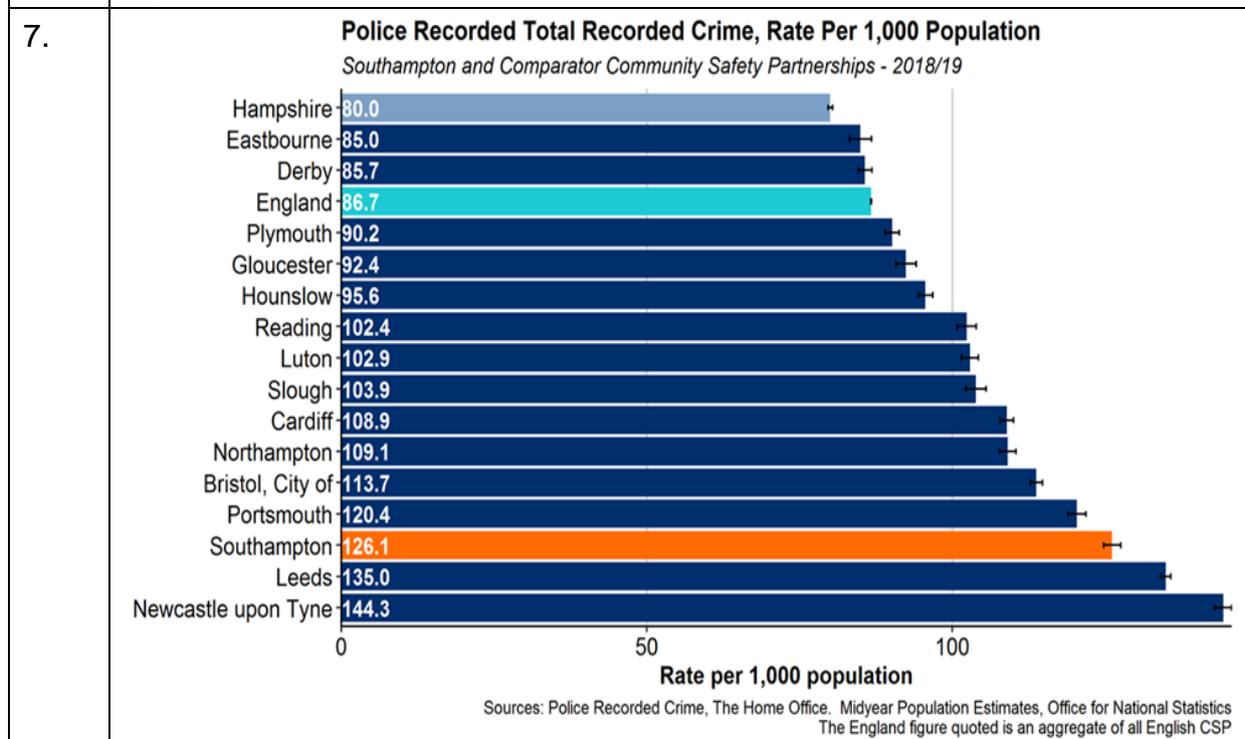
DECISION-MAKER:	OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE		
SUBJECT:	SAFE CITY PARTNERSHIP ANNUAL REVIEW		
DATE OF DECISION:	16 JANUARY 2020		
REPORT OF:	CHAIR OF THE SAFE CITY PARTNERSHIP		
<u>CONTACT DETAILS</u>			
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STATEMENT OF CONFIDENTIALITY	
None	
BRIEF SUMMARY	
This report provides the Overview and Scrutiny Management Committee (OSMC) with an update for 2018/19 on community safety in Southampton and the Safe City Partnership. It includes information on the recently completed Community Safety Strategic Needs Assessment, activities undertaken by the Safe City partners, and an update on work to review and revise the Safe City Strategy. The data refers to the 2018/19 period as this is the latest full year data available for analysis.	
RECOMMENDATIONS:	
(i)	That the Committee considers and notes this report.
REASONS FOR REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS	
1.	OSMC has requested an annual update on community safety in Southampton and the activity of the Safe City Partnership.
ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND REJECTED	
2.	None
DETAIL (Including consultation carried out)	
	Background
3.	In April 2017, the Southampton Safe City Partnership and Southampton City Council agreed a three year strategy to be delivered by March 2020. Progress against this strategy is regularly assessed by the Safe City Partnership.
4.	There is a legislative requirement for the Partnership to undertake a Community Safety Strategic Needs Assessment each year. This year's Strategic Assessment has recently been completed, and provides an overview of current crime trends, antisocial behaviour and wider community safety factors affecting Southampton. This report provides an overview of the latest available evidence and progress across a range of community safety related activities.

