

<b>DECISION-MAKER:</b>	OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE		
<b>SUBJECT:</b>	SAFE CITY PARTNERSHIP ANNUAL REVIEW		
<b>DATE OF DECISION:</b>	14 JANUARY 2021		
<b>REPORT OF:</b>	CHAIR OF THE SAFE CITY PARTNERSHIP		
<b><u>CONTACT DETAILS</u></b>			
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<b>STATEMENT OF CONFIDENTIALITY</b>	
None	
<b>BRIEF SUMMARY</b>	
<p>This report provides the Overview and Scrutiny Management Committee (OSMC) with an update for 2019/20 on community safety in Southampton and the Safe City Partnership. It includes information on the recently completed Community Safety Strategic Needs Assessment, as well as an update on work to revise and update the Safe City Strategy. The data refers to the 2019/20 period as this is the latest full year data available for analysis. The impact of COVID is referenced throughout and signals that 2020 will be a unique year in which comparison of data will be difficult to apply.</p>	
<b>RECOMMENDATIONS:</b>	
	(i) That the Committee considers and notes this report.
<b>REASONS FOR REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	
1.	The Chair requested that the OSMC receives an annual update on community safety in Southampton and the Safe City Partnership.
<b>ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND REJECTED</b>	
2.	None
<b>DETAIL (Including consultation carried out)</b>	
<b>Background</b>	
3.	In April 2017, the Southampton Safe City Partnership and Southampton City Council (SCC) agreed a three year strategy to be delivered by March 2020. Progress against this strategy is regularly assessed by the Safe City Partnership and monitored in a scorecard.
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 and future crime trends, disorder and community safety issues

	affecting Southampton. This report provides an overview of the latest available evidence and progress across a range of community safety related issues.
5.	Many of the priorities identified in the existing Safe City Strategy will not necessarily reflect the changes to a range of crime types, increased insight to contextual safeguarding risks or the emergence of new phenomena such as 'County Lines'. The review of the strategy in 2021 will be an opportunity to account for these changes, applying a COVID context in understanding how it has impacted communities and contributed to crime and disorder.
6.	<p>This report demonstrates how the partnership has aimed to deliver its strategic objectives and responded to local need, including the pandemic. It also responds to the latest Strategic Assessment (2019/20) and sets out next steps for the partnership and strategy. The current strategy priorities are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce crime and anti-social behaviour</li> <li>• Reduce harm caused by drugs and alcohol</li> <li>• Protecting vulnerable people</li> <li>• Reducing youth crime (in conjunction with the Youth Justice Management Board)</li> </ul> <p>The full Strategic Assessment can be found at:  <a href="https://data.southampton.gov.uk/Images/Safe-City-Strategic-Assessment-Summary-2019-20_tcm71-434506.pdf">https://data.southampton.gov.uk/Images/Safe-City-Strategic-Assessment-Summary-2019-20_tcm71-434506.pdf</a></p> <p>This report should be read in conjunction with the Strategic Assessment.</p>
<b>Reducing crime and anti-social behaviour</b>	
7.	Reducing crime and anti-social behaviour in all its forms, remains a priority for the partnership and during the year a range of activities have been undertaken to deliver this outcome. However, services focused on tackling these issues will have been configured differently in 2020 due to the pandemic. There has been an increase in reported anti-social behaviour offences in Southampton, from 7,765 reported in 2018/19 to 7,881 in 2019/20. This is a 1.5% increase on the previous year.
