

SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

Wednesday, 28th February, 2018

10.00 am

**Darent Room, Sessions House, County Hall,
Maidstone**





AGENDA

SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

Wednesday, 28th February, 2018, at 10.00 am Ask for: **Joel Cook/Anna Taylor**
Darent Room, Sessions House, County Hall, Maidstone Telephone: **03000 416892/416478**

Membership

Conservative (9): Mr P W A Lake (Chairman), Mr A M Ridgers (Vice-Chairman),
Mr M A C Balfour, Mrs C Bell, Mr A Booth, Mr G Cooke,
Mr R C Love, Mr J P McInroy, Mr B J Sweetland and Mr J Wright

Liberal Democrat (2): Mr R H Bird and Mrs T Dean, MBE

Labour (2) Mr D Farrell and Dr L Sullivan

Church Mr D Brunning, Mr J Constanti and Mr Q Roper

Representatives (3):

Parent Governor (2): Mr K Garsed and Mr A Roy

Tea/coffee will be available 15 minutes before the start of the meeting

County Councillors who are not Members of the Committee but who wish to ask questions at the meeting are asked to notify the Chairman of their questions in advance.

Webcasting Notice

Please note: this meeting may be filmed for the live or subsequent broadcast via the Council's internet site or by any member of the public or press present. The Chairman will confirm if all or part of the meeting is to be filmed by the Council

By entering into this room you are consenting to being filmed. If you do not wish to have your image captured please let the Clerk know immediately.

UNRESTRICTED ITEMS

(During these items the meeting is likely to be open to the public)

A - Committee Business

- A1 Introduction/Webcast Announcement
- A2 Substitutes
- A3 Declarations of Interests by Members in items on the Agenda for this Meeting
- A4 Minutes of the meeting held on 30 January 2018 (Pages 5 - 10)

B - Committee meeting as the Crime and Disorder Reduction Committee

- B1 Kent Community Safety Agreement (Pages 11 - 46)

C - Any items called-in

None for this meeting

D - Any items placed on the agenda by any Member of the Council for discussion

- D1 MOTION TO EXCLUDE THE PRESS AND PUBLIC FOR EXEMPT BUSINESS

That, under Section 100A of the Local Government Act 1972, the press and public be excluded from the meeting for the following business on the grounds that it involves the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in paragraph 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Act.

- D2 Property Management Update (Pages 47 - 62)

Benjamin Watts
General Counsel
03000 416814

Tuesday, 20 February 2018

KENT COUNTY COUNCIL

SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

MINUTES of a meeting of the Scrutiny Committee held in the Darent Room, Sessions House, County Hall, Maidstone on Tuesday, 30 January 2018.

PRESENT: Mr P W A Lake (Chairman), Mr A M Ridgers (Vice-Chairman), Mrs C Bell, Mr R H Bird, Mr A Booth, Mr G Cooke, Mrs T Dean, MBE, Mr D Farrell, Mr R C Love, Mr J P McInroy, Dr L Sullivan, Mr B J Sweetland and Mr J Wright

ALSO PRESENT: Mr J D Simmonds, MBE and Mrs M E Crabtree

IN ATTENDANCE: Mr A Wood (Corporate Director of Finance), Mr D Shipton (Head of Finance (Policy, Planning and Strategy)) and Mrs A Taylor (Scrutiny Research Officer)

UNRESTRICTED ITEMS**10. Declarations of Interests by Members in items on the Agenda for this Meeting**
(Item A3)

1. Dr Sullivan declared an interest as her husband was employed by the County Council in the Early Help and Prevention Team.

11. Minutes of the meeting held on 29 November 2017
(Item A4)

1. Mr Love reported that he had given his apologies to the previous meeting but that these were not recorded in the minutes of the meeting. The Scrutiny Research Officer confirmed that apologies were recorded on the Council's Committee Management System but it had been previously agreed that these would not appear on the printed minutes.
2. Mrs Dean stated that at the previous meeting she had requested information on the number of school places reserved for Pupil Premium children. The Scrutiny Research Officer would follow this up.

RESOLVED that the minutes of the meeting held on 29 November were an accurate record and that they be signed by the Chairman.

12. Draft 2018/19 Budget and the Medium Term Financial Plan. Please can Members bring their copy of the MTFP 2018-20, Budget Information 2018-19 to the meeting
(Item A5)

1. Members received a presentation from Andy Wood on the Draft 2018/19 Budget. This presentation can be viewed online [via this link](#).

2. At its early stages the 2018/19 budget had a budget gap of £18million. In the Autumn Budget, presented in October, the gap had been reduced to £8million (assuming a £7million draw down from reserves). Members were now presented with a balanced budget proposal with a draw down of around £5million.
3. The budget contained pressures of almost £67million and Mr Wood explained the unavoidable and avoidable pressures on the budget. Avoidable pressures included pay and negotiating price increases for social care contracts and to some degree waste contracts.
4. There had been a large loss of Government funding, including the Revenue Support Grant. Mr Wood referred to the Budget Equation slide within the presentation.
5. Each year a risk assessment of the proposed savings was undertaken, it was vital that the authority was confident that the savings were deliverable. If there was a large proportion of red and amber in the BRAG ratings summary there would be cause for concern and the robustness of the budget would need to be questioned. However, it was considered that the proposed savings represented an acceptable level of risk.
6. Referring to reserves and debt the median point of reserves in authorities across the Country was 29% and the median point of borrowing was 88%. KCC would need to add £80million to reserves to get to median point and to repay £160million of debt to get to median debt figure. This did not mean that KCC was at risk.
7. Mr Wood referred to the risks contained within the budget, Asylum was a huge risk and money was still outstanding from the Home Office. There was a huge basic need issue and this was being continually discussed with the Government.
8. Mr Simmonds gave some history to the budget, since 2010 £300million had been lost in grants and £600million savings had been made. He referred to the borrowing figure for KCC, there was a Government scheme of supported borrowing which was suddenly withdrawn leaving the Council open to risk.
9. Members then asked the following questions:
10. Referring to the Transition Grant and Social Care Support Grant – was it a case of all or nothing? Mr Wood confirmed that it was not all or nothing, Local Government was demonstrating that more money was required in the system.
11. A large element of any budget was price assumptions, how comfortable was the council with the price assumptions built in in terms of inflation rates? Officers were comfortable with the inflation figures provided and it was considered that they had built in sensible assumptions around CPI and reasonable contract negotiations.
12. Was there a policy to roll over debt or repay? Some authorities had re-profiled their principle debt repayments, however KCC had agreed not to stack up debt, a

sensible approach was required, and the Council was taking a prudent judgement around when principle debt was repaid.

13. Referring to business rates did this impose any additional duties on the authority? Mr Shipton confirmed that the additional 100% business retention did not come with any extra responsibilities for the new pilot authorities in 2018/19.
14. In response to a question about Council Tax discounts Mr Shipton explained that there were two main discounts. One was a mandatory discount for single occupancy: this reduced KCC's Council tax base by approximately £45million. The other was the Localisation of Council Tax support discount where each district agreed its own scheme to help people on low incomes. These discounts ranged from 90% to 80%.
15. What steps were being taken to reduce the amount of money owed to KCC either by Service Providers or by individuals? Mr Wood explained that the Council always had a fairly significant level of debt, a lot of this related to social care clients. The biggest problem was recovering money from health authorities despite having all the necessary agreements in place. There were also ongoing debts for clients in receipt of domiciliary care. KCC's debt write offs were fairly small and it had a good record of recovering money.
16. What pressures were being imposed upon contract negotiations, in particular incentives and initiatives on contract negotiations? The Strategic Commissioning Division was overseen by Vincent Godfrey and if Members required there was the option to request a briefing from him. There were expectations that savings would be made through new contracts and negotiations.
17. Concerns were raised regarding the Asylum money outstanding, had writing off this debt been considered? Mr Wood considered that this debt should not be written off, this was a national problem looking after not only UASC but also post 18 care leavers. Every year the Council tried to get a longer-term agreement and this was never achieved, there was a high turnover of officers at the Home Office (HO) and Ministers changed regularly which all slowed down the recovery of money from the HO. One concern was that the other authorities were looking at reimbursement rates and were opting out of the national transfer scheme. KCC still ran the reception centre at Millbank at a fixed cost which was underfunded.
18. There were concerns over the funding for new schools, a Member asked for a breakdown of the 'other' category of the 'Net Changes to Government Funding' graph. Mr Shipton referred to the 'other' category and explained that the grants were the announcement of the provisional local government finance settlement which included all the grants received from the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government. There were a small number of grants from other government departments, and the figure was cautious, allowing for a 10% reduction in grants. It was a very small proportion of the Council's budget.
19. A Member considered that there were huge pressures on specialist children's services, and the increasing cost of foster care. Could KCC be confident that everything was included in next years' budget for specialist children's services and that the budget would not have cost overruns? Mr Wood explained that it was not possible to guarantee that this budget would not overspend, the focus

was ensuring that there was the right balance of risk. More resources had been put in to children's services, and the officers approach to setting the budget was neither pessimistic nor optimistic, the aim was for the assumption to be safe.