5. The Southampton Safe City Partnership co-ordinates multi-agency activity to improve lives and foster stronger communities by reducing crime, anti-social behaviour, and the use and harm caused by drugs and alcohol throughout the city. Partners include the five statutory authorities; Hampshire Constabulary, Southampton City Council, Hampshire Fire and Rescue Service, Probation Services and Southampton Clinical Commissioning Group. In addition, there are representatives from the council's Youth Offending Service, Southampton Voluntary Services, Go! Southampton and the Integrated Commissioning Unit.

Overall Crime

6. In 2018/19, the recorded crime rate in Southampton was 126.1 crimes per 1,000 population. This is significantly higher than the national average of 86.7 per 1,000 population. Southampton has the third highest overall reported crime rate amongst its comparator group, ahead of Portsmouth which is fourth highest, as shown below.



8. Between 2017/18 and 2018/19 Hampshire and IOW Constabulary recorded a 1% increase in recorded crime in Southampton. This compares with declines of 7.9% and 0.4% in Portsmouth and Hampshire respectively, but is lower than the overall rise in crime across England of 5.7%.

9. Previous increases in recorded crime in 2014/15 and 2015/16 were largely driven by crime data integrity improvements by Hampshire Constabulary following an HMIC audit (October 2014). However, 2018/19 should be comparable to 2017/18, 2016/17 and 2015/16. Therefore, any increase in crime is likely to be real. It should also be noted that a HMICFRS 2018 Hampshire Crime Data Integrity inspection estimated that 8.7% of reported crimes in Hampshire remain unrecorded.

10. The figure below illustrates the changes in reported crime by type of offence, as well as the percentage change since last year. It also indicates the percentage change in crime severity score from 2017/18 to 2018/19. The crime severity score is an estimate of the harm caused by crime. This score gives more severe offence categories a higher weight than less severe ones using crime sentencing weights calculated by ONS using data from the

Ministry of Justice. The rise in recorded crime in Southampton appears to be driven by increases in most types of crime, with the exception of most serious violence, violence with injury, burglary non-residential, vehicle offences, sexual offences – rape, possession of a bladed instrument and anti-social behaviour. Among the main crime categories, there have been notable increases in violent crime, including domestic violent crime and serious knife crime, and residential burglary. It should be noted that police recorded crime statistics are affected by changes in police activity as well as recording practices, and that an increase in weapon offences often tallies with proactive policing.