8.	<p>The Strategic Assessment highlights that the crime groups that had the greatest severity score in Southampton during 2019/20 were rape, violence with injury and residential burglary. These crime groups also had the greatest severity score in 2018/19, with these groups continuing to cause the most harm in Southampton. It is too early to gauge how much impact the pandemic has had on crime. Over the last year there have been notable increases in the number of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• violent crimes (+7.4%),</li> <li>• domestic violent crime (+9.7%),</li> <li>• sexual offences; particularly rape (+13.7%),</li> <li>• hate crime (+8%), drug offences (+37.4%) and</li> <li>• drug affected crime (+20.1%).</li> </ul>
9.	The number of stalking and harassment crimes also increased by almost a third (32.6%); however, this needs to be interpreted with caution due to changes in counting rules and improvements in recording for this crime type. Other increases were modern slavery (+16.1%) and cruelty to children (+14.4%) over the last year. However, the numbers for these offences are relatively small and percentage changes should therefore be interpreted with caution. There were notable declines in the number of:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most Serious Violence (MSV) (-3.5%),</li> <li>• arson (-35.6%),</li> <li>• residential burglary (-12.1%),</li> <li>• other sexual offences (-2.7%) and</li> <li>• offences where a bladed implement was used (-4.4%).</li> </ul>
10.	The Strategic Assessment highlights that in 2019/20, there were 17,928 unique victims (excluding business and the state) who were involved in 75% of crimes in the city. Most victims experienced only one crime in the year (80.4%); a slightly lower proportion compared to the previous year (81.8% in 2018/19). However, for the 19.6% of victims experiencing more than one crime in the year, these individuals accounted for 40.6% of crimes where a victim was recorded. A small group of individuals (320, 1.8%) experienced 5 or more crimes in the year, collectively these individuals account for 9.1% (2,207) of recorded crime where a victim was recorded. The number of individuals experiencing 5 or more crimes is similar to the previous year (319 individuals in 2018/19).
11.	Hampshire Constabulary continue to engage with the public to identify and respond to issues specific to each neighbourhood. The Police and partners have an extensive array of engagement opportunities to collate community concerns which include interaction with key networks such as the Southampton Council of Faiths, the GO! Southampton Business Improvement District (BID), schools and Universities, and University Hospital Southampton. The Police also engage online daily using Twitter and Hampshire Alert as well as via Facebook and produce a monthly partnership newsletter that is circulated to key partners including all councillors.
12.	Regular Independent Advisory Group (IAG) meetings are held to enable a cross section of the public to scrutinise the Police. In 2020 there has been enhanced engagement around Covid regulations and legislation with particular outreach to more diverse communities, as well as added patrols in the communities who are adversely impacted by COVID, particularly due to hate crime. Community leaders have fed back that vetting to participate in the IAG's can be perceived as a barrier to participation.
13.	The creation of a Stronger Communities Team in 2020 has enabled closer collaborative working with the Police. Inclusive of the Violence Reduction Unit and Independent Domestic Violence Advocates, the objective into 2021 will be to support strengthened engagement opportunities with communities as well as work with residents (subject to COVID restrictions) to gauge their views and work with communities to problem solve issues in their local area. This includes developing a strengthened understanding of the underlying causes of violence that many communities experience.
14.	In November 2020 new arrangements for the Community Coordination and Tasking Groups (CTCG's) were introduced in the four neighbourhood Policing Sectors. The new Problem Actions Groups (PAG) meet with a strengthened administrative base, widened local membership to respond to and problem solve incidents of anti-social behaviour that are reported in each area.
15.	To ensure that the approaches to tackling emerging crime patterns and prevent crime are evidence based, as well as support the most deprived areas in the city, Hampshire Constabulary develop an annual strategic assessment that sets out its control strategy. This is monitored monthly at Force Tasking and Coordinating meetings to ensure crime data is analysed.
16.	Daily Management Meetings are held to scrutinise overnight crime and incidents with regular performance products created that are monitored

	monthly at district performance meetings. Community Partnership Intelligence (CPI) is assessed and fed into the district command team, with an increase in CPI completion in 2019/20 from a range of sources including schools and community run organisations.
17.	The Violence Reduction Unit (VRU) Coordinator is increasingly engaged with this activity and is supporting the Police to develop strengthened joint working protocols, tactical coordination with partners and the creation of critical incident protocols to coordinate multi-agency responses to serious violence or sexual offences that occur in local parks or involving a weapon.