20. There were also concerns over contract management and these were made worse by the reductions in the budget of Mr Godfrey. It was understood that Mr Godfrey was content with the level of savings proposed for his service, and his restructure reflected the delivery of savings.
21. Referring to Highways, where did grants from Highways show in the budget? Mr Shipton explained that many highways grants would be ringfenced and the spend and income net to zero. Mr Bird would speak to Mr Shipton outside of the meeting about this issue.
22. In response to a question about the social care precept, and how this worked over 3 years Mr Wood confirmed that for the last 3 years of the 4-year settlement you can take up to 6% across the remaining three years but no more than 3% in any one of those years. So Kent's proposal was 2%, 2%, 2%. Officers independently reviewed which option was better and the results were so close that there was no benefit in taking the precept in any particular profile. In addition, the final bill for the tax payer would be the same amount.
23. A Member asked Mr Simmonds if he had had the opportunity to share the challenges of KCC's budget with Westminster? Mr Simmonds explained that the Leader had lobbied hard with Ministers, it remained difficult to convince MPs about how severe the challenges were. KCC had made £600million+ of savings to meet pressures and the loss of funding on a net budget of under £1billion. It was considered that the MPs individually were supportive but getting that message through to the Government was difficult.
24. Mrs Crabtree considered that the Leader's work was important but it was also incumbent on all Members to lobby our own MPs. Mr Shipton explained that Kent MPs were very supportive of the Business Rate Pilot bid which was welcome news.
25. Referring to owed Asylum money, was it not possible to look at legal ways to recover money owed? Mr Wood explained that this had been looked into, there were issues where individuals had had their appeal rights exhausted but they remained in the country and under the Children Act KCC had to continue to support them. The Member asked whether it was possible to sue the Home Office for the money owed.
26. Referring to the collapse of Carillion, and the ongoing repercussions, what were Officers thoughts of the resilience plans within the budget to look at companies? Mr Wood explained that before KCC entered into major procurement companies would submit their accounts and they would be reviewed. There were also smaller contracts and it was not possible to say it would never happen to KCC but if it did it would be on a smaller scale. In any big contract there was an element of risk but KCC was content without being complacent. Mr Simmonds explained that Mr Dance was looking at the secondary effect on Kent companies who were affected by the Carillion collapse.

27. A Member asked for the results of the public consultation on the budget? The full report was available on KCC's website, there had been significantly more views of the information (8000 hits on website, last year's figure was 1000). KCC received twice as many responses with nearly 1000 this year. 2/3 respondents supported a council tax increase up to the referendum level and to raise the social care precept. There was not a broad agreement to the budget strategy however there were no other suggestions. One of the most worrying statistics was that 2/3 people did not feel adequately informed about the Council's budget so this would be reviewed for future years. Mr Simmonds stated that a Q&A on the budget was provided for Members which would be useful to assist with informing residents.
28. Referring to Highways a Member considered that not enough was being spent on the roads to stop them deteriorating further. How close was KCC to a point where the management of highways became an issue of corporate neglect? In some areas there was an increasing need for insurance claims to be made, what debate was there within KCC about the level of risk KCC had for managing the situation with the knowledge that roads were getting worse and not enough was being spent to keep them at a current level? Mr Wood explained that there was a capital programme of £89million for major works. Discussions were had with Corporate Directors about minimum levels of service, around £20million was being invested into improving the property estate and extra funding to the keep the Highways safe. Funding was available to keep the roads safe and further discussions were being had around this issue. Numbers of claims for potholes had reduced and KCC rejected close to 90% of claims. The directorate was accepting the position to keep a safe network.
29. Members had a discussion about considering the income generation and deterrent factors involved in using traffic light cameras, which support enforcement where drivers do not stop at traffic lights. It was suggested that these cameras were not currently installed in Kent because the Chief Constable was focusing Policing and road enforcement on other priorities. The Member asked if it was possible to get a mutually beneficial arrangement by KCC taking on contracts for installing cameras and taking in income for Highways and the Police Service. Mr Wood would raise this issue with Mrs Cooper and ask if she and the Cabinet Member had any plans to raise this again with the Chief Constable. Another Member raised concerns about advocating cameras to generate income.
30. Referring to the Pupil Premium Select Committee, Members had visited a school in Camberwell who had managed their budget by breaking a PFI contract. The school had contested the costs the PFI was incurring, the local authority had renegotiated the PFI contract and had been able to bring some of the work back in house. Where there any situations in Kent where it was thought that the PFI deal was not good enough. Mr Wood explained that unless the company was in default breaking a contract was often expensive and risky. KCC had looked at renegotiating but this would be added to the workplan for the finance function for the coming year.
31. Members thanked Mr Wood for his presentation which was concise and helpful they also congratulated Mr Simmonds and the finance team for the professional way in which the budget was laid out and the great deal of work to ensure that it was easy to understand.

RESOLVED

That Members of the Scrutiny Committee thank Mr Simmonds, Mrs Crabtree, Mr Wood and Mr Shipton for their excellent work on the MTP and the budget and for attending the meeting to answer Members questions.

By: Benjamin Watts, General Counsel
To: Crime and Disorder Committee – 28th February 2018
Subject: Kent Community Safety Agreement

Summary: This report briefly explains the background of Community Safety Agreements and the development of Kent's Agreement. This report also seeks to outline the role of the Committee in scrutinising the Kent Community Safety Agreement and as a 'critical friend' to the Community Safety Partnership.

1. Community Safety Agreements

- 1.1 Community Safety Agreements (CSAs) are mandatory for two tier authorities and are used by the Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) to meet their statutory duty under Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (as amended by the Police and Justice Act 2006). Additionally, the 2006 Act required CSPs to include anti-social behaviour (ASB) and substance misuse within their strategies. The Police and Crime Act 2009 added reducing reoffending to the areas to be addressed by CSPs.
- 1.2 The Crime and Disorder (Formulation and Implementation of Strategy) Regulations 2007 revised the 1998 Act, altering the manner in which District and Borough Council evaluated their Community Safety arrangements. The previous method of three yearly audits was replaced with an annual strategic, triennial partnership plan and public consultations. These district/borough level assessments feed into the higher authority's CSP and influence the Community Safety Agreement.
- 1.3 The broad range of public safety considerations addressed by CSPs requires joint work from the partners that serve as responsible authorities:
 - Police
 - District and Borough Councils
 - County Council,
 - Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs)
 - Fire and Rescue Service
 - Relevant Probation company
- 1.4 The CSA draws together the key strategic aims of all the relevant services in the crime, disorder and public safety sectors, promoting a joint approach that enables more effective and co-ordinated inter-agency planning that will result in improved outcomes.

1.5 Each CSA reflects its own areas priorities based on needs assessment and shared intelligence between the partner agencies. Since the introduction of Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs) Community Safety Partnerships must give due regard to the PCC's Police and Crime Plan. The strategic assessments undertaken by local Community Safety Partnerships are reviewed for common issues and priorities, which are then consulted on with relevant stakeholders to confirm their inclusion in the CSA. This engagement with stakeholders also provides opportunities for gaps to be identified and broader cross-cutting themes to be taken into account.

2. Kent Community Safety Agreement

2.1 Responsibility for delivering the CSA priorities rests with the Kent Community Safety Partnership (KCSP). In March 2017 the KCSP agreed that the CSA would be a rolling document which would be reviewed and refreshed, if necessary, annually along with the associated CSA Action Plan. The priorities and cross cutting themes within the CSA were also agreed in March 2017.

2.2 In 2016, the Kent CSP agreed that performance monitoring would be managed by the senior officer led working group and relevant priority leads from the partner agencies. Any points of concern or anomalies would then be reported to the KCSP for consideration.

2.3 The priorities included within Kent's CSA are:

- Domestic Abuse
- Anti-social Behaviour
- Safeguarding Vulnerable People
- Serious and Organised Crime
- Substance Misuse
- Road Safety

2.4 Details of the relevant Leads for each priority are contained within the main CSA document along with a summary of the key issues identified by the local CSP strategic assessments. The attached appendix provides detail on the related actions being undertaken to deliver the priority outcomes and following a previous request from the Crime and Disorder Committee, includes a summary of performance and contextual information.

2.5 The Kent Community Safety Agreement also works to deliver against the countywide ambitions detailed in the Vision for Kent 2012-22; to grow the economy, to tackle disadvantage and to put citizens in control. The core focus on effective partnership working embedded within the Kent Community Safety Partnership and the Agreement reflects the need for continued joint working with relevant agencies to meet the needs of Kent's communities.

3. Committee Role

- 3.1 The Scrutiny Committee is required to meet in the form of the Crime and Disorder Committee to review and scrutinise work undertaken by relevant partner agencies and authorities responsible for managing crime and disorder in the County. This duty arises from the Police and Justice Act 2006 which introduced Crime and Disorder Committees to fulfil this scrutiny function.
- 3.2 The Committee exists as a 'critical friend' of the Community Safety Partnership, considering the strategic level approach on crime and disorder and should not seek to challenge operation level actions.
- 3.3 Reviewing, considering and commenting on the Community Safety Agreement and its associated action plan serves as a constructive approach for the Committee to fulfil its statutory requirement to scrutinise the strategic activity in the arena of crime and disorder. The focus of the Committee's scrutiny should be on the collective work of the partnership rather than the activities of the individual agencies.
- 3.4 All district/borough CSPs across Kent have scrutiny functions in place meeting the benchmark for annual scrutiny set out in the legislation; with some local Scrutiny Committees meeting more frequently to review the CSP plans as well as other Community Safety related topics.

