

KENT COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP

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UNRESTRICTED ITEMS

A. General Matters

1. Apologies
2. Declarations of Interest
3. Notes of last meeting (Pages 3 - 8)

1. Kent Community Safety Agreement 2011-14 - Action Plan - Partnership Anti Social Behaviour Strategy (Pages 9 - 34)
2. Domestic Homicide Reviews - Update on DHR1 (Pages 35 - 38)

UNRESTRICTED ITEMS

3. Domestic Abuse One Stop Shops (Pages 39 - 50)
4. Police and Crime Commissioner - Future Engagement with the Kent Community Safety Partnership and the Role of the Kent Community Safety Partnership (Pages 51 - 56)

1. Young People and Crime - Changing Communities -(Verbal Report)
2. Domestic Homicide Reviews Update (Pages 57 - 60)
3. Kent Community Safety Agreement Update- Performance Monitoring (Pages 61 - 70)
4. Any Other Business
5. Dates of meetings in 2013
19 March at 10am, 17 July at 2.30pm and 17 October 2013 at 10am

KENT COUNTY COUNCIL

KENT COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP

Notes of a meeting of the Kent Community Safety Partnership held at Sessions House, County Hall, Maidstone on Tuesday, 3 July 2012.

PRESENT: Mr P M Hill, OBE (Chairman), Mr D Coleman (Vice-Chairman), Zena Cooke, Mr R Hales, Ms N Hussain, Mr N Howlett, Cllr M Rhodes, Mr P Jackson, Mrs E Martin, Mr S Bone-Kill, Ch. Insp. Bradley, Ch.Insp. S Barlow, Mr P Carroll, Ms S Billiald, Ms R Scantlebury, Ch. Sup.S Corbishley, Chief Inspector G Ellis, Mr S Griffiths, Mr S Skilton, Mrs C Waters, Ms C Turner, Mrs A Gilmour, Ms A Slaven, Mr S Beaumont, Mr J Parris, Mr N Wilkinson and Mr G Mills (Democratic Services)

1. Apologies

Noted.

2. Notes of meeting held on 6 March 2012 and Matters Arising

(1) The notes of the meeting held on 6 March 2012 were agreed as a true record.

3. Kent and Medway Strategic Plan for Reducing Reoffending – 2012-2015

(Report by Sarah Billiald, Chief Executive Kent Probation)

- (1) Sarah Billiald said this report provided the Partnership with the opportunity to review and endorse the final Strategic Plan for Reducing Reoffending. The intention was that the Plan would be utilised at CSP and statutory partnership level across the county as the core approach to reducing reoffending. The plan would also provide a consistent focus on key principles and help drive forward local initiatives against a back drop of common themes and principles.
- (2) During the discussion members of the Partnership spoke in support of the principles and aims of the Plan and the important links it had to other initiatives such as the Troubled Families Programme.
- (3) Following further discussion the Partnership:
 - (a) Endorsed the Kent and Medway Strategic Plan for Reducing Reoffending 2012/15;
 - (b) Noted that the Partnership would receive an annual update and review on progress;
 - (c) Note the establishment of the newly formed Reducing Reoffending Strategic Board and recommended that consideration be given to its membership, including amongst others, a representative of the Kent Chamber of Commerce, a representative of women services and a representative of community safety managers.

4. Preparations for the Police and Crime Commissioner

(Report by County Community Safety Team)

- (1) Mr Steve Griffiths of Kent Fire and Rescue Service introduced the report which set out the terms of reference for a piece of work to be undertaken by the Partnership aimed at establishing a review of community safety arrangements in Kent as part of the preparation for the Police and Crime Commissioner. The review would also be used to look at ways of developing a working partnership arrangement which linked with the agenda and work of the Commissioner. The review would be undertaken by a multi-agency group (including a representative from Medway), and a report setting out possible options would be submitted to a future meeting.
- (2) During the discussion Mr Hill spoke of the importance of any briefing information prepared or held by the Partnership being shared equally with candidates in to ensure fairness and demonstrate the independence of the Partnership.
- (3) The Partnership noted the report and that there would be an update to the next meeting.