11.	Indicator	2017/18 count	2018/19 count	Percentage change 2017/18 to 2018/19 count	Percentage change 2017/18 to 2018/19 crime severity score	iQuanta position
	Total crime*	31,589	31,890	1.0%	-1.0%	3
	Most serious violence*	253	199	-21.3%	-23.5%	7
	Violent crime*	10,300	11,079	7.6%	-5.4%	3
	Violence with injury*	4,224	4,186	-0.9%	-8.4%	2
	Violence without injury*	4,709	4,900	4.1%	20.3%	1
	Burglary residential*	1,740	1,871	7.5%	6.6%	3
	Burglary non-residential*	828	657	-20.7%	-17.9%	5
	Robbery*	405	425	4.9%	4.8%	7
	Vehicle offences*	2,596	2,319	-10.7%	-15.9%	11
	Sexual offences*	1,035	1,039	0.4%	-3.6%	3
	Sexual offences - rape*	401	382	-4.7%	-4.5%	2
	Sexual offences - other*	634	657	3.6%	-1.0%	4
	Possession of weapons offences*	328	381	16.2%	63.1%	1
	Possession of bladed implement*	179	177	-1.1%	-1.3%	3
	Weapon used bladed implement**		676			
	Arson*	110	175	59.1%	51.3%	3
	Malicious communications*	968	1,239	28.0%	27.8%	3
	Modern slavery*	17	30	76.5%	76.2%	7
	Cruelty to children/young persons*	97	180	85.6%	85.2%	2
	Stalking and harassment*	1,361	1,989	46.1%	59.5%	6
	Blackmail*	49	81	65.3%	65.0%	3
	Drug offences*	664	719	8.3%	-0.2%	13
	Hate crime**	707	738	4.4%		
	Domestic violent crime**	3,031	3,486	15.0%		
	Crimes with domestic flag**	3,797	4,293	13.1%		
	Violent crime with public place flag**	4,013	4,033	0.5%		
	Anti-social behaviour**	11,419	7,765	-32.0%		
	Serious knife crime**	250	293	17.2%		
	Alcohol affected crime**	2,492	2,647	6.2%		
	Drug affected crime**		707			

12. Among the key crime categories, changes in crime severity have generally been more favourable than the change in crime count; that is severity has increased more slowly, or declined more rapidly. For example, in the case of all violent crime, the severity score has reduced by 5.4%, despite the crime count increasing by 7.6%; this indicates that although the number of recorded offences has increased this year, the severity of these offences has reduced significantly. However, in some cases severity has increased more rapidly than crime count: the volume of offences for possession of weapons increased by 16.2% from 2017/18 to 2018/19, but the increase in the total severity score of these offences was much greater at 63.1%. Similarly, the number of violence without injury offences increased by 4.1% in 2018/19, yet there was a much greater increase in the crime severity score.

13. A prioritisation matrix was developed to help inform crime priority setting in the city. This produced a simple score based on a combination of the rankings for

the different crime types in: crime frequency; crime severity score; the proportion of crimes with formal action taken; the year on year percentage increase in crime; and relative position of Southampton among its group of comparator Community Safety Partnerships. The prioritisation matrix with contributing metrics can be viewed on page 21 of the full strategic assessment. Based on the score the top four crime priorities for the Partnership were found to be:

- Violent crime, particularly violence without injury
- Residential burglary
- Sexual offences particularly rape
- Domestic crimes including domestic violent crime

14. In terms of crime distribution, total recorded crime has increased in 10 wards and fallen in 6. The wards with increases are as follows:

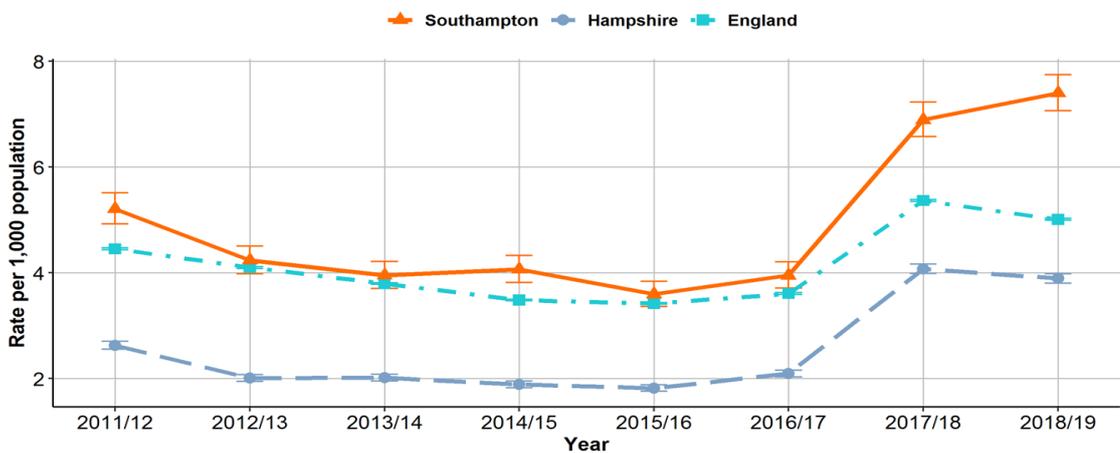
- Bargate (3.2%)
- Bassett (1.2%)
- Bitterne (11.5%)
- Bitterne Park (2.7%)
- Freemantle (7.5%)
- Harefield (8.1%)
- Millbrook (3.9%)
- Portswood (2.0%)
- Redbridge (3.8%)
- Shirley (1.1%)