4. Recommendation

- 4.1 The Committee may resolve to:
- Note the Community Safety Agreement and make no comment.
 - Make comment on the Community Safety Agreement and its action plan.
 - Offer recommendations to one or more of the responsible authorities.

Appendix:

Kent CSA April 2017

Kent CSA April 2017 Action Plan and Performance Summary

Contact details:

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Kent Community Safety Agreement



APRIL 2017

Version Control

Version	Date	Changes
1.0	April 2017	New Kent Community Safety Agreement (CSA) – effective from April 2017

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Foreword

As Chair of the Kent Community Safety Partnership (KCSP) I am pleased to present the new Kent Community Safety Agreement (CSA) which takes effect from 1st April 2017.

The Community Safety Agreement sets out how partners in Kent will work together to address the key community safety priorities for the County, identifying the shared objectives and outcomes required to improve the lives of the people of Kent. Whilst enforcement of the law will always play a major part in community safety, much can be done to prevent problems before they arise and a great deal of effort is devoted to supporting and safeguarding vulnerable people and their families, tackling issues of substance misuse, improving road safety, enhancing quality of life and developing community resilience.

This agreement replaces the 2014-17 CSA which included an action plan to help tackle the key priorities for the County and I am pleased to say much progress has been made by partners over the last three years, including the joint commissioning of domestic abuse services across Kent which came into effect on 1st April 2017. The development of this new agreement and a refresh of the action plan will help to support and focus partner activities in addressing the key community safety issues identified in the latest review.

Since the last agreement there have been many changes in the world of community safety, however the challenging economic landscape remains an ongoing concern and all agencies and services are continuing to look at the opportunities this presents in applying new methods of service delivery and resourcing. In response to some of these challenges the KCSP supported the establishment of a joint Kent Community Safety Team (KCST), bringing together staff from Kent Police, Kent Fire and Rescue Service and Kent County Council to help promote closer and more joint working at a strategic level.

I would like to take this opportunity to recognise that the success of this agreement can only be achieved through the ongoing delivery of the associated action plans, which would not be possible without the considerable support of partner agencies at both district/borough and county level, as well as non-statutory organisations and the voluntary sector. I would therefore like to thank everyone involved for their efforts and for their continued support.

Mike Hill OBE
Chair Kent Community Safety Partnership
Cabinet Member for Community and Regulatory Services

1. Introduction

- 1.1. The Community Safety Agreement (CSA) outlines the key community safety priorities for Kent and replaces the previous agreement which expired on 31st March 2017.
- 1.2. The CSA is mandatory for two tier authorities such as Kent and helps us to meet our statutory duty under Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (as amended by the Police and Justice Act 2006) in which responsible authorities are required to consider crime and disorder in the delivery of all their duties.
- 1.3. This agreement aims to develop a more joined-up approach to public service delivery, to enable more effective and co-ordinated strategic planning across partner agencies and to ensure sustainable and lasting improvements in delivering outcomes. It recognises that community safety issues do not always respect district boundaries, and that coordination of effort can lead to economies of scale, joined up working, and more effective outcomes.
- 1.4. The agreement also aims to deliver against the three countywide ambitions set out in the Vision for Kent 2012-22: to grow the economy; to tackle disadvantage; and to put citizens in control. These ambitions cannot be achieved without the commitment and contribution of all partners through their own delivery plans and strategies as well as multi-agency agreements such as the Kent Community Safety Agreement.
- 1.5. Whilst Medway Unitary Authority does not form part of this agreement, it does undertake a similar process, suitable for single tier authorities, which will include an annual strategic assessment of their community safety issues and production of a Community Safety Plan. Where appropriate, partners in Kent and Medway will work collaboratively to tackle common priorities.

2. Legislation

- 2.1. The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 gave statutory responsibility to local authorities, the police, and key partners to reduce crime and disorder in their communities. Under this legislation the responsible authorities commonly referred to now as Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs), were required to carry out three yearly audits and to implement crime reduction strategies.
- 2.2. The Police and Justice Act 2006 introduced scrutiny arrangements in the form of the Crime and Disorder Scrutiny Committee, as well as introducing a number of amendments to the 1998 Act including the addition of anti-social behaviour (ASB) and substance misuse within the remit of the CSP strategies. Reducing reoffending was subsequently added by the Policing and Crime Act 2009.
- 2.3. The Crime and Disorder (Formulation and Implementation of Strategy) Regulations 2007 set out further revisions to the 1998 Act, the most notable of which at district/borough level was the replacement of three yearly audits with an annual strategic assessment, triennial partnership plan and public consultations. For two tier authorities such as Kent, the statutory Community Safety Agreement was introduced.
- 2.4. The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 introduced directly elected Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs) to replace Police Authorities in England and Wales. This brought with it a requirement for the PCC to have regard to the priorities of the responsible authorities making up the CSPs and for those authorities to have regard to the police and crime objectives set out in the Police and Crime Plan. The legislation also brought with it a mutual duty for the PCC and the responsible authorities to act in co-operation with each other in exercising their respective functions.

3. Changes to the Community Safety Landscape

In recent years there have been many changes both nationally and locally that impact upon the work of partners involved in community safety.

Changes to Legislation

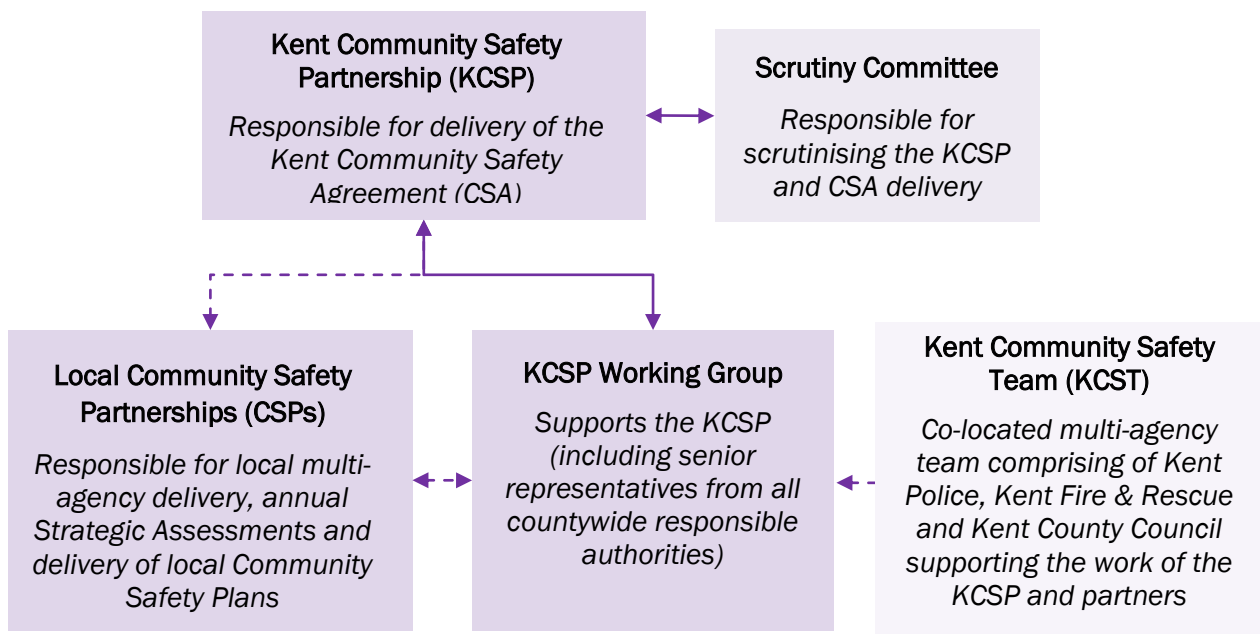
- 3.1. Domestic Homicide Reviews: The requirement for Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) to conduct Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHR) came into effect on 13th April 2011 and in Kent and Medway it was agreed that these would be commissioned by the Kent Community Safety Partnership utilising pooled funding on behalf of the local CSPs including Medway CSP. The process is managed, coordinated and administered by KCC Community Safety working as part of the Kent Community Safety Team (KCST). The DHR process has been developed and enhanced since its introduction and continues to involve input from a wide variety of partners from across the county and beyond. Updated statutory guidance from the Home Office released in December 2016 strengthened the role of the CSP in the DHR process and brought in additional requirements in order to meet the required standard.
- 3.2. Anti-Social Behaviour: The new Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014, received royal assent on 13th March 2014. The Act introduced simpler more effective powers to tackle anti-social behaviour to provide better protection for victims and communities including a new Community Trigger and Community Remedy to give people a greater say in how agencies respond to complaints. Partners have been working together since the introduction of the legislation to effectively implement the changes across the county.
- 3.3. Safeguarding: Between 2015 and 2016 a number of new pieces of legislation were introduced to provide authorities with additional tools, powers and statutory duties to tackle community safety and safeguarding issues. The new legislation includes the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015, Serious Crime Act 2015, Modern Slavery Act 2015 and Psychoactive Substances Act 2016. These pieces of legislation introduced a range of new duties including new reporting and referral mechanisms, staff awareness requirements and impacts on contract management, which need to be included in the everyday work of relevant organisations.