Action: Steve Griffiths and Stuart Beaumont

5. Joint Commissioning Framework

(Report by Stuart Beaumont, Head of Community Safety and Emergency Planning)

- (1) The report asked the Partnership to consider suggested options regarding the establishment of a joint commissioning framework for community safety across Kent. The report provided details on 3 possible Community Safety Commissioning models these being, adopting a strategic commissioning approach, a service level commissioning model and a co-commissioning or joint commissioning model.
- (2) During the discussion it was agreed that in looking at these options legal advice should be sought around issues of probity and any possible conflicts that may arise as part of the commissioning process. It was also said that the Partnership should be seen as acting more in an advisory role than as a provider of services.
- (3) Following further discussion it was agreed that options should be developed in more detail around firstly the Partnership being a body which was able to provide expert advice and support, rather than taking on a specific commissioning role. And secondly, a commissioning role option, to include legal advice around probity and how avoiding conflicts of interest during the commissioning process. This option should also include holding discussions with Medway Council and the Kent Criminal Justice Board with a view to establishing a joint Kent and Medway approach.

Action: Stuart Beaumont

6. Kent Independent Domestic Violence Advisors – Critical Funding Requirement

(Report by Sarah Billiald, Chair of the Kent Criminal Justice Board and Chief Executive, Kent Probation Trust)

- (1) Sarah Billiald said the Partnership received a report in September 2011 highlighting the critical shortfall in funding for Independent Domestic Violence Advisors. This current report provided a further update to the one submitted in September 2011 and provided figures which showed the service was under severe pressure to maintain its ability to support high risk victims of domestic abuse.
- (2) Supported by a presentation Stuart Skilton gave an overview of the current financial position stressing the need for all partners, including those in the voluntary sector, to understand the critical situation the service faced through a lack of funding.
- (3) In the short term the recommendation was to look to provide additional funds in those areas with the biggest gap in provision i.e. Dartford, Gravesham, Dover, Shepway and Ashford. For the longer term the report suggested an option which amongst other matters would see public sector resources being pooled with bids also being placed for funds from the Police Commissioner and Health and Wellbeing Boards. This longer term option also suggested the joint strategic commissioning an IDVA service across Kent and Medway with services being aligned to MARACS rather than districts, with funding being targeted at high risk clients. This option was costed at some £810k which would provide for an IDVA service capable of looking after some 1300 clients and further provide 4 court based IDVAs.
- (4) During the course of discussion Robin Hales said that he would arrange for this report to be discussed at the next meeting of the Kent and Medway Leaders' and Chief Executives' Group. He also suggested the matter should be discussed at the Kent Forum. Other partners at the meeting supported the report and its findings but there was a recognition that each partner would need to go back to their own organisation to determine what they would be willing to contribute.
- (5) The Partnership therefore gave its endorsement to the principles of options 2 and 4, as detailed in the report and to each member of the Partnership taking up with their own organisation how much could they add to the required level of funding. The Partnership also endorsed the proposal that this report should also be placed before meetings of the Kent and Medway Leaders' and Chief Executives' Group, the Kent Forum and other agencies considered to be of relevance.

Action: Stuart Beaumont together with Stuart Skilton and Angela Slaven

7. Listening and Learning: Improving Support for Victims

- (1) With links to the work being undertaken in respect of Domestic Abuse, this report was submitted to the Partnership for information and endorsement. The

report was researched and written by the Victims' Services' Advocates project in anticipation of the election of a Police and Crime Commissioner for Kent.

- (2) The report summarised the support available for victims in Kent. The report also identified what victims needed from local services and proposed a course of action by the PCC to meet those needs. The report looked at the needs of a number of groups and in particular victims of anti-social behaviour; victims of domestic abuse; victims of sexual violence; victims of hate crime, people bereaved by murder and manslaughter and young victims of crime.
- (3) The report set out a number of proposed actions for the PCC to consider, including leading on a joint Police and Partnership process to ensure that there is a service which meets the needs of each individual victim.
- (4) Following discussion The Partnership fully endorsed the report and its proposed actions.

8. Domestic Homicide Reviews

(Report by Stuart Beaumont, Head of Community Safety and Emergency Planning, KCC)

- (1) This report provided the Partnership with an update regarding the delivery of Domestic Homicide Reviews across Kent and Medway to fulfil the requirements of the Domestic Violence and Crime Act 2004. There had been 8 domestic violence homicides in the past 12 months and the report highlighted the pressure placed on the resources, both in terms of finance and administration needed to support these reviews.
- (2) The Partnership endorsed the report and further agreed that the Local Government Association should be made aware of the resources situation in Kent and Medway with a view to taking this up with Government as part of a national campaign.