The largest decreases were seen in Bevois (-5.6%), Coxford (-14.1%), Sholing (-3.8%), Swaythling (-2.3%), Woolston (-2.9%) and Peartree (6.3%).

Domestic Burglary

15. Since 2017/18 the offence classification of residential burglary has included burglaries of sheds and garages, while the previous classification of domestic burglary excluded burglaries from these outbuildings. The reclassification resulted in a large increase in the rate of offences in 2017/18 in Southampton, Hampshire and England. However, in Southampton there has been a further increase of 7% in the number of offences from 2017/18 to 2018/19 which is due to a genuine increase in recorded crime of this type.

Police Recorded Burglary Residential Trend, Rate Per 1,000 Population
 Southampton Community Safety Partnership, Hampshire and England - 2011/12 to 2018/19



Sources: Police Recorded Crime, The Home Office. Midyear Population Estimates, Office for National Statistics
 The England figure quoted is an aggregate of all English CSP

16. There were 1,871 police recorded residential burglaries in Southampton in 2018/19 and a formal action taken rate of 4% indicates that nearly 1,800 of

	<p>these offences did not result in any action against offenders. Southampton has dedicated resources who focus on high harm offences such as residential burglary and Robbery. Hampshire Constabulary have a Residential Burglary Strategy 2018-2020 was agreed in November 2017. The strategy focuses on five key areas;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary Response • Investigation • Reassurance & Prevention • Enhanced Information • Communication. <p>Each area listed has a responsible owner who is accountable for deliverable actions. Southampton Policing District hold those owners to account through Performance and Tactical Planning meetings, chaired by senior police leads, in conjunction with other high harm offences. Local trends and identified burglary series will be identified and tracked for local delivery.</p>
17.	<p>Although residential burglary does not appear on the Hampshire Constabulary Control Strategy, it is an increasing source of concern in Southampton which has become an outlier for this type of offence within Hampshire. Southampton has the third highest rate of residential burglary among similar CSPs and rates continue to rise, while formal action taken rates are low.</p>
	<p>Alcohol-affected Offences</p>
18.	<p>In 2018/19 there were 2,647 crimes which were recorded as affected by alcohol in Southampton which is an increase of 6.2% from 2017/18 and a rate of 10.5 offences per thousand population. The police recorded 1,784 incidents of alcohol related violent crime in Southampton over the course of 2018/19, a 2.6% decrease from 2017/18.</p>
19.	<p>In 2018/19, police recorded rates of violent crime affected by alcohol were significantly higher in the central wards of Bargate and Bevois. This is likely to be because these wards are strongly associated with the City's night time economy. In total, 10 Southampton wards saw an increase in crime affected by alcohol in 2018/19 compared with 2017/18, with the largest increases in Redbridge (53.8%) and Portswood (37.4%).</p>
20.	<p>An Alcohol Strategy was agreed by Health and Wellbeing Board in March 2017. The strategy has 3 areas of work. <i>Safe</i> is led by the police, <i>Healthy</i> by Public Health and <i>Vibrant</i> by Licensing. Each has their own work plan. Fewer dates in the night-time economy have been categorised as high harm and there is an improved partnership response ensuring diversionary outcomes are used effectively. Since 2017 the Healthy work plan has been supported by a multiagency group. Recent focus has been on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informing the commissioning of alcohol use disorder services and proposals for work to help people with lower-risk needs • Training and skilling the workforce • Growing peer support for people in recovery from alcohol issues • Nevertheless, there is high unmet need in the city. Annual updates and performance dashboards are provided to the Safe City and Health and Wellbeing Boards, with the next due in spring 2020.
	<p>Anti-social behaviour</p>
21.	<p>There has been a decline in anti-social behaviour offences in Southampton, from 11,419 reported in 2017/18 to 7,765 in 2018/19, a 32% decrease on the previous year. Anti-social behaviour continues to be a priority for</p>