4. Governance

- 4.1. The Kent Community Safety Partnership (KCSP) is responsible for the delivery of the Kent Community Safety Agreement priorities, with membership taken from senior officers across statutory partners (see below), local Community Safety Partnership (CSP) Chairs and the County Council portfolio holder.

The Responsible Authorities are:- Kent Police, District & Borough Councils, Kent County Council, Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs), Kent Fire & Rescue Service and Kent, Surrey and Sussex Community Rehabilitation Company

- 4.2. The KCSP is supported by a Working Group consisting of senior representatives from all the countywide statutory partners. In addition, the multi-agency Kent Community Safety Team (KCST) which is formed of staff from Police, Fire & Rescue and KCC helps support the work of both county and district partners.
- 4.3. The statutory partners aim to effectively and efficiently deliver the priorities outlined in this agreement and to comply with statutory responsibilities.
- 4.4. The Scrutiny Committee will also serve as the Crime and Disorder Committee as required and therefore will have a statutory responsibility to review and scrutinise delivery of the Community Safety Agreement.



5. Key Achievements

During 2016-17 the key priorities identified as those with the potential to benefit from being supported at a county level included Domestic Abuse, Substance Misuse, Safeguarding, Serious & Organised Crime, Anti-Social Behaviour and Road Safety. The priorities were addressed through a rolling partnership action plan which outlines the key aims of the agreement and ensures a coordinated approach by linking into existing multi-agency partnership arrangements where possible. Progress made by partners is monitored and reported to the Kent Community Safety Partnership on a regular basis by members of the Working Group.

Some of the progress and key achievements include:

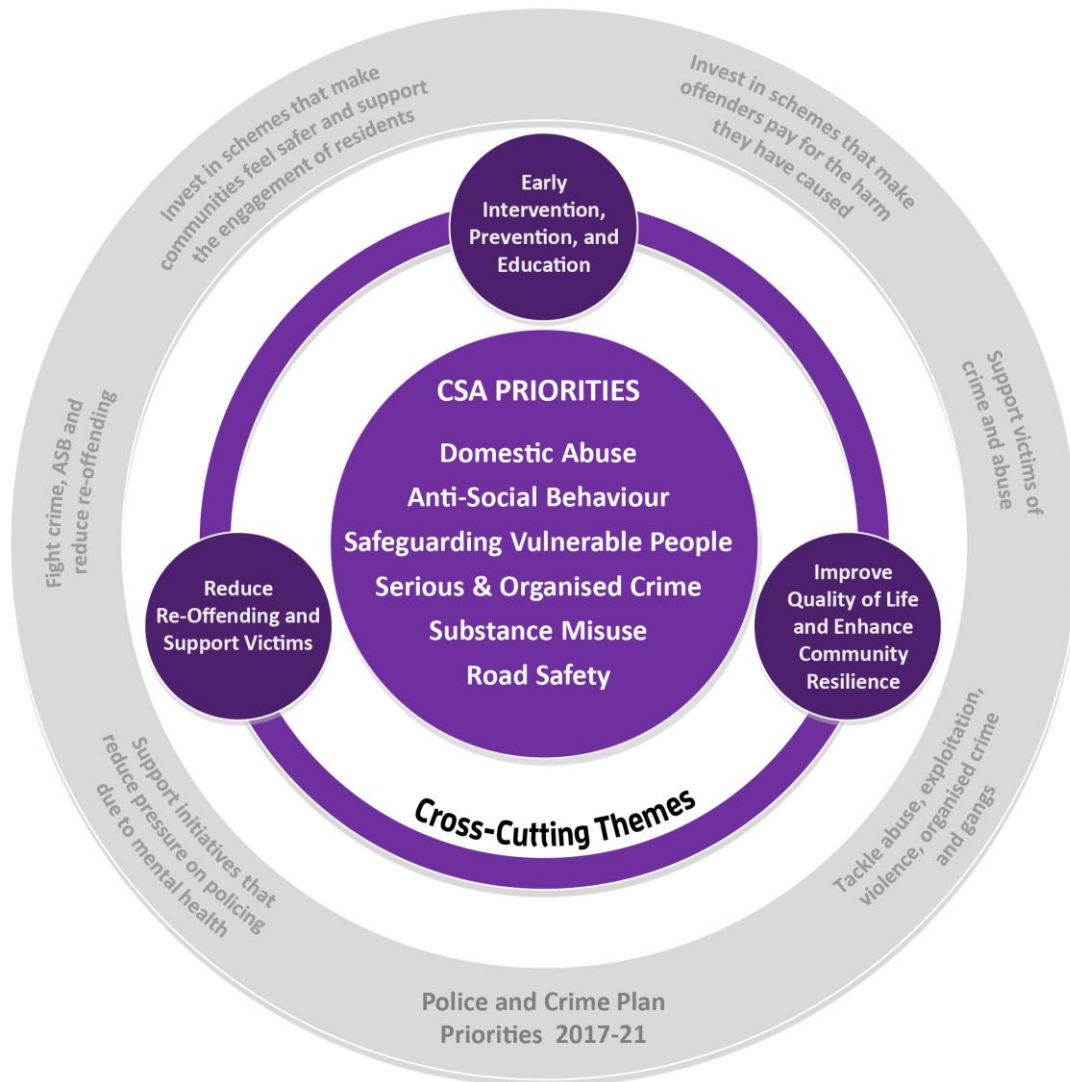
- Annual Conference: The Kent Community Safety Partnership (KCSP) has delivered an annual Community Safety Conference for the benefit of partners in Kent and Medway for a number of years with a different focus each year. The most recent conference was entitled: *“Drugs – Addiction, Treatment and the Journey Ahead in Kent and Medway”* and took place at the Ashford International Hotel on 10th November 2016 with over 150 delegates from partnership organisations in attendance. In addition, in 2016/17 the Kent Community Safety Team (KCST) were finalists at the Kent Dementia Awards following the conference on Dementia held at the end of 2015.
- The Kent Community Safety Team (KCST): A co-located multi-agency team comprising of staff from Kent Police, Kent Fire and Rescue Service and Kent County Council was established in September 2015. Throughout 2016/17 the team has continued to develop and supports the work of all three agencies as well as the KCSP by helping to jointly deliver projects and workshops.
- Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHRs): During 2016/17 the KCSP commissioned a number of new DHRs and published two completed reviews following quality assurance from the Home Office. The Kent Community Safety Team continues to manage the current caseload on behalf of the Community Safety Partnerships across Kent and Medway and these are at various stages of the DHR process.
- Domestic Abuse Services: KCC Commissioned Services has been working with partners including the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner to commission an Integrated Domestic Abuse Service across Kent. Following consultations with service providers, clients, members of the public and partners a commissioning framework was developed and applications have been received from relevant agencies to deliver services in Kent. The new service takes effect from 2017/18.

- **Project Funding:** In 2016/17 the KCSP used the community safety funding provided by the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) to fund a total of eight projects focusing on a variety of topics. These included support to tackle scams, child pedestrian training, the Licence to Kill roadshow, domestic abuse perpetrator programme, mental health project, 'Is it Worth It' schools tour, DHR funding and Project Liberty. The achievements and outcomes of these projects are monitored by the KCSP Working Group and reported back to the PCC.
- **Information Sharing:** The Kent Community Safety Team continues to co-ordinate and source data, reports and information on a variety of issues to be shared with community safety partners across the County via the Safer Communities Portal. The most recent developments includes the sharing of local profiles, produced by Kent Police, relating to serious and organised crime across the County.
- **Development of Drug & Alcohol Strategy:** KCC Public Health and Kent Police are working together to develop a joint drug and alcohol strategy for all partners. At the annual community safety conference in November 2016 partners had an opportunity to feed into the development of the strategy which was followed by a wider partnership and public consultation on the draft strategy. Partners are now working together to develop a final strategy for Kent.
- **Workshops:** During 2016/17 the Kent Community Safety Team (KCST) organised and delivered a number of workshops to support partnership delivery including a Strategic Assessment workshop, MoRiLE pilot project, Online (e-safety) awareness raising, Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) tools & powers training and Community Safety Information Sessions.

Whilst the CSA action plan sets out how partners aim to address the overarching priorities across the county, each local CSP in Kent has their own community safety plan and associated initiatives aimed at tackling the most relevant issues for their residents.