Action: Stuart Beaumont

9. Putting Victims First - More Effective Responses to Anti-Social Behaviour

(Report by Stuart Beaumont, Head of Community Safety and Emergency Planning, KCC)

- (1) This report provided a summary of the Government White Paper 'Putting Victims First – More Effective Responses to Anti-Social Behaviour'. In some quarters concerns have been expressed about abolishing current powers before it being clear that the proposed new ones will provide effective replacements. The report also said that changes to the ASB tool kit should be seen as an opportunity for community safety partners across Kent to work more closely together.
- (2) The Partnership noted the changes highlighted in the white paper 'Putting Victims First – More Effective Responses to Anti-Social Behaviour'

10. Anti Social Behaviour – Community Safety Agreement Priority Update

- (1) This report provided a brief update on the work associated with the delivery of the agreed outcomes around anti-social behaviour that were included within the Kent Community Safety Agreement Delivery Plan. The report also provided a brief update regarding the progress towards developing a shared Anti-Social Behaviour Case Management System.
- (2) The Partnership noted the progress made in relation to the development of an ASB Case Management System and endorsed the adoption of the associated partnership protocols and the proposed minimum standard.

11. Kent Community Safety Agreement – Update on Performance Monitoring and Annual Review

(Report by Stuart Beaumont, Head of Community Safety and Emergency Planning (KCC))

- (1) This report outlined progress in relation to the Kent Community Safety Agreement including a review of the countywide policies.
- (2) The Partnership noted the report and agreed the existing priorities and cross cutting themes within the Kent Community Safety Agreement 2011-14 should remain unchanged.

Date of next meeting

Thursday 1 November 2012 in the Darent Room, Sessions House, County Hall, Maidstone, commencing at 2:00 PM.

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By: Stuart Beaumont – Head of Emergency Planning and Community Safety - KCC

To: Kent Community Safety Partnership – 1st November 2012

Classification: For Decision

Subject: Kent Community Safety Agreement 2011-14 – Action Plan Partnership Anti Social Behaviour Strategy

Summary This report provides details of the progress being made regarding the development of a partnership ASB Strategy for Kent and Medway which was a key action contained within the Kent Community Safety Agreement 2011-14. This report outlines the consultation process and seeks approval of a County Partnership ASB Strategy.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 It was acknowledged in a report to the Kent Community Safety Partnership in September 2011 that community safety does not respect district/borough council boundaries and that the coordination of effort across county wide partners can lead to economies of scale, joined up working and more effective solutions.
- 1.2 The Kent Community Safety Agreement recognises where “added value” can be achieved in terms of delivering successful outcomes and each of the actions contained within the agreement are activities that would benefit from a wider partnership focus. In all areas that have been identified the outcomes will be significantly improved through joint working.
- 1.3 This report focuses on the delivery of actions associated with ASB, with particular reference to ASB Case Management and the development and approval of a Partnership ASB Strategy and associated minimum standards.
- 1.4 There is little doubt that the incoming Police and Crime Commissioner will have ASB as a high priority and will want to focus on this area in their business plan. In addition the HMIC have made reference in their Kent inspection reports to the need for a coordinated partnership approach to ASB.

2.0 Kent Community Safety Agreement

- 2.1 The Kent Community Safety Agreement is the product of the amalgamation of the strategic assessments for each of the Community Safety Partnerships (CSP) in the county. Using a scoring mechanism each strategic assessment was analysed to identify the common priorities across the county.
- 2.2 ASB was one of the identified county wide priorities that form the basis of the County Community Safety Agreement for 2011 – 2014.

3.0 ASB Background

- 3.1 Reducing anti-social behaviour is a government priority and is also a concern for community safety partners across Kent. Nationally, high profile cases have highlighted the need for local public services to work more closely together to better understand the needs of vulnerable persons subjected to on-going ASB. Sharing information and insight is vital to ensure that individual's needs are met whilst resolutions are sought.
- 3.2 The coalition government have released the White Paper, Putting Victims First – More Effective Responses to Anti-Social Behaviour, which details the intent to overhaul the current ASB toolkit of powers. The victims of ASB will be at the forefront of any response. Public bodies and their partners are now being encouraged to draw upon the lessons learnt following the call handling and case management trials. The trials with eight policing areas worked towards ensuring the police and their partners get it right the moment a call comes in and that they identify and manage high-risk victims effectively and take their problems seriously.
- 3.3 The 11 community safety partnerships in Kent have all identified ASB as a priority for their districts. The Kent Community Safety Agreement action plan highlighted two main areas of activity in relation to anti-social behaviour:
- 3.3.1 A Countywide Partnership ASB Strategy that will provide the guiding principles that all agencies follow when seeking to tackle anti-social behaviour.
- 3.3.2 The implementation of an ASB (IT based) case management system.
- 3.4 Kent Chiefs requested KCC and Kent Police to lead on the delivery of the ASB work-stream key outcomes that were included within the Community Safety agreement delivery plan. A project team has been established utilising KCC Community Safety and Kent Police staff resources. The project plan had two key themes the delivery of ASB Case Management and the development of an ASB Partnership Strategy and updates are provided below.