<b>Reduce the harm caused by drugs and alcohol</b>	
18.	Work to reducing harm caused by drugs and alcohol is ongoing by the partnership and there has been a lot of activity towards achieving this priority over the year. There were 2,615 alcohol affected crimes in Southampton during 2019/20, which is a decline of -1.2% (32 crimes) compared to the previous year.
19.	Work with the Health and Wellbeing Board is ongoing to encourage reductions of the miss-use of alcohol and the harm caused. A new Statement of Licensing Policy was agreed for 2021 – 2026 which considers stress areas in the city brought on by the night-time economy and controls detailed through cumulative impact policies (CIP) that support licensing objectives to reduce crime, disorder, noise and other nuisance. Alcohol treatment provision continues including the introduction of a pilot telephone advice line to support people with alcohol needs who are not alcohol dependent. It is currently unclear how COVID 19 will impact on alcohol consumption although national data indicates a growing increase.
20.	In continuing work to implement the Drugs Strategy, with a focus on treatment and enforcement to reduce drug related harm, the Police carry out numerous operations in relation to drugs enforcement from identification and dismantling of cannabis factories usually coordinated by Organised Crime Groups (OCG) to executing warrants in relation to dealers particularly around class A drugs.
21.	To maintain operations to safeguard vulnerable people against drugs activity and associated crime, Op Fortress, a multiagency meeting, focuses on safeguarding those vulnerable as a result of drug abuse especially those whose addresses are 'cuckooed'. As well as executing warrants, civil orders are also sought to limit the people able to visit addresses that house vulnerable people and referrals are made to other relevant services such as community mental health teams and Housing providers.
22.	A high harm Police team has been established that focuses on drug related violence (as well as Domestic Abuse perpetrators and harm against sex workers). Op Monument is the Hampshire arm of a Metropolitan police funded initiative to disrupt 'county lines' that feed drug supply into Southampton and there are regular 'county line' initiatives across the partnership including the British Transport Police, Youth Offending Service (YOS), Missing Exploited or Trafficked (MET) team and VRU. The city has also seen an increase in street based sex working, as a response to reducing incomes caused by unemployment and the pandemic.
23.	Drugs treatment services have continued alongside monitoring and learning from drug-related deaths and non-fatal overdoses, albeit the delivery of services to vulnerable clients has been impacted by COVID restrictions.
24.	Services are increasingly aware that the impact of high harm activity on drug supply and the exploitation of vulnerable victims, particularly young people, requires ever more joined up responses and greater awareness of contextual

	safeguarding risks. The VRU has been integral to this work supporting the development of a Problem Profile which highlights the correlation between drug supply and serious violence. Alcohol abuse or its use has a strong correlation to incidents of domestic abuse or sexual violence. Both are likely to be priority features of a refreshed strategy into and beyond 2021.
<b>Protecting vulnerable people (Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Services)</b>	
25.	Services have been operating under an unprecedented strain in 2020, with periods of referrals often as high as three times the norm in a COVID context. Commissioned services have benefited from emergency funding that has been distributed by the Office of Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC) and ICU as well as grants distributed by the Home Office and Ministry of Justice.
26.	The Police have domestic violence champions in each area of business who advise officers on providing a better service to victims. A new pilot has been set up within the Criminal Investigations Department (CID) to ensure the best evidence is captured to support investigations and secure convictions. The Op Amberstone team is a dedicated team focusing on rape and sexual offences, working with commissioned services to support victims in the city.
27.	Domestic flagged crime accounts for 14.5% of all recorded crime in Southampton and 72% of domestic flagged crimes are known to be committed by current or former spouse or partner, and there is a strong link to areas of deprivation. Rates are approx. 5x higher in the most deprived neighbourhoods compared to the least deprived. Domestic violent crimes have increased by 9.7% between 2018/19 and 2019/20 and domestic violence accounts for an increasing proportion of violent offences over time; almost a third (32.3%) of violent offences in 2019/20.