6. County Priorities

- 6.1. To help identify the community safety priorities for Kent as well as the local district/borough partnerships a wide variety of datasets are sourced from partner agencies and analysed to ascertain the key issues. The review of data is complemented by other sources of information such as horizon scanning (including legislative changes) and partnership plans etc. which all help to identify and formulate the priorities for the forthcoming year.
- 6.2. At a local level, the eleven Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) across Kent undertake an annual strategic assessment process to identify the priorities for their own district/borough community safety plans. The outcomes of these assessments for the new financial year are shown in the appendix and have been incorporated into the review of the priorities for the Community Safety Agreement (CSA).
- 6.3. In 2016-17 a pilot was undertaken by several of the district/borough CSPs as well as the Kent Community Safety Team (KCST) to trial the use of the MoRiLE (*Management of Risk in Law Enforcement*) scoring matrix as part of the assessment process. The matrix helped partners to rank specific issues based on threat, risk and harm and to support the selection of the priorities within the local assessments and the Community Safety Agreement. Further details are provided in the appendix.
- 6.4. In recent years the priorities and themes within the Community Safety Agreement (CSA) have developed from more crime and disorder based priorities to incorporate a wider range of issues. These include a number of safeguarding issues and new duties such as preventing violent extremism, gangs, organised crime groups, child sexual exploitation, modern slavery, online safety, mental health, vulnerable people, victims etc. Many of which can be incorporated into the proposed themes of 'Safeguarding Vulnerable People' or 'Serious and Organised Crime' and are also reflected in the priorities identified by the local community safety partnerships.
- 6.6. In addition to the priorities, the CSA also includes a number of cross-cutting themes to be addressed within each priority as appropriate. Following the latest review it is recommended that the themes be updated to those shown in the diagram. The combination of priorities and themes identified within the CSA highlights the need for community safety partners to support and safeguard the most vulnerable members of society across a variety of issues.



- 6.7 The diagram above not only includes the priorities and cross-cutting themes for the Community Safety Agreement but also shows those identified by the Police and Crime Commissioner, reflecting the mutual need for CSPs and the PCC to have due regard for each other's priorities.
- 6.8 Several of the identified priorities already have existing multi-agency partnership arrangements in place that are ensuring a coordinated approach across organisations at a strategic level. These arrangements can be further enhanced with links to the Kent Community Safety Agreement and where necessary suitable co-operative arrangements and joint interventions can be established to deliver shared priorities or issues.

7. Leads

Lead officers for each of the priorities have been identified below and have the responsibility for developing, with partners, the action plans to address the countywide priorities. The leads will also act as a champion for the designated priority and provide regular progress updates for the Kent Community Safety Partnership (KCSP) and Scrutiny Committee as required.

Priority	Lead
Domestic Abuse	Chair of Kent & Medway Domestic Abuse Strategy Group
Anti-social Behaviour	Head of Strategic Partnerships, Kent Police
Substance Misuse	Consultant in Public Health, Kent County Council
Serious and Organised Crime	Head of Strategic Partnerships, Kent Police
Safeguarding Vulnerable People	Group Head of Public Protection, Kent County Council
Road Safety	Director Operations, Kent Fire and Rescue Service

8. Links to Plans

The priorities set out in this Community Safety Agreement link to, and assist in the achievement of a number of national and local partnership plans and strategies including:

- Vision for Kent
- Safer in Kent: the Community Safety and Criminal Justice Plan
- Local Community Safety Partnership (CSP) Community Safety Plans
- Kent and Medway Domestic Abuse Strategy
- Kent Drug and Alcohol Strategy
- KCC Framework for Community Safety
- Kent Fire and Rescue Service Corporate Plan
- Kent Criminal Justice Board Strategic Plan
- Kent and Medway Strategic Plan for Reducing Reoffending
- Medway Community Safety Plan
- Road Casualty Reduction Strategy for Kent
- Kent and Medway Safeguarding Adults Board Strategic Plan
- Kent Safeguarding Children Board – Children and Young People Strategy
- Prevent Duty Delivery Board Action Plan
- Kent County Council's Strategic Statement 2015 – 2020: Increasing Opportunities, Improving Outcomes
- Kent Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy

9. Responsible Authorities

This agreement has been drawn up on behalf of the Partners of the Kent Community Safety Partnership and in association with the Office of the Kent Police and Crime Commissioner:-

- Kent Police
- Kent Fire and Rescue Service (KFRS)
- Kent County Council
- Local District/Borough Authorities
- Local Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs)
- Kent, Surrey and Sussex Community Rehabilitation Company (KSS CRC)
- Local District/Borough Community Safety Partnerships

Appendix A: Strategic Assessments (2017-18)

Local Community Safety Partnership (CSP) strategic assessments:

All statutory partners including Police, Fire and Rescue, Health, Probation, County Council services, Local Authority services provided community safety information for use by the eleven Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) in Kent during the strategic assessment process to help determine their key priorities.

The following table shows the outcome of the local assessments completed in late 2016 - early 2017, with the key issues identified locally either as a main priority, cross-cutting theme or as part of a broader theme:-

Priority	No. of CSPs identifying these issues
ASB/Environmental	10
Substance Misuse	10
Domestic Abuse	9
Serious and Organised Crime (<i>including violent crime, acquisitive crime, gangs, organised crime groups</i>)	8
Safeguarding (<i>including child sexual exploitation, preventing violent extremism, modern slavery</i>)	7
Victims / Vulnerable People (<i>including repeat victims</i>)	7
Reducing Reoffending	7
Mental Health	6
Road Safety	5
Community Confidence (<i>quality of life, community activities/projects, agency collaboration</i>)	4

Other focus areas identified by districts/boroughs include: young people, early intervention, health & wellbeing, missing children, safer socialising, criminal damage, hate crime, preventing fires etc.

Appendix B: MoRiLE Assessment (2016-17)

In 2016-17 the Kent Community Safety Team (KCST) facilitated a pilot with six district/borough community safety units in Kent to trial the use of the MoRiLE (*Management of Risk in Law Enforcement*) scoring matrix within the local strategic assessments. The aim of MoRiLE is to enable specific issues to be ranked based on threat, risk and harm and to help target resources at those which have the greatest impact on individuals and communities not just those with the greatest volume of incidents.

A national pilot is also in progress, which Kent is part of, to look at whether MoRiLE which was originally developed for use by law enforcement agencies can be adapted to the needs of multi-agency community safety partnerships (CSPs). The outcomes and learning from the Kent pilot will be fed back to the national pilot to help in the development of the scoring matrix to make it more user friendly for partners.

Many of the districts/boroughs involved in the Kent pilot have incorporated the methodology and outcomes within their strategic assessments to support the identification of local priorities. It should be noted that MoRiLE is not the only element used to identify priorities the assessment also takes into consideration resident's views, partner priorities, new legislation, emerging issues etc.

The Kent pilot looked at approximately 20 different elements of community safety from modern slavery to vehicle crime and whilst the resulting ranks for each specific issue varied across the county (depending on local needs) the following issues appeared in the top 5 priorities for at least one district:

Domestic Abuse, Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE), Modern Slavery, Mental Health, Preventing Violent Extremism (PREVENT), Substance Misuse, Gangs, Reoffending, Antisocial Behaviour, Road Safety, Organised Crime Groups (OCGs) and Hate Crime

Whilst the above are a diverse range of issues some categories could be grouped together, if appropriate, under broader headings or themes such as: Safeguarding, Serious & Organised Crime, Vulnerabilities, Community Resilience etc.

Appendix C: Horizon Scanning (2016-17)

Using PESTELO analysis members of the Kent Community Safety Partnership (KCSP) Working Group helped to identify existing and future issues that could impact on communities and may need to be considered as part of community safety plans.

Political:-

- Government to trigger Article 50 to initiate Brexit;
- Kent County Council and local council elections (*Maidstone, Medway & Tunbridge Wells*) in May 2017.

Economic:-

- Impact of Brexit on the economy;
- Public sector budget cuts;
- Commissioning of services and securing new funding sources.

Social / Demographic:-

Many issues identified relate to safeguarding and supporting the most vulnerable members of society including:

- domestic abuse;
- preventing violent extremism;
- child sexual exploitation;
- human trafficking/modern slavery;
- unaccompanied asylum seeking children and looked after children;
- organised crime groups;
- urbanised street gangs;
- psychoactive substances;
- mental health (including dementia);
- ageing population.

Technological:-

- Cyber-crime and cyber-enabled crime;
- Online safety.

Environmental (and Geographical):-

- New or potential developments i.e. Ebbsfleet, Paramount Studios, New Dartford Crossing, Op Stack Lorry Park;
- Extreme weather events, i.e. flooding.

Legislation:-

Recently enacted legislation has introduced a number of statutory duties and opportunities including:

- Offender Rehabilitation Act 2014;
- Counter-terrorism and Security Act 2015;
- Modern Slavery Act 2015;
- Serious Crime Act 2015;
- Psychoactive Substances Act 2016;
- The Cities and Local Government Devolution Act 2016;
- Policing and Crime Act 2017.

Organisational:-

- Public sector restructures and new ways of working;
- Increased collaboration between emergency services.

Appendix D: Police & Crime Plan (2017-2020)

The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 introduced directly elected Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs) to replace Police Authorities in England and Wales. Under this legislation, the PCC is required to produce a Police and Crime Plan that sets out the vision and priorities for policing and community safety, as well as the objectives and ambitions that the Police will be held to account on. The legislation also includes a requirement for the responsible authorities making up the CSPs to have regard to the objectives set out in the Police and Crime Plan as well as a mutual duty to act in co-operation with each other in exercising their respective functions.