- ASB Case Management

In terms of Case Management good progress is being made and currently there are two Kent Police software developers working on the technical design and content of the database. As part of this the architecture for sharing the data between Partners and Kent Police has been the first phase of work, thereby ensuring there is an easy process of accessing the database from different locations. The technical testing of this aspect is aimed to occur in late October or early November and then authentication and encryption tests can also be explored to ensure the integrity of the data.

To ensure the case management tools are fit for purpose and able to deal with potential changes in the future, many aspects of forthcoming legislation or proposals are being included into the system specification, in particular troubled

families, the community trigger and future changes to Kent Police IT systems, to name a few.

The current timeline for delivery is currently network testing in November, database development into the new calendar year with a prototype for testing and demonstration. A full system should be available for implementation at the beginning of the new financial year. This will provide Partners with an integrated system to manage and monitor ASB.

- ASB Partnership Strategy

Considerable progress has also been made with the development of a Partnership ASB Strategy for the County of the last few months. The proposed Partnership ASB Strategy is built upon the foundations of good practice that has been identified in Kent, across other Counties and also taking into account advice/reports from the Home Office and the HMIC.

A broad consultation exercise has been completed across partners working within community safety in Kent with largely very positive feedback and much of this feedback has been incorporated within the draft strategy that is attached to this report. In summary feedback has been received from ASB Practitioners, Primary Care Trust, Kent Fire & Rescue Service, Kent Probation, Medway Unitary, Community Safety Partnerships, Kent Police, Kent Police Authority and Joint Kent Chiefs.

This strategy recognises the excellent work delivered by partners at a local CSU level and the adoption of this overarching partnership strategy encourages joined up working, the promotion of best practice, and most importantly the adoption of consistent service standard for victims of ASB across Kent & Medway.

It is proposed that once the draft Partnership ASB Strategy is approved further work will be completed with partners both at a local and county level using available information to suitably reflect the minimum standards at a local level, determine risks, highlight requirements for service improvements and resource shortfalls in priority areas. In conjunction with this the Case Management product will be rolled out across partnerships to support service delivery. To achieve these outcomes will require the engagement of front line professionals across partnerships and it is proposed to establish a task and finish group to deliver these outcomes across the county.

4.0 Recommendations

- 4.1 That the draft Partnership ASB Strategy is approved for adoption by the Kent CSP.
- 4.2 That KCC Community Safety and Kent Police continue their work in this area and establish a "Task and Finish" Group to engage local partners in the adoption of the strategy at a local level.
- 4.3 That formal support and adoption of the ASB Partnership Strategy is sought from the Medway Community safety Partnership.

Attachments:

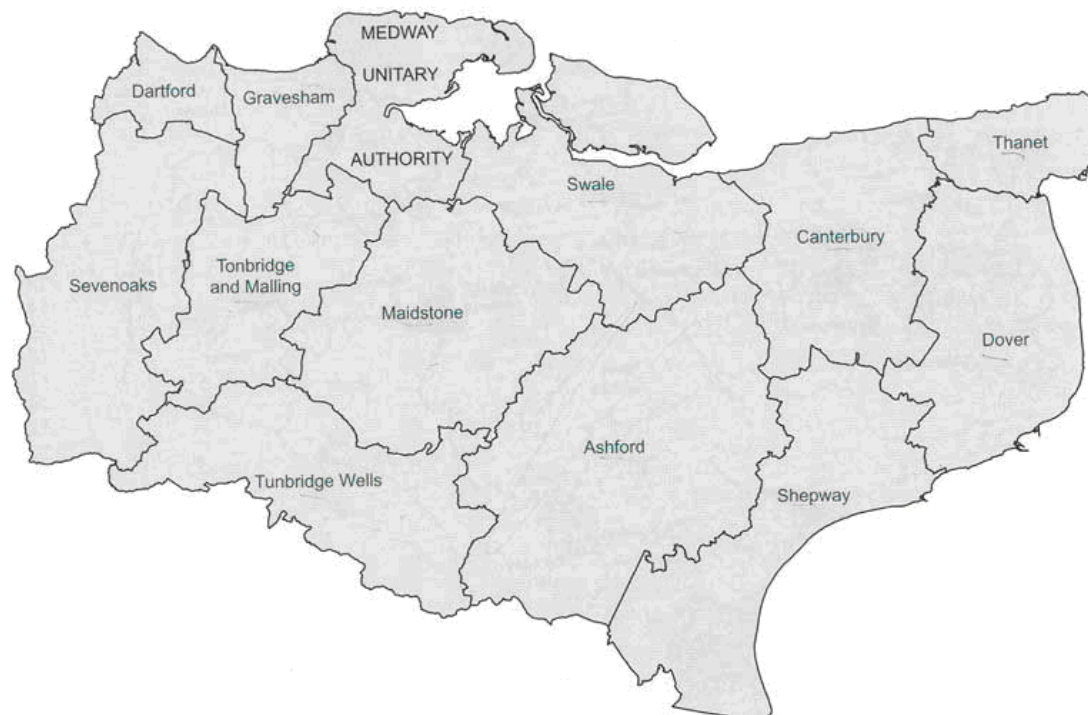
Kent & Medway Partnerships ASB Strategy

For Further Information:

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KENT & MEDWAY COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIPS



ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR STRATEGY & MINIMUM STANDARDS OF SERVICE DELIVERY

OCTOBER 2012

TACKLING
ANTI-SOCIAL
BEHAVIOUR
AND ITS CAUSES

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Foreword

As Chairs of the Kent & Medway Community Safety Partnerships we are pleased to endorse the first County wide Anti-Social Behaviour Strategy. Tackling anti-social behaviour and its underlying causes is a priority for our Community Safety Partnerships and has been main-streamed in both the Kent & Medway Community Safety Partnership Plans. With the County Council, Medway Unitary and all Districts and Boroughs Councils committed to the strategy, a clear framework has been established to ensure the public know how we intend to work with them and continue to drive down incidents of anti-social behaviour.

Over recent years we have seen reductions in crime resulting in Kent & Medway being one of the safest places in the country to live, work and visit. This is very positive but we cannot become complacent about the task ahead to keep these levels low. We are fully aware of the impact that anti-social behaviour can have on individuals' quality of life and how it can disrupt communities.

Partnership working across Kent & Medway is excellent, and we intend to build on this. We need to ensure communities themselves understand that responding to anti-social behaviour is a collective responsibility and the part they can play in working with partner agencies to ensure anti-social behaviour is tackled not tolerated. By doing so we will help communities to set and maintain their own neighbourhood standards driving down on behaviour which challenges those standards.

This strategy sets out how partners will work together to deal with anti-social behaviour through effective problem solving, the use of early interventions and how we will deliver a proportionate response to anti-social behaviour, in partnership with our communities, using the tools and powers provided by Government. It also details a set of minimum standards that partners have agreed in relation to dealing with anti-social behaviour.

Mike Hill OBE
Chair Kent Community Safety Partnership

Mike O'Brien
Chair Medway Community Safety Partnership

Executive Summary

'Anti-social behaviour' describes a range of everyday nuisance, disorder and crime, from graffiti and noisy neighbours to harassment and street drug dealing. It is sometimes dismissed as trivial, but anti-social behaviour has a huge impact on victims' quality of life, and is of concern to the public when it comes to local crime issues.

Over 3.5 million incidents were reported to police forces in England and Wales last year and we know that many more were reported to other local agencies such as councils and housing associations, or not reported at all.

Reducing anti-social behaviour is a government priority, and it is a priority for the police and other agencies as well, particularly where it is criminal or targeted at vulnerable victims. Unchecked, anti-social behaviour can be linked to increased disorder, low-level crime and fear of crime in a neighbourhood – the so-called 'broken windows' effect.