	neighbourhood policing teams across the city, and police Inspectors are engaging with their communities through monthly newsletters which includes crime prevention advice and encourages reporting both crime and intelligence.
22.	Each month in each police sector there is a community tasking and coordinating group meeting, chaired by the community safety manager and attended by police and other local partners. They identify local areas of crime and anti-social behaviour and work together to tackle these local issues.
23.	The Council community safety service, through its five city welfare wardens, continue to work with the neighbourhood police team to disrupt the anti-social behaviour associated with begging and rough sleeping in the city. The police have signed up to the begging charter and where begging reaches the right threshold of high harm to the public or high vulnerability of a victim, the CTCG will focus on a location or offender to reduce this activity.
	Hate Crime
24.	A total of 738 incidents of hate crime in Southampton were recorded in 2018/19, an increase of 4.4% on the 707 hate crimes in 2017/18. In comparison the most recent Home Office report on Hate Crime shows a 10% increase in England and Wales over the period 2017/18 to 2018/19 which is the lowest percentage increase in these offences nationally since 2013/14.
25.	In 2018/19, the majority of hate crimes nationally were race hate crimes (76%); 14% were sexual orientation related; 8% were religious hate crimes; 8% were disability related; and 2% were transgender hate crimes. The percentages sum to more than 100% as it is possible for a hate crime offence to have more than one motivating factor.
26.	The Safe City Partnership have been activity involved in the development of the Third Party Hate Crime Reporting Network, and supported the Southampton Love Don't Hate campaign in Hate Crime Week (October 2019). Southampton police have invested in a community cohesion officer whose role is to engage with communities to increase hate crime reporting. Any reported hate crime crimes/incidents are scrutinised at a daily management meeting and the progress of any investigation is overseen by a sector Inspector.
	Sexual Offences
27.	Southampton continues to have a significantly higher police recorded rate of sexual offences per 1,000 resident population than England and in 2018/19 recorded the third highest rate in its group of comparator neighbours with a rate of 4.1 offences recorded per 1,000 population.
28.	In 2018/19, 382 rapes were recorded by police in the city which represents a fall of 4.7% compared to 2017/18. Other sexual offences increased by 3.6% over the same period to give a small increase in sexual offences overall of 0.4%. This compares to the 5.9% increase in the number of sexual offences recorded by the police in England.
29.	Hampshire Constabulary have recently established and chair a Southampton Sexual Offences and Rape reference group which is a multi-agency meeting that will sit quarterly. In the early stages, focus has been on risks associated with young people, in particular 18 to 24year olds, the night time economy association to sexual offences and the risks associated with sex work. Analysis is being undertaken into the wellbeing of women selling sex 'on-street' and will be reported to the DSA Strategy group in February 2020.
	Domestic violence
30.	Southampton police recorded domestic violence crimes have increased by 15% between 2017/18 and 2018/19. Domestic violence continues to be a