The following is an extract from the draft Police and Crime Plan entitled ***'Safer in Kent: The Community Safety and Criminal Justice Plan April 2017 to March 2021'***

The guiding principles of the plan are:

- People suffering mental ill health need the right care from the right person
- Crime is important no matter where it takes place
- Vulnerable people must be protected from harm

The Chief Constable's priorities for the next four years are to:

1. Put victims first
2. Fight crime and antisocial behaviour
3. Tackle abuse, exploitation and violence
4. Combat organised crime and gangs
5. Provide visible neighbourhood policing and effective roads policing
6. Deliver an efficient service

The Police and Crime Commissioner will support the above by:

1. Holding the Chief Constable to account for the delivery of Kent Police's priorities
2. Supporting all victims of crime and abuse
3. Commissioning services that reduce pressure on policing due to mental health
4. Investing in schemes that make people safer and reduce re-offending
5. Making offenders pay for the harm that they have caused
6. Actively engaging with residents in Kent and Medway

The Police and Crime Plan priorities included in the diagram on p.12 of the Community Safety Agreement are a combination of the above objectives which CSPs have been asked to reflect within their local delivery plans.



In partnership with



For Further information on this Community Safety Agreement please contact the Kent Community Safety Team (KCST):

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Email: communitysafetyunit@kent.gov.uk

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This document is available in other formats; please contact the KCST above by email or telephone.

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Appendix: Kent Community Safety Agreement (CSA) - Action Plan & Performance Summary

Introduction

The Kent Community Safety Partnership (KCSP) has agreed that the sub-group known as the KCSP Working Group will manage the Kent Community Safety Agreement (CSA) Action Plan as well as monitoring a set of indicators chosen to represent the key priorities. The measures are not solely linked to the work detailed in the action plan and are only used to give an indication about direction of travel.

The following report includes a brief summary regarding performance, the current actions being taken to tackle the CSA priorities and a progress update on those actions. These are updated by partners and reviewed on a regular basis by the Working Group, any significant changes or areas of concern are reported to the governing group as part of the reporting cycle.

Priority: Domestic Abuse

Context

The cost of domestic abuse in Kent is estimated to be over £170 million per year based on an estimate of approximately 60,000 victims of domestic abuse in Kent and Medway (Home Office Ready Reckoner estimate). It remains a focus area for most Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) either as a stand-alone priority or as part of a broader theme and following the annual review of the CSA for 2017/18 it remained a priority within the county agreement.

The number of incidents reported to Kent Police has increased over the last 12 months whilst the number of MARAC cases (multi-agency risk assessment conferences) and visitors to One Stop Shops has remained relatively stable. In 2017 (Jan-Dec) there were 39,756 reported incidents of domestic abuse in Kent and Medway compared to 34,664 in the same period in 2016, with One Stop Shops seeing approximately 3,200 visitors in 2016/17 (Jul-Jun) similar to the previous year.

According to the Office for National Statistics (ONS) in the year ending September 2017, there was an increase in the number of domestic abuse-related offences recorded by the police nationally (up 20% to 535,359 from 447,950). As well as general improvements in recording, continued training of frontline officers has improved their identification of which offences are domestic abuse-related and more victims may be coming forward to report these crimes¹. Whilst increased crime data integrity may be the largest influencing factor in the increases in recorded domestic abuse cases, over recent years there has been increased victim propensity and confidence nationally to report crimes of domestic abuse as media coverage and campaigns and major inquiries have contributed to increasing awareness and reducing the stigma around the reporting of abuse. This has been supported in Kent and Medway by the creation of the Domestic Abuse Services website providing residents with ready access to information about all the support services available in their area. The development of the website was funded by the KCSP.

Despite the significance of domestic abuse, service provision has historically been fragmented with a lack of coordination and short-lived funding. Over the last few years work has been undertaken to develop a jointly commissioned service across Kent providing a single referral point / triage process, a comprehensive network of support and ongoing, sustainable funding. The new service came into effect in April 2017 and has been in place for just under one year but it is hoped that it will bring more consistency and resilience to service delivery.

The KCSP will continue to work with partners including the newly formed Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Executive Group² to support delivery of services and tackle the issues of domestic abuse. The following actions and progress updates highlight just some of the key areas that

Appendix: Kent Community Safety Agreement (CSA) - Action Plan & Performance Summary

partners are working together on to help tackle the issues of domestic abuse and to support victims.

Notes:

- 1) Office of National Statistics. *Crime in England and Wales: year ending September 2017 (January 2018)*;
- 2) *The Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Executive Group replaced the Kent and Medway Domestic Abuse Strategy Group in 2017*

Actions	Progress
Commission and support the Domestic Homicide (DHR) process on behalf of CSPs across Kent and Medway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2017/18 the Kent Community Safety Team (KCST) on behalf of the KCSP has initiated three new reviews, published two DHRs and is managing nine cases at various stages of the process. • A review of suicides in Kent & Medway has been undertaken to identify any cases which might meet the new Home Office criteria for inclusion in the DHR process. • Learning from recent reviews is being shared with partners via briefings at CSP meetings and DHR Lessons Learnt Seminars. In 2017/18 three seminars have been delivered to approx. 350 frontline practitioners and professionals. Feedback from the seminars is being collated and reviewed to ensure the seminars are meeting the needs of the attendees and to help inform future events. • The multi-agency DHR Steering Group is meeting regularly to monitor the DHR process and oversee delivery of the action plans associated with each published review.
Monitoring of One Stop Shops and the newly commissioned integrated domestic abuse (DA) service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The annual One Stop Shop (OSS) report for 2016/17 has been produced and is currently being quality assured prior to sign-off. The publication has been delayed due to a change in resources. • The integrated DA Service has been in place less than one year, a partnership update is expected in early 2018/19 in the meantime the referral pathway route has been updated and shared with partners via the Kent & Medway DA Services website.
Provision of psychotherapeutic counselling service for adolescents for a six month pilot initiative	<p>The KCSP has allocated funding provided by the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) to support the following project. The project has been initiated in the pilot areas of Canterbury and Swale and is working with a mix of female and male adolescents. To date improvements have been noted with regards mental wellbeing, feelings of safety and healthier coping strategies. Work is ongoing.</p>
Support the Kent and Medway Domestic Abuse Strategy	<p>A number of community safety related actions from the KMDASG strategy are reflected in the CSA Action Plan however the KMDASG has recently been restructured to form the Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Executive Group along with two new supporting tactical groups. The newly established groups are currently reviewing activities and an update to the activities will be provided to partners in due course.</p>

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Priority: Road Safety

Context

Road Safety is often raised by communities as a key concern, especially the perception of road danger and speeding vehicles.

The Kent and Medway Casualty Reduction Partnership brings together key partners to coordinate road safety campaigns, using the National Police Chief's Council roads policing calendar as the focus for activity. The Partnership is governed by a Strategic Board that involves Cabinet Member and Head of Service, Director of Operations (KFRS) and Assistant Chief Constable. The Partnership has recently reviewed its structure and reaffirmed the strategic, operational and tactical levels of activity

In the 12 months to December 2016 there was an increase in the overall number of casualties injured on Kent's roads compared to the 12 months prior, up from 5,799 to 6,122 which includes an increase in serious and slight casualties but a fall in fatal casualties. However it should be noted that in January 2016 a new system for recording and reporting road traffic collision and casualty information was adopted and some of the uplift in the number of serious casualties is likely to be related to the categorisation used by the new system¹, as such the figures recorded for Kent in 2016 are not directly comparable against figures recorded in previous years.²

The 2017 calendar year casualty data will be available in May and early indications are that fatalities are likely to have increased in the last year. The data is being ratified and analysed to understand the sources of this increase and will be reviewed with the Casualty Reduction Partnership in March to identify any mitigating actions.

In order to analyse a meaningful data set fatality numbers are grouped together with Serious Injuries to provide Killed or Seriously Injured (KSI). As Serious Injury data filters through from Kent Police at different rates, the full evaluation of 2017 KSI data is unlikely to begin before April. Although the long term trend for KSIs over the last 25 years is downward, with 2017 likely to be down by around 30% on the peak year 1995, however, the short term trend is for KSIs to be rising since 2012.

Notes:

1) Since the roll out of CRASH (Collision Recording and Sharing) a number of highway authorities using the system (including Kent County Council) have seen an uplift in the number of serious casualties being reported. The Department for Transport (DfT) has advised that part of the increase is likely to be related to the CRASH system where previous categorisation of some slight injuries may now mean they are recorded as serious injuries.

2) Road Casualties in Kent, Annual Review 2016 (published Aug '17)

Actions	Progress
Deliver a Road Safety workshop with key data collecting partners.	A one day workshop "From Incident through Information to Improvement" was delivered on 5 th June '17 for road safety data collecting partners to look at improving understanding and use of data. Achievements from the workshop included: Better understanding of roles and practices; Clarity around data issues, quality and timelines; Business process mapping and planning; Closer working on future developments; and Regular contact between data teams for continued improvement

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Support delivery of the Licence to Kill (L2K) programme to young people in Kent	The KCSP has allocated funding provided by the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) to support the following project. During Nov '17 eight theatre performances were delivered in Kent to approx. 6,000 school and college students (aged 16-19) plus in-house productions in Medway with the aim that they will become safer drivers and passengers. This year was the 10 th anniversary and since the first performance a total of 60,000–70,000 students have seen the production.
Undertake a review of the Licence to Kill programme.	A review of the Kent programme is underway to identify the learning outcomes and assess the impact. The local research is being linked to national research into similar programmes. Discussions are taking place with regards a national approach to delivery and evaluation.
Share details of road safety campaigns and events with partners.	The NPCC Roads Policing calendar for 2018 which is the basis for partnership working on casualty reduction has been shared with partners.