28.	The impact of domestic violence on children in the city continues to be significant: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 52.2% of Southampton High Risk Domestic Abuse (HRDA) referrals have children and young people in the household (Apr '18 to March '20)</li> <li>• 58.9% of child assessments undertaken in 2018/19 had domestic violence recorded as an assessment factor</li> </ul>
29.	Domestic victim profile: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5.4% of victims were aged under 18;</li> <li>• 20.2% aged 18-24;</li> <li>• 31.4% of victims were aged 25-34;</li> <li>• 28.1% aged 35-49; and</li> <li>• a significantly higher proportion of victims are female (68.3%)</li> </ul>
30.	Domestic offender profiles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2,847 domestic flagged crime offenders identified;</li> <li>• Most common age group for domestic crime offenders is 25-34 (34.5%), followed by the 35-49 (29%) and the 18-24 (19%) age groups; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 4.8% domestic crime offenders are aged under 18; and</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 70.4% of domestic crime offenders are male.</li> </ul>
31.	Collaborative working continues across Southampton and Hampshire. Successful bids were awarded and have enabled a local provider to offer intensive support to women with complex needs experiencing domestic violence. A focus on perpetrators continues following the Inquiry in 2019. SCC are working closely with the OPCC and Hampshire Constabulary to develop an improved risk assessment and engagement of serial perpetrators in family settings.

32.	Throughout the pandemic, the Police have run 'Safe at Home' initiatives in supermarkets to engage with victims who were isolated in lockdown with an abusive partner offering them safeguarding advice and details of services they could call for advice.
33.	Southampton has the 2nd highest rate for sexual offences among comparator CSPs and 10th highest in England. In 2019/20, 20.8% of reported sexual offences in Southampton were non-recent (a similar proportion to the previous year) which means historical offences, compared to 23% nationally (26% of rapes and 17.2% of other sexual offences in Southampton were non-recent) 32.7% of rape offences (7.3% of other sexual offences) are domestic. 33.6% of rapes are committed by a current or former spouse or partner and 28% by an acquaintance of the victim.
34.	<p>Sexual offence – victim profile:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 866 victims of sexual offences identified;</li> <li>• 42.3% of sexual offence victims are aged under 18 years;</li> <li>• 27.9% of rape victims were aged 18-24, 24.5% aged 25-34 and 24.2% aged under 18;</li> <li>• 55.6% of other sexual offence victims are aged under 18; and</li> <li>• 81.2% sexual offence victims were female.</li> </ul> <p>Sexual offence – offender profile:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 561 sexual offence offenders identified;</li> <li>• 35-49 is most common age group for sexual offence offenders (26.4%), followed by 25-34 (26%) and those aged 18-24 (21.2%); and</li> <li>• 93.4% of sexual offence offenders were male.</li> </ul>
35.	Police have reinstated the Serious Sexual Offence group in Southampton. This links to work in a number of areas including with students, the night-time economy and street sex workers. A collaborative approach has seen a local Police strategy developed and a rapid needs assessment, looking at women who sell sex on street, has been completed in 2019 and provides the basis for developing approaches to supporting this group in the future. The work of the Serious Sexual Offences Reduction Group (SSORG) and approaches to supporting street sex workers will contribute towards reducing the numbers of sexual offences in Southampton.
<b>Protecting Vulnerable People (Modern Day Slavery, Missing, Exploited or Trafficked)</b>	
36.	To encourage increased reporting and sharing of local intelligence related to Modern Day Slavery, Harmful Practices, those Missing, Exploited or Trafficked, Domestic Violence and Abuse, the Public Protection Team and the Southampton Safeguarding Adult's Board have developed awareness packages in relation to public protection issue such as MDS, MET, DA etc this year to upskill both Police and partners. This has led to increased referrals, enhanced intelligence from Police, partners & the community increasing the number of people identified at risk with several successful warrants executed and increase identification and protection of children at risk of Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE) & Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE).
37.	Hampshire Fire and Rescue Service (HFRS) have continued to undertake physical Safe and Well Visits to residents throughout 2020. Implementation of pre-visit COVID risk assessments have enabled us to continue this vital community work. Not only supporting our key safety messages around Fire and safety in the home, but also providing HFRS staff with the ability to deliver messages, signpost and refer individuals to support services provided by our

	partner agencies. HFRS and the IDVA service have begun to explore opportunities for joint working to better support victims of domestic abuse.