	driver of violent crime in the city, accounting for 31.5% of all violent crime in 2018/19, a two percentage point increase from 2017/18. The increase in domestic violent crime should be seen in the context of an increase in violent crime overall but also in the increased propensity of victims to report offences.
31.	A quarter (25%) of domestic offenders are responsible for almost half (50%) of domestic offences. Therefore, interventions to address repeat offending at all risk levels would contribute to reduced harm and escalation. Specific recommendations in this respect have been made as part of the recent SCC DV needs assessment.
32.	A DSA Strategy Forum is in place and meets quarterly to ensure close working between all partners. The Safe City Partnership actively monitors progress against the DSA Strategy, with an annual report presented to the Partnership in November 2018.
33.	An Overview and Scrutiny Management Committee inquiry into domestic abuse took place in January 2019, supported by a dedicated strategic needs assessment. The inquiry found that, as re-confirmed in the latest Safe City needs Assessment, Southampton has high levels of reported domestic abuse and this figure continues to rise. However, it also found that Southampton has a strong and well developed suite of victim and survivor domestic abuse services and the range of accredited perpetrator services in Southampton is comparable to any city in the UK. It recognised that domestic abuse cannot be reduced without engaging perpetrators, and that more should be done across wider society to stigmatise abusive behaviours. A Cabinet Action Plan was subsequently agreed and is being implemented.
	Violent Offences
34.	Southampton has a relatively high recorded rate of violent crime at 43.8 recorded crimes per 1,000 population in 2018/19 and this is significantly higher than the England rate (27.4 in 2018/19). This places Southampton third highest among its group of most similar community safety partnerships, and 19th highest in England. However, the rate of violent crime recorded in Southampton is not significantly different from that recorded in its local comparator city of Portsmouth, which has the second highest recorded rate of 44.6 recorded crimes per 1,000 population.
35.	While the rate of recorded violent crime per 1,000 residents in Southampton increased overall between 2017/18 and 2018/19 by 7.6%, the increase was mostly in the wards of Portswood (19.9% increase); Redbridge (16.8% increase); and Bitterne (15.9% increase). Most serious violence was highest in Bargate and Bevois where the night time economy acts as a driver for these offences.
36.	Southampton has highest rate of crimes involving a bladed implement across Hampshire districts and there were 676 crimes involving use of a bladed implement in 2018/19. Offenders aged 9-17 make up 20.4% of known bladed implement offenders but were responsible for 27.8% of crimes involving a bladed implement in Southampton in 2018/19. The 25-34 year old age group was responsible for the second highest proportion of crimes involving a bladed implement by age (25.5%). Repeat offenders were more likely to be male and 80.4% of offenders were male overall. Around 21% of offenders committed more than one offence involving a bladed implement.
37.	Most serious violence data is produced monthly and is scrutinised at the Western Area and Southampton performance meeting. In April the government awarded money to reduce serious violence and a profile was commissioned which identified repeat victims, offenders and locations.