Priority: Anti-Social Behaviour

Context

Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) continues to be identified as a priority for many of the local Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) either as a stand-alone priority or as part of a broader theme and following the annual review of the CSA for 2017/18 it remained a priority within the county agreement.

Around 1.7 million incidents of anti-social behaviour (ASB) were recorded by the police nationally (including the British Transport Police) in the year ending September 2017, a decrease of 6% from the previous year. These are incidents that may still be crimes in law, such as littering or dog fouling, but are not of a level of severity that would result in the recording of a notifiable offence and therefore are not included in the main police recorded crime series.¹ In Kent and Medway the Police recorded 40,151 incidents during 2017 (Jan-Dec) whilst there were 46,036 incidents during the same period in 2016 showing a decrease of 12.8% compared to the previous year, equating to 5,885 fewer recorded incidents. With the exception of 'Motor vehicle nuisance on the Road' which increased slightly in Kent and Medway all other recorded ASB has seen decreases. Volume wise the largest decrease has been in 'Drunk or Rowdy Behaviour' followed by 'Neighbour Disputes'.

Solid ASB casework underpins all activity aimed at reducing ASB, starting at the point of contact and continuing through the management of a case. The provision of a case management system accessible by key partners, including Police, Kent Community Wardens and local authorities is a key principle in the joint approach to tackling ASB. The system used in Kent is known as 'Themis' and was a joint Kent Police and KCC IT project. It is regularly reviewed to ensure that any crimes which occur as part of ASB are properly recorded and investigated.

In 2014, the Government introduced simpler, more effective powers for agencies to tackle anti-social behaviour as part of the Anti-Social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014. Following the introduction of the legislation partners have been working together to share good practice including the provision of training in relation to the use of the new tools and powers such as Community Protection Notices (CPN's) (see below). In December 2017 the Government released updated statutory guidance in relation to the legislation providing greater clarity for agencies around the use of the powers which partners are currently reviewing to assess the impact.

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The following actions and progress updates highlight just some of the key areas that partners are working together on to help tackle the issues of anti-social behaviour.

Notes:

1) Office of National Statistics. *Crime in England and Wales: year ending September 2017 (January 2018);*

Actions	Progress
ASB workshops delivered to local partners to provide guidance and support in the use and delivery of the Tools and Powers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Kent Community Safety Team (KCST) led by Kent Police commissioned a series of workshops in 2016 and 2017 for district colleagues involved in the use of the new tools & powers, including Community Protection Notices, Civil Injunctions, Public Space Protection Orders and Closure Orders. The workshops have increased the understanding of how the tools and powers can be used to disrupt a wide variety of activities, as well as sharing of good practice between district partners in relation to processes, procedures, documentation etc.
Ongoing sharing of best practice.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The training presentations for the four ASB partnership workshops have been shared with partners via the Safer Communities Portal for future reference. The portal will continue to be used as a depository for community safety information. The Kent Community Safety Team (KCST) have produced three community safety newsletters in Jul, Oct & Dec 2017 to share information with partners as well as highlighting effective practice and promoting agency campaigns. Further partnership newsletters are planned for 2018.
Regular multi-agency visits to night time economy (NTE) establishments across the County based on intelligence and identified need	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As part of the KCST, Kent Police are coordinating monthly partnership activity with the district Community Safety Units (CSUs) to deploy staff in support of local NTE issues. These multi-agency operations have been delivered throughout 2017, with further operations being planned over the next few months. Whilst the focus remains on night time economy (NTE) ASB and violence, the operation's remit has widened to highlight and try and identify vulnerability in terms of Human Trafficking, Modern Slavery and CSE. The KCST will be running pan Kent vulnerability training for key workers in the NTE over the next six months.

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Priority: Substance Misuse

Context

Drug addiction costs the UK £15.4 billion pounds a year, whilst alcohol related harm is estimated to cost £21 billion. It is estimated that Kent has around 5,000 individuals dependent on heroin with drug related hospital admissions in Kent increasing between 2006 and 2013 and beginning to show a slight decrease in 2016. There were 1,268 hospital admissions as a result of drug and co-existing mental health conditions in 2014/5. Kent has a higher than national rate of hospital admissions due to drug related poisoning. Nationally there has been an increase of drug and alcohol related deaths and in Kent, during the period 2014/16 there were 213 drug related deaths.

Over 200,000 people in Kent are estimated to be drinking at high risk levels. There are an estimated 68,000 with some degree of alcohol dependence. There are an estimated 5,000 people in Kent who are physically addicted to alcohol and in need of treatment and currently only a small proportion of those are in Kent treatment services. During the years 2014-16 there were 332 deaths wholly as a result of Alcohol and in 2016 there were 667 deaths to people who had alcohol related conditions.

There are a number of new challenges in tackling these problems. The substance misuse landscape has changed over the last 10 years and this means that the strategies and response to tackling substance misuse needs to adapt. Some of these new issues are: the introduction of Novel Psycho-Active Substances, the increased misuse of synthetic and prescribed drugs, the increased vulnerability and age of existing injecting drug users and dependent alcoholics, the fragmented nature of the funding streams set to commission services and the challenges of homelessness, mental illness and cheaper and more available forms of alcohol e.g. white cider.

The Government's new Drug Strategy 2016 led Kent Drug and Alcohol Partnership to task Kent Police and Kent Public Health to develop a new combined Drug and Alcohol strategy for Kent. This was agreed after consultation in 2017. An action plan is being developed and will be an ongoing working document for all partners to contribute to the strategy's aims.

The following actions and progress updates highlight just some of the key areas that partners are working together on to help tackle the issues of substance misuse including the development of an action plan. The illegal nature of many drugs and the widespread use of alcohol means actions to tackle misuse must be both practical, cost effective and related to the substance in question.

Actions	Progress
<p>Raise the profile and awareness of the strategy with local Community Safety Partnerships via partnership meetings, Safer Communities Portal etc.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are planned presentations with local partners, including Housing groups, CSPs, mental health commissioners, local concordat groups, trading standards and children and young people's services. • Work is underway to develop a joint commissioning arrangement with the NHS and Police for tackling dual diagnosis including creating places of safety, reducing crisis at Accident & Emergency (A&E) and improved mental health outcomes for patients and their families. • Work is underway to develop Local Drug Information System to streamline messages and alerts on drugs causing harm to the local population. Work is also underway with the Kent Drug and Alcohol partnership to create an Intelligence network to prevent drug deaths. • There have been a number of well attended partnership learning events that have investigated local Drug and Alcohol deaths.

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Support the delivery of the Kent Community Alcohol Partnership (KCAP)	The KCAP delivery group is currently considering the location for new community alcohol partnership (CAP) areas in Kent based on heat mapping and partnership intelligence. The proposed locations will be discussed at the next meeting in Feb '18 which will help determine the focus areas for 2018/19.
Partners to work with Kent Police in addressing County Lines and drug dealing in Kent	A number of multi-agency operations have been undertaken in specific localities with a focus on knife crime, including activities such as stop and search, test purchasing in shops, increased policing in hotspot areas.
Highlight issues and share effective practice with partners in relation to licensed drinking establishments in the County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Licensing issues and best practice shared at the Kent and Medway Regulatory Licensing Steering Group. • As part of the KCST, Kent Police are coordinating monthly partnership activity with the district Community Safety Units (CSUs) to deploy staff in support of local night time economy (NTE) issues. These monthly multi-agency operations are carried out in partnership with the Security Industry Association (SIA), UK Border Agency Immigration, Kent Fire and Rescue Service, Gambling Commission, Trading Standards, Licensing and Local Authority Licensing.

Priority: Serious and Organised Crime

Context

Following the launch of the Government's 'Serious and Organised Crime Strategy' in 2013, the Local Government Association (LGA) paper on 'Tackling Serious and Organised Crime' and the introduction of a number of pieces of legislation including the '*Serious Crime Act 2015*' and '*Modern Slavery Act 2015*' partners have been provided with a variety of new tools, powers and duties to be included as part of their work. In particular the LGA made reference to community safety partnerships (CSPs) and the role they could play with regards to the strategic coordination of this activity. More recently in the National Crime Agency (NCA) Annual Plan 2017/18, the following six national priorities were identified as priorities for response: firearms; organised immigration crime; child sexual exploitation and abuse; cybercrime; high end money laundering; and modern slavery and human trafficking¹. In March 2017 the Home Secretary authorised a review of the Home Office strategy and Kent Police and KCC Trading Standards were invited to participate in the review. The revised policy is likely to include a requirement for greater partnership collaboration.

As a result of many of the above changes, the scope of community safety has expanded in recent years beyond the traditional remit of 'crime and anti-social behaviour' to incorporate issues such as human trafficking, gangs, organised crime groups (OCGs) etc. In response to these changes many local CSPs added Serious and Organised Crime (SOC) either as a stand-alone priority or included elements within their plans. This is reflected within the CSA which identified SOC as a new priority two years ago.

In order to fully understand the extent of serious and organised crime in Kent, the Police worked with partners in 2016 to develop local SOC profiles which sought to highlight relevant issues at a district level. These have been made available to community safety partners and were recently updated at the end of 2017 to ensure they remain relevant.