<b>Reducing youth crime</b>	
38.	Responsibility for tackling youth crime is the responsibility of Youth Justice Services, overseen by a Youth Justice Management Board (YJMB). Though reflected in the current Safe City Strategy, the emphasis in future years will be that the SCP supports the YJMB apply its duties in this regard.
39.	The YOS continues to apply the action plan agreed with HMIP following the inspection of September 2019. There is more to do to ensure that there is a robust alternative pathway to assistance and diversionary support to mitigate the risk of criminalisation of children and assist the Youth Justice Partners achieve the KPI of reducing the number of First Time Entrants (FTE). FTE numbers continue to increase in the city and places the city within the lowest performing quartile nationally. A priority will be to ensure that strategic partners are focused on tackling the underlying risks and issues that can lead to a young person's involvement in crime including ensuring there are sufficient resources and referral pathways in this complex area.
40.	The YOS continues to monitor a Live Time Re-offending tracker which highlights the children whom we need to be focussing on, on a monthly basis. Discussions are held in appropriate forums when children are identified. Whilst re-offending continues to be a concern, the more pressing issues locally are the increased complexity with which children who offend present with as well as the associated risks from exploitation and/or serious youth violence. The YOS is aligned to the objectives of the VRU, which in energising local discussions about the need for a strengthened approach to understanding the impact of trauma and adverse childhood experiences that can increase the likelihood a child become involved in crime.
41.	The YOS retains a duty to support all victims of youth crime. This is delivered through a range of restorative interventions to those victims who consent to support, who are also able to indicate remedies that should be undertaken by the young person to repair the harm caused by their offending.
42.	The VRU is an initiative to prevent and reduce serious violence, particularly involving under 25s use of knives. Funded by the Home Office and coordinated through the OPCC, funding is currently agreed until March 2021 and is anticipated to continue for another full year, although not yet confirmed. It commissions an annual serious violence problem profile and develops a response strategy based on the findings to tackle violence as part of a public health approach, driving education, diversion and intervention to prevent escalations of risk behaviour. The VRU convened a highly successful violence reduction summit on 6th February 2020, which was an opportunity to engage with children and young people, and stakeholders in charting a path to problem solve the complex issue of serious youth violence.
43.	The VRU has funded a number of schemes across the city, including Youth Workers based in A&E; working with 18 to 24 year olds supported by Probation (Hampton Trust) for violence offences and arts-based diversion schemes for young people. The VRU also works across a network of partners to drive violence reduction initiatives, including the Weapons Action Group, with Police, schools, young people and charities all represented. The VRU has coordinated funding bids and is sharing funds from partners to improve joint-working. Proposals to expand the remit of the VRU to support improved tactical coordination, promote community cohesion and improve the city's response to contextual safeguarding will be developed in the Spring.