38.	In 2019 Southampton City Council led work to develop a successful bid for funding from the Home Office to establish a Hampshire-wide Violence Reduction Unit via the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC). This funding has been used to develop a 'hub and spoke' model with a pan-Hampshire coordination of the VRU, supported by four devolved VRUs for Portsmouth, Southampton, Hampshire and Isle of Wight.
39.	The Violence Reduction Unit (VRU) funding has been used to employ a Southampton VRU manager, fund analytical and project support, and provide grant funding to early intervention initiatives. The Southampton VRU has progressed rapidly in its establishment, and is leading the way to demonstrate how the VRU model can deliver in Hampshire. Alongside the early intervention initiatives, the VRUs will work to build evidence, data and intelligence to better understand what drives serious violence. A Serious Violence Strategy is being developed based on a local problem profile, and will be consulted on through a Southampton Serious Violence Summit planned in February 2020.
40.	During Jan-Mar 2020, £84,000 of Home Office funding has been allocated to interventions in the city, including work in the Compass and Polygon Schools, Youth Workers in A&E during peak times to provide support at 'treatable moments', forum theatre productions involving young people, work with serious violence offenders and outreach work in serious violence hotspot areas. The Safe City Partnership has been advised that Home Office funding will be made available to continue this work in 2020/21.
	Drug Offences
41.	The police recorded 719 drug offences in Southampton in 2018/19, a rise of 8.3% compared to the previous year. This represents a rate of nearly 3 offences per 1,000 resident population; significantly higher than the England rate but third lowest among Southampton's group of comparator neighbours.
42.	Despite the increase this year, police recorded drug offences in Southampton fell sharply over two consecutive years from 2014 to 2016, which markedly reduced the difference between the Southampton and England offence rates. Since 2015/16 there have been no significant year on year changes in Southampton's rate of police recorded drug offences. However, the number of drug offences recorded by the police is heavily dependent on police activities and priorities and changes over time may reflect changes in the policing of drug crime, rather than real changes in its incidence. Despite the fall in the police recorded drug offence rate in recent years, the majority of respondents (59%) to the community safety survey identified 'people using or dealing drugs' to be a fairly or very big issue in the city; the second highest in terms of problems raised.
43.	A Drugs Strategy was agreed by the Safe City Partnership in June 2017. As part of this, the council's Public Health team is leading a Prevention and Treatment work stream, focusing on reducing drug related deaths, as well as optimising treatment. The most recent, nationally reported, successful treatment completion measures show improvements across all age ranges. Services are working hard to reach more people but the city has high unmet need. A Council Cabinet Action Plan to reduce drug-related litter was agreed in 2018 and evidence reviews of heroin-assisted treatment and overdose prevention facilities are underway for subsequent consideration in 2020.
44.	In terms of enforcement, Southampton police have developed a high harm team. One of their roles is to tackle drug related harm. As a result multiple search warrants have been executed across the city. In addition, Operation Fortress is a monthly multi-agency meeting which also identified county lines

	and organised crime gangs trafficking drugs as well as vulnerable people being used as cuckooed addresses or as dealers. There have also been several partial house closures which aim to reduce premises from which to deal.
	Resident Perception of Crime
45.	The Southampton Community Safety Survey was carried out by Southampton City Council in July 2019 to elicit the views of people living, studying and working in the city on community safety issues. The survey was conducted online and through targeted community engagement. A total of 2,075 responses were received.
46.	Respondents were asked about their overall feeling of safety in their local area within Southampton. In 2019, 82% of respondents felt either fairly safe or very safe during the day. This is an improvement compared with 76% in 2017 but a small decrease from 86% in 2015. After dark, 40% felt safe or fairly safe in their local area. This is a decline from 42% of respondents in 2017 and 52% of respondents in 2015.
47.	The most frequently mentioned reason for feeling unsafe was people who are homeless and begging (mentioned by 17.2% of all survey respondents), followed by public drinking and drunkenness (16.8% of respondents) and the levels of crime in the local area (16.1% of respondents). Other common but less frequently cited reasons for feeling unsafe concerned a lack of sense of community and police presence, and groups hanging around the streets. Those feeling particularly less safe included females and 18-24 year olds.
48.	Respondents were also asked about their perceptions of the level of crime in their local area. Only 4% believed that crime levels had decreased, whilst 38% felt they had increased and 15% believed they had increased significantly, similar percentages to the 2017 survey. Around 43% believed that crime levels in their local area had remained the same. Therefore, the majority of respondents felt that crime had increased in the last 12 months.
49.	Only 23% of respondents to the Southampton Community Safety Survey 2019 agreed that the police and other local public services were successfully dealing with crime and anti-social behaviour in the local area. This is an increase from 17% in the 2017 survey but lower than the figure from the 2015 survey when nearly 35% agreed that the Police and local authority were successfully dealing with crime and antisocial behaviour.
50.	Just over half of the total number of incidents experienced by Survey respondents were reported either to the police, Southampton City Council or another agency. The most commonly cited reason for not reporting an incident was that the respondent did not feel it would make a difference (48%).
	Offender Profiles
51.	Around 8,318 suspects or offenders were identified from police systems for offences that occurred in Southampton during 2018/19. These offenders were responsible for 15,129 of the 31,890 crimes committed in the city during the period (47.4%). Those committing two or more offences were responsible for the majority (67.5%) of recorded crime with an identified suspect or offender in 2018/19. This is an increase from the 62.4% recorded in 2016/17 and suggests either that reoffending is a growing problem, or that reoffenders are more likely to be identified than single offenders.
52.	Ex-offenders are supported to engage with volunteering opportunities in the city through the Southampton Voluntary Services Community Roots service as well as through volunteering opportunities which are promoted across the city.