In recent years, a large amount of collaborative work has taken place across Kent & Medway with the emphasis towards preventative measures. All partners across Kent & Medway have taken time to refocus and look at the wider issues around anti-social behaviour, especially as the national agenda is currently under review with the publication of the White Paper Putting Victims First – More Effective Responses to anti-social behaviour and together with the incoming Police and Crime Commissioner; will bring anti-social behaviour under greater public scrutiny in the future.

We recognise that the policies and procedures for dealing with anti-social behaviour must take into account the diverse needs of our customers. Types of anti-social behaviour can be motivated by discrimination and our aim is to deal with anti-social behaviour at its root causes and to tackle it in a range of preventative ways that try to change people's behaviour. There are a wide range of services that can have an input in to this agenda and the priority now is to ensure that Kent & Medway has a robust strategy for joint working to ensure we achieve real outcomes.

Introduction

The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 gives a statutory definition of anti-social behaviour (ASB) as:

‘Acting in a manner that caused or was likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to one or more persons not of the same household as the offender’

This definition is wide reaching and encompasses a broad range of behaviour that affects the quality of life of a particular individual, group or community. This brings with it a challenge in terms of responding as ASB means different things to different people.

Three high profile cases nationally (Garry Newlove, Fiona Pilkington/Francesca Hardwick and David Askew) have highlighted the tragic consequences of ASB in extreme cases. Additionally the Government has recently commissioned a national review of the way the police service manages ASB.

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The HMIC (Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary) report titled ‘Stop the Rot’ and Professor Innes’s report titled ‘Rethinking the policing of anti-social behaviour’ were published in late 2010. These reports brought together the findings nationally of how individual forces tackle and respond to ASB. Kent & Medway’s performance, as rated by the HMIC, was positive. The findings show that rates of reported ASB are low, that most people perceive occurrences of ASB to be low to moderate, and victim satisfaction rates are in line with the national average. Subsequent national HMIC publications encouraged the police service to review their current practices in how they deal with ASB.

Kent & Medway Partners recognise the need to tackle perceptions relating to the level of ASB within our communities across Kent. As a result, we have set out a strategy to reflect the recommendations in the HMIC reports, and to address the concerns our communities have relating to ASB.

The outcomes of our research in Kent & Medway, together with looking at best practice from a national perspective, have resulted in this refreshed ASB Strategy. It will focus on understanding the ‘social harm’ and adverse impact that ASB can have on individuals, groups and communities. By ensuring our partnership response is able to meet local needs and by acting quickly to disrupt and stop ASB, we can be more effective in reducing the harm to victims.

This strategy is not about rationing the response to ASB. It is about applying an approach based upon the level of ‘harm’ in terms of repeat and vulnerable victims and Hate Crime prioritising attention to where it is most needed, in line with current national thinking.

ASB and Social Harm

Whilst there is no national definition of 'harm', national research on this issue describes a scale of social harm against factors such as risk, personal vulnerability, attitude, perception or experience. In its simplest terms 'harm' can be described as 'bad behaviour' that is having a negative impact upon others.

For repeat and vulnerable victims, the 'harm impact' can be increased and amplified. With these factors in mind, and based upon research into the national context, this strategy focuses on the social harm caused by unacceptable behaviour and outlines ASB as being:

“Behaviour which has caused harm, is causing harm, or is likely to cause harm and has an adverse impact on any individual, community or the environment, affecting a sense of security and wellbeing”

Although the current national definition of ASB does not have 'harm' mentioned in it; any type of bad behaviour will have an element of harm attached to it; this new approach to ASB will assess the level of harm, so that even potentially low-level behaviour, such as littering or playing football can be assessed against a harm matrix.

This strategy does not move away from responding to calls relating to ASB, but instead will bring a new approach, which involves prioritising incidents based on the levels of harm and risk to those affected, rather than selectively attending or categorising incidents.

Community Perceptions of ASB

The Crime Survey for England and Wales for March 2012 shows that 57.8% of residents in Kent and Medway agree that the police and local council are dealing with ASB and crime issues that matter in their local area. Whilst this places Kent below the national average of 61.3% and 32nd nationally out of 42 police force areas in England and Wales, this is an improvement on the March 2011 survey, in which only 50.9% of residents had a positive perception.

It is recognised that perceptions of ASB occurring frequently in a community can have a bigger impact on the security and wellbeing of local people than actual ASB incidents. The new approach to dealing with ASB, as outlined in this strategy, will tackle perceptions so that groups and individuals feel an increased sense of safety in their environment.