<b>Key challenges, opportunities and response</b>	
44.	<p>The pandemic has meant criminal justice services have had to operate in a context that has presented significant challenges for services. The Hampshire and Isle of Wight Force Strategic Assessment notes the following areas of focus in relation to coronavirus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Abuse in the home (e.g. Domestic Abuse, Child Abuse, CCE, Modern Slavery)</li> <li>• Fraud and Online Exploitation, in particular vulnerable adults and children</li> <li>• Public Order, Anti-Social Behaviour, Hate Crime and Tensions</li> <li>• Drug Markets</li> </ul> <p>These align with the local focus of priorities as services have re-organised to support a coordinated response to support the city's most vulnerable residents.</p>
45.	<p>Court and service closures will mean significant delay is now built into the system and will take time to work through as changes to restrictions continue. Demand for services has also increased with, for example, unprecedented levels of reported domestic abuse. Police Services will have assumed additional responsibility to enforce COVID non-compliance.</p>
46.	<p>Intermittent closures or reduced opening times within the night-time economy appear to have impacted on a reduction in levels of serious violence in the town centre, although overall trends continue to show an increase in other parts of the city.</p>
47.	<p>Although a challenging year, a number of opportunities have presented themselves including a strengthened awareness of the need to better understand the contextual safeguarding risks for communities that require a coordinated response.</p>
<b>Community Cohesion</b>	
48.	<p>The Stronger Communities team has been coordinating improvements to our local response to ensure that matters relating to hate crime, modern day slavery and Prevent (radicalisation) are strengthened, better communicated and benefit from strategic oversight. This has included the reset of the Prevent Board, which in 2019 met as a working group, with community partners once again invited to join the board to ensure that vulnerable communities voices are represented.</p>
49.	<p>A new referral pathway for reporting concerns about the risk of radicalisation, in all its forms, will be introduced in January 2021. Stronger Communities has also contracted with SPECTRUM Centre for Independent Living to ensure that the existing third-party reporting arrangements for Hate Crime can continue and will be working with SPECTRUM to develop a Hate Crime (Cohesion) Board involving statutory partners. A new Modern-Day Slavery Sub-Group will be implemented to ensure that local partners have an awareness of this complex issue. A briefing on these themes is planned for all members so that they are aware of how to support communities report concerns on these themes, where they have them.</p>
50.	<p>A revised Prevent Action Plan is being developed that will include a refresh of the Counter Terrorism Police Local Plan which sets out the situational risks for the city. This coincides with a renewed referral pathway and the introduction of Police Led Panels to case manage and risk assess individuals suspected of radicalism who do not consent to engage with the Prevent Channel process.</p>



51.	To give victims of hate crime the confidence to report incidents, and ensure this crime data is monitored, the Police employ a cohesion officer who engages with communities who are most likely to endure hate crime, especially around race and religion and they feed into the daily management meeting.
52.	The Police, SCC and other partners are also active members of the Hate Crime Network which oversees the work of a network of 30 plus 3rd party reporting centres across the city. Hate crime reporting has increased in 2020, although this is considered to be a positive response to increased awareness of reporting pathways including the use of a Hate Crime reporting app. Every report of hate crime continues to be reviewed by an Inspector to ensure lines of enquiry are being pursued. The Safe City Partnership have been actively involved in the development of the Third-Party Hate Crime Reporting Network and supports the Southampton Love Don't Hate campaign and Hate Crime Week (in October 2020).
53.	Although full year data is not yet available, when comparing the period of 30/9/20 to 30/11/20 with the same period last year, the main increases in reported Hate Crime were with race (from 132 in 2019 to 156 in 2020). There was an overall increase for race, disability, gender identity, religious beliefs or sexual orientation (from 202 in 2019 to 207 in 2020).
<b>Street attached work and Safer Streets</b>	
54.	To continue to address activity in the city associated with anti-social behaviour (ASB), in order to disrupt and reduce aggressive begging and improve awareness through education, the Police and SCC link in with GO! Southampton (the Business Improvement District) to coordinate responses through a new Community Engagement Action Group (CEAG). This is a multi-agency group that focuses on the top 5 to 10 street attached who are the most prolific shoplifters or are causing ASB in the city. Op Luscombe is a new initiative under development, that subject to resourcing, proposes to coordinate the multi-agency response to criminal behaviour involving street attached in town centre and shopping districts.
55.	In exploring more opportunities with businesses in Southampton, to monitor commercial burglary hotspots and reduce the number of offences in the city the Police have a dedicated team (Op Hawk) who investigate commercial burglary. During COVID lockdown, commercial premises including shops, were a part of the patrol plan recognising premises that was potentially insecure.
56.	An investment of 670K Home Office Funding, facilitated by the OPCC has supported a collaborative plan to develop and install crime reduction improvements in the town centre, primarily Hoglands Park, through the installation of CCTV and improvements to the physical environment to mitigate the risks of crime and disorder in the area.