	This has included Southampton Voluntary Services giving focused presentations to ex-offenders on opportunities available to them.
	Youth Offending
53.	First-time entrants (FTEs) to the youth justice system in Southampton have fallen since 2018 to 33.2 per 10,000 children, and are similar to the recent historical low of 2017. England and Hampshire FTE rates have also fallen over the same period to 22.4 and 22.5 respectively and Southampton has statistically higher rates of FTE than these areas, although lower than Portsmouth (39.2).
54.	Youth reoffending in Southampton is currently 39.3%, similar to the England and Wales average of 39.2%. Although Southampton is in the top half of comparator areas for juvenile re-offending rates, it is in the lower half for the average number of re-offences per reoffender which has seen a decrease from last year.
55.	Southampton City Council is developing a more coordinated response to support Vulnerable Adolescent's Service, targeting support to children at risk of offending, exploitation, school exclusion or poor attendance and have also established a Weapon's Action Group, to review partnership plan and support delivery within youth settings, health and schools (now reporting into VRU activity). This will soon evolve into a VRU steering group.
	Strategy Next Steps
56.	The Southampton Safe City Strategy 2017-2020 will be reviewed in 2020, taking into account progress over the previous strategy period and evidence gathered as part of the Strategic Needs Assessment as summarised in this report. The current Safe City Strategy focuses on 4 priorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce crime and anti-social behaviour • Reduce the harm caused by drugs and alcohol • Protecting vulnerable people • Reduce youth crime. The review will consider whether these themes remain the priorities for the city, or based on evidence and emerging trends, whether these priorities should be changed. The review will also consider the term of the strategy and how stakeholders can continue to improve multiagency working to address need.
57.	The review will be undertaken by the Safe City Partnership and proposals for a new strategy will be presented to Full Council. In order to allow time for careful consideration and consultation with stakeholders as requires, the partnership are anticipating proposing the strategy to Full Council in July 2020.
RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS	
<u>Capital/Revenue</u>	
58.	None
<u>Property/Other</u>	
59.	None
LEGAL IMPLICATIONS	
<u>Statutory power to undertake proposals in the report:</u>	
60.	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.
<u>Other Legal Implications:</u>	
61.	None
RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS	
62.	Risk to be reflected in the revised Safe City Strategy.
POLICY FRAMEWORK IMPLICATIONS	
63.	These will be defined as the work progresses.

KEY DECISION?	No
WARDS/COMMUNITIES AFFECTED:	All
<u>SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION</u>	
Appendices	
1.	Safe City Strategy Progress Update

Documents In Members' Rooms

1.	None
Equality Impact Assessment	
Do the implications/subject of the report require an Equality and Safety Impact Assessment (ESIA) to be carried out.	No
Privacy Impact Assessment	
Do the implications/subject of the report require a Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) to be carried out.	No
Other Background Documents	
Other Background documents available for inspection at:	
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 (direct link): https://data.southampton.gov.uk/Images/Southampton-Safe-City-Strategic-Assessment-2018-19_tcm71-423758.pdf
2.	Safe City Strategic Assessment webpages: https://data.southampton.gov.uk/community-safety/safe-city-assessment/