ASB National Categories

A national review has led to a revision of the categories of ASB. The proposed categories change the emphasis from recording and responding to incidents, to identifying those vulnerable individuals, communities and environments most at risk and in need of an enhanced response before the problems escalate.

The three new proposed categories are:

1. **Personal**
2. **Nuisance**
3. **Environmental**

This table is directly taken from Home Office guidance and explains what the 3 new categories mean in more detail.

ASB	Descriptor
Personal	<p>ASB identified by the caller, call handler or anyone else perceives as deliberately targeted at an individual or group or having an impact on an individual or group rather than the community at large.</p> <p>It includes incidents that cause concern, stress, disquiet and/or irritation through to incidents, which have a serious adverse impact on people's quality of life. At one extreme of the spectrum it includes minor annoyance; at the other end it could result in risk of harm, deterioration of health and disruption of mental or emotional well being, resulting in an inability to carry out normal day to day activities.</p>
Nuisance	<p>Those incidents where an act, condition, thing or person causes trouble, annoyance, inconvenience, offence or suffering to the local community in general, rather than individual victims.</p> <p>It includes incidents where behaviour goes beyond the conventional bounds of acceptability and interferes with public interests including health, safety and quality of life. Just as individuals will have differing expectations and levels of tolerance so will communities have different ideas about what goes beyond tolerable or acceptable behaviour.</p>
Environmental	<p>This includes incidents where individuals and groups have an impact on their surroundings including natural, built and social environment. This category is about encouraging reasonable behaviour whilst protecting and managing various environments so that people can enjoy their own private spaces as well as shared or public spaces.</p> <p>People's physical settings and surroundings are known to impact positively or negatively on mood and sense of well-being, and a perception that nobody cares about the quality of a particular environment can cause those effected by that environment to feel undervalued or ignored. Public spaces change over time as a result of physical effects caused, for example, by building but the environment can also change as a result of the people using or misusing that space.</p>

Leadership & Governance

What are we going to do?

Kent & Medway partners will champion the importance of dealing with ASB in Kent & Medway through relevant and robust governance forums.

How are we going to do it?

- Kent Police will monitor progress against the ASB Strategy through a governance forum called the ASB Gold Group. This forum will include membership of Divisional Commanders to report on ASB performance on Divisions and Districts and is chaired by ACC Local Policing and Partnerships.
- Kent & Medway Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) will continue to be local performance delivery champions and will ensure that ASB is overseen at a senior level and that supervisory intervention and quality assurance is provided as necessary.
- Neighbourhood Partnership Teams (including PCSOs & KCC & Medway Unitary Community Wardens) will continue to build on local knowledge of trends and hotspots and will provide leadership on the front line, taking ownership of local ASB and providing a visible reassurance.
- The CSPs for Kent & Medway will continue to be the forum to work with partner colleagues to understand ASB and ensure that there continues to be a collective response to addressing local issues.
- The Kent Community Safety Team will continue to focus on ASB as a key county priority supported by the Kent Community Safety Agreement.
- Public engagement and scrutiny of this strategy will be carried out through overview and review arrangements, and through neighbourhood engagement.
- Information Sharing products will be developed and distributed by KCC Community Safety and Kent Police to support local decision making and resource allocation.

Early Intervention and Effective Problem Solving

What are we going to do?

Partners will analyse and understand local ASB problems by building an accurate intelligence picture using the National Intelligence Model, and direct resources to effectively deal with them.

How are we going to do it?

- Kent Police will effectively intervene to address ASB using the new Kent Police-based model, to ensure issues are resolved early with positive outcomes.
- Neighbourhood Policing Teams will continue to provide delivery resource for dealing with ASB.
- All partners will use all relevant tools and powers and encourage creativity in finding solutions at local level.
- Partners will work to identify a suitable case management system for ASB. KCC & Medway Unitary and Kent Police are currently leading on the development of a system that will work effectively for Kent and Medway.
- Partners will commit to build confidence in the community by engaging with residents and partners to work towards locally directed priorities to prevent ASB problems.
- Partners will commit to communicating how problems have been resolved and deal with ASB successfully through a range of communication channels including through neighbourhood contacts.
- Partners will cooperate to prevent situations that cause ASB in the first place.
- Partners will fully engage with initiatives such as “Troubled Families” and other family intervention projects in order to assist where possible incidents of ASB.

Focus on the harm caused by ASB

What are we going to do?

Partners will understand the intensity and impact of social harm caused by ASB, especially to victims who are vulnerable.