<b>Governance structures</b>	
57.	Responsibility for the coordination of the Safe City Partnership moved from the Policy Team to the new Stronger Communities Team in 2020. This includes oversight of a range of connected strategic groups, including the Prevent Board, Domestic and Sexual Abuse Strategy Meeting and Violence Reduction Board. This change has enabled fresh impetus to be applied to the operational activity supported by these meetings, whilst ensuring that strategic leads have confidence that key issues and actions are being taken within a strengthened set of governance arrangements. Updated terms of reference for the SCP, including a refreshed Information Sharing Agreement, were

	accepted by the SCP's members in the spring of 2020. This includes increasing the meeting schedule from four times to six times yearly, allowing thematic issues to be presented.
58.	In a COVID Context an additional meeting of combined members of SCP and Southampton Connect met monthly to discuss a coordinated response to those residents most vulnerable in the city, including from crime, victimisation or associated risks of self-isolation
<b>Strategy Next Steps</b>	
59.	The three-year Safe City Strategy was initially due to be reviewed by April 2020. However, in early 2020 the council and its partners had to turn focus away from reviewing the strategy and address challenges brought on by Covid, to ensure business continuity and efficient delivery of critical services. Therefore, the strategy will now be refreshed in 2021, with the 2021 strategy spanning five (rather than three) years. This will continue to be assessed every year using the findings of the annual Safe City Strategic Assessment refresh.
60.	There are a number of connected strategies that are also due for renewal in this period, along with a necessity for the Safe City Partnership to assist SCC and partners apply new statutory and legislative duties arising from the Domestic Abuse Bill and the Serious Violence Duty. An extended period of review will allow the city to first assess the impact of COVID on local operational and strategic activity in the city, whilst allowing an extended period of time to assess and apply those new duties, accounting for the priorities that have been identified both by the Strategic Assessment and the public's feedback.
61.	The Stronger Communities Team is coordinating activity within a new Partnership Framework to ensure that the interdependencies of cross cutting community safety themes are accounted for at other relevant partnerships including; the Southampton Safeguarding Children's Partnership and the Southampton Safeguarding Adults Board.
<b>RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS</b>	
<b><u>Capital/Revenue</u></b>	
62.	<b>None</b>
<b><u>Property/Other</u></b>	
63.	<b>None</b>
<b>LEGAL IMPLICATIONS</b>	
<b><u>Statutory power to undertake proposals in the report:</u></b>	
64.	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>	
65.	<b>None</b>
<b>RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS</b>	
66.	Risk to be reflected in the revised Safe City Strategy.
<b>POLICY FRAMEWORK IMPLICATIONS</b>	

67.	These will be defined as the work progresses.
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<b>KEY DECISION?</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>WARDS/COMMUNITIES AFFECTED:</b>	<b>All</b>
<u>SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION</u>	
<b>Appendices</b>	
1.	Safe City Strategy Progress Update

**Documents In Members' Rooms**

1.	None	
<b>Equality Impact Assessment</b>		
Do the implications/subject of the report require an Equality and Safety Impact Assessment (ESIA) to be carried out.		<b>No</b>
<b>Privacy Impact Assessment</b>		
Do the implications/subject of the report require a Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) to be carried out.		<b>No</b>
<b>Other Background Documents</b>		
<b>Other Background documents available for inspection at:</b>		
<b>Title of Background Paper(s)</b>		<b>Relevant Paragraph of the Access to Information Procedure Rules / Schedule 12A allowing document to be Exempt/Confidential (if applicable)</b>
1.	Safe City Strategic Assessment:	<a href="https://data.southampton.gov.uk/Images/Safe-City-Strategic-Assessment-Summary-2019-20_tcm71-434506.pdf">https://data.southampton.gov.uk/Images/Safe-City-Strategic-Assessment-Summary-2019-20_tcm71-434506.pdf</a>
2.	Safe City Strategic Assessment - slide set	<a href="https://data.southampton.gov.uk/images/safe-city-strategic-assessment-presentation-2019-20_tcm71-434491.pdf">https://data.southampton.gov.uk/images/safe-city-strategic-assessment-presentation-2019-20_tcm71-434491.pdf</a>