There are a number of active OCG's in Kent and regular disruption activity takes place against them. Drugs based criminality is the main crime type associated with OCGs across the county. This is a national trend and is not exclusive to Kent. It is predicted that groups associated with other crime types such as Modern Slavery or Organised Theft will increase in number as partnership

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working and intelligence gathering increases. Disruption activity can be conducted by any agency and it is predicted that increased partnership working will increase the number of disruptions conducted and will also vary the type. At this time the majority of disruptions conducted are instigated by law enforcement. The powers that other agencies hold will contribute to the disruption of these criminal networks thus widening the types of disruptions reported.

Since the inclusion of SOC as a priority for CSPs much of the focus has been around raising awareness of the issues and upskilling staff to be able to identify signs and to understand how to report concerns. Over the last two years the Kent Community Safety Team (KCST) delivered a number of briefing sessions to community safety partners on subjects such as Modern Slavery and OCGs and in 2017 the annual conference focused on 'Protecting Vulnerable People from Organised Crime'. However recently there has been more of a focus around gangs and the KCSP is currently supporting delivery of gangs training to develop knowledge and skills of frontline staff (see below for more detail).

Notes:

1) NCA Annual Plan 2017/18

Actions	Progress
Develop and deliver the annual Community Safety Conference on behalf of Kent and Medway partners on the theme of Vulnerability and Organised Crime Groups (OCGs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The annual community safety conference on 'Protecting Vulnerable People from Organised Crime' took place in the Clive Emson Suite, Detling on 7th November 2017 with approximately 200 delegates in attendance. Topics included Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE), Modern Slavery, Gangs, Mental Health etc. • Feedback from the table discussions at the event and a subsequent survey have been collated into a report to identify future development opportunities. The report has been circulated to attendees and the KCSP Working Group will monitor progress.
Work with district colleagues to provide gangs training to assist front line professionals to develop their knowledge and skills	The KCSP has allocated funding provided by the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) to support training of staff across the county in relation to tackling gangs. To date four events have been scheduled and/or delivered in Dartford, Gravesham, Canterbury and Shepway during January & February 2018. Further events are currently being arranged.
Share SOC local profiles with partners via the Safer Communities Portal	Local profiles have been provided by Kent Police at a district level and made accessible to partners via the Safer Communities Portal to help inform local partnership activities. The profiles were updated at the end of 2017 and been uploaded to the Portal. The migration of the profiles is now standard practice.
Identify, disrupt and dismantle mapped Organised Crime Groups (OCGs) and reduce the harm caused to individuals and communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In October a multi-agency operation was undertaken focusing on human trafficking and CSE (child sexual exploitation) in relation to businesses that are reliant on cheap, transient and often foreign labour. • The majority of OCGs are now owned at a District level and have developed 4P (Pursue/Prevent/ Prepare/Protect) plans through working groups. Work is ongoing in developing a consistent approach to local Serious and Organised Crime [SOC] Panels; however, there has been significant improvement in the last 6 months. • The Kent Police OCG Coordinator is attending district / divisional SOC meetings to share best practice as well as quarterly multi-agency meetings with cross cutting partners, such as KCC Trading standards and HMRC, allow for a sharing of information, good practice and to enable local officers to link in with partners.

Appendix: Kent Community Safety Agreement (CSA) - Action Plan & Performance Summary

Priority: Safeguarding Vulnerable People

Context

Many of the pieces of legislation introduced by the Government in recent years including the *Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015* and those already mentioned in the above SOC priority, are not just about tackling crime they also have strong links to safeguarding either for individuals or for communities as a whole. As such following the annual review of the CSA two-years ago (2016/17) it was agreed that Safeguarding should also be included as a new priority to incorporate issues such as child sexual exploitation (CSE), preventing violent extremism (prevent), online safety etc. This has since been expanded to Safeguarding Vulnerable People which more closely reflects the outcome of the strategic assessments undertaken by the local community safety partnerships (CSPs) with many choosing safeguarding and/or vulnerability either as a stand-alone priority or selecting elements for inclusion within their plans.

Whilst CSPs have a role to play within this priority there are a number of multi-agency groups including the Kent Safeguarding Children Board (KSCB), Kent and Medway Safeguarding Adults Board (KMSAB), Prevent Duty Delivery Board, Hate Crime Forum etc. which take the lead on a number of these issues. In particular the Multi-Agency Sexual Exploitation (MASE) group and the Risks Threats and Vulnerabilities Group (RTVG) which are subgroups of the Safeguarding Boards have a particular remit with regards CSE, missing children, preventing violent extremism, online safety, gangs, modern slavery and human trafficking. As such, members of the Kent Community Safety Partnership (KCSP) link into these boards and subgroups and are working with them to support and implement actions, as well as monitor performance via their reporting processes. Information and reports produced by these groups are shared with community safety partners but given the importance and high profile nature of the Prevent agenda the KCSP monitor this directly and have it as a standing item at the main KCSP meeting. In addition to reports being provided to the KCSP, reciprocal arrangements have been established for the KCSP to report into the Safeguarding Boards or their subgroups to ensure effective links are established and maintained.

Although there is no single indicator or group of indicators that can effectively be used as a proxy measure to monitor such a broad topic as 'safeguarding', as mentioned above KCSP members are linked into MASE and the RTVG and these groups play a key role in monitoring issues such as child sexual exploitation and missing children episodes. In addition, the KCSP Working Group regularly looks at hate crimes as part of this priority and during 2016 (Jan-Dec) there were 1,730 hate crimes and incidents in Kent and Medway compared to 3,082 in 2017 with increases recorded in all strands of hate crime. This increase is not just a local issue but is reflected at a national level with the Office for National Statistics (ONS) reporting a 29% increase in recorded offences between 2015/16 and 2016/17 (up from 62,518 to 80,393). This is thought to reflect both a genuine rise in hate crime around the time of the EU referendum and subsequent high profile incidents as well as ongoing improvements in crime recording by the police¹. As appropriate other data sources may also be looked at such as scam victims and since April 2017 a total of 196 victims have been visited and supported by the Kent Community Warden Service although the National Scam Team indicates that only about 5% of these crimes are reported.

The following actions and progress updates highlight just some of the key areas that partners are working together on to help safeguard vulnerable people.

Notes:

1) Home Office Statistical Bulletin – Hate Crime, England and Wales 2016/17 (published 17/10/17)

Appendix: Kent Community Safety Agreement (CSA) - Action Plan & Performance Summary

Actions	Progress
Provide four online safety awareness sessions during 2017/18 to partners from across the County	The KCSP has allocated funding provided by the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) to support the following project. The Kent Community Safety Team (KCST) have programmed in four Online Safety Awareness sessions between January and March 2018. Invitations have been sent to partners across the county and bookings are being taken. Approximately 100 people have already attended these events, however the later sessions in March are almost fully booked and it is expected that approx. a further 200 people will receive the training.
Provision of guidance and advice to the public and businesses about cybercrime	In April '17 Kent Police launched a new <u>Cyber Crime Unit</u> to tackle computer dependent crime and cyber-enabled crime. This work includes raising awareness with businesses and residents through the ' <u>Protect and Connect</u> ' campaign. A Cyber Awareness Conference for businesses was held by Kent Police in Maidstone on 10 th Oct '17. Additional guidance and advice is available on KCC's website which includes: <u>cybercrime advice for businesses</u> and <u>scams cybercrime advice</u> , details of which have been circulated to Kent businesses via the KCC Public Protection electronic <u>business newsletter</u> .
Support vulnerable people targeted by scammers to minimise the impact and reduce future risk.	The KCSP has allocated funding provided by the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) to support the following projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase of 33 Tru-Call devices for installation in the homes of vulnerable scam victims. To date the Kent Community Wardens have installed eleven devices in identified properties. • Scam awareness campaign to be delivered countywide including a targeted digital marketing campaign and production and publication of a new, concise, printed leaflet outlining the simple facts about scams
Provide mental health and/or suicide prevention training for frontline staff to help support vulnerable residents in our communities.	KCC Public Health secured funding for a range of projects that had been prioritised within the multi-agency suicide prevention strategy, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commissioning West Kent Mind to deliver Suicide Awareness and Prevention workshops to approx. 750 individuals across the county. • Working with Kent Police and Kent and Medway NHS Social Care Partnership Trust (KMPT) to design a Mental Health Training package for every Police Officer in the county.
Work in partnership with the Safeguarding Boards (Childrens and Adults) to raise awareness of safeguarding issues and link into specific local and national campaigns.	Members of the KCSP Working Group helped co-ordinate community safety partner activities in relation to the Adult Safeguarding Awareness week in October 2017 linking into the wider partnership work of the Kent & Medway Adult Safeguarding Board (KMSAB). A wide variety of activities/events/ training were delivered during this awareness week with full details available via the <u>KMSAB website</u> including five multi-agency Safeguarding 'one stop stops' with three in Kent (Bluewater, Dover, Sittingbourne) and two in Medway.
Work in partnership to share information and embed the Channel Referral process to help Prevent violent extremism.	The KCC Prevent and Channel Strategic Manager chairs a quarterly sub group of the Prevent Duty Delivery Board (PDDB) for Community Safety Managers across the County to disseminate and discuss key messages and to feedback issues to the PDDB. Information is also fed back directly to the local CSP meetings and the KCSP regarding the Dovetail Pilot and Channel process

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