How are we going to do it?

- By recognising the adverse impact of ASB on individuals, groups and the community, partners will improve their service by providing a tailored package of support to meet public need.
- Partners understand the damage ASB can cause, and will take account of the victim's perspective in order to better assess the harm caused and encourage those suffering to come forward.
- Partners recognise the importance of tackling perceptions of ASB. The response to addressing perceptions will be to identify and deal with those 'signal crimes or events' that have a higher adverse impact and trigger negative social reactions in the community.
- Partners will work to prioritise victims of ASB using risk identification and assessment as a key part of our response process.
- Partners will develop a clear understanding of what constitutes 'harm' and the different ways it can impact upon just one person, a group of people or a whole community. Harm will be defined in the context of ASB and link into the work being undertaken by colleagues in Kent Police around Protective Services.
- Partners will recognise that this approach to ASB is about challenging and changing behaviour, which is a significant factor in hate crime. Also recognising that some people are more vulnerable to becoming victims of ASB. Partners will ensure that this strategy complements existing approaches to hate crime across partnerships and that victims with protected characteristics are well supported and receive an enhanced level of service.
- Partners will provide follow up contact with victims of ASB to ensure they are informed by the partnership action taken and to ensure they are satisfied with progress.

Working with partners to support local communities

What are we going to do?

All partners will continue to work together, building on local and flexible arrangements to work with our communities.

How are we going to do it?

- By developing strong relationships across partnerships, we will produce joint solutions and share best practise focused on resolving issues of concern to our communities.
- Partners will work to ensure the most appropriate agency responds to reports of ASB ensuring that the public understands which agency is taking the lead role in working to resolve the incident.
- Community Safety Units (CSUs) will continue to be the unitary/district level, multi-agency forums that share information in a timely fashion and jointly address local problems swiftly and effectively.
- Schools across Kent & Medway will continue to be engaged, with the aim of helping young people understand the damaging effects that ASB can cause.
- There will be continued partnership engagement with the multi-agency children and young people early referral system (Common Assessment Framework) to make sure young people who need a service intervention receive the support they require.
- Neighbourhood Policing Teams will engage with the local community at the earliest opportunity to assess and review the impact of ASB upon a community (Community Impact Assessment) via established networks and support organisations.

Working to reduce repeat victims

What are we going to do?

Partners will identify repeat victims so that they receive an appropriate level of service with an effective case management approach.

How are we going to do it?

- Resources will be targeted to ensure the appropriate level of support is provided to protect and safeguard repeat victims from the harm caused by ASB.
- Case Management will be fully developed to strengthen the approach to effectively deal with priority victims.

Delivering the Strategy

Partners across Kent & Medway recognise that ‘enablers’ – **people, partnerships, processes and performance** – will be essential in the effective delivery of this strategy.

People – We will develop an understanding across partnerships to ensure that we have sufficient capacity and capability to tackle ASB.

Partners will:

- Seek every opportunity to review and maximise resources to tackle problems of ASB. We will allocate the assets and staff best placed to deal with the harm and risks involved when tackling ASB.
- Constantly review the mix and skills of our staff in order to ensure that we have the required capability to deliver the strategy.

Partnerships – by working in partnership at all levels we will:

- Share appropriate data using joint tasking and co-ordination arrangements, building upon current data sharing products and case management in order to proactively identify and reduce ASB.
- Jointly intervene to protect the public and Kent & Medway’s communities, particularly the most vulnerable. Working together through Strategic Partnerships, Community Safety Partnerships, Locality Boards and other Neighbourhood Management forums will be fundamental to the success of our approach. Partners also recognise that the influence of other agencies and organisations, such as individual retailers, the licensed trade, the alcohol industry, and the media will contribute significantly to the safety, and feelings of safety, within communities.

Performance – a performance framework is being established to monitor ASB performance at each stage of the reporting and resolution process. This will include satisfaction as a key component.

Processes – partners will review business processes to ensure that they maximise opportunities to impact upon ASB.

Partners will:

- Seek new ways to better manage demand to maximise resources available for deployment and problem-solving.
- Ensure that tasking and co-ordination processes take account of, and respond to, risks presented by ASB within communities.
- Ensure that our crime and incident recording processes accurately reflect the picture of ASB across Kent & Medway.
- Ensure that where appropriate individual agencies take responsibility for delivering solutions

Delivering the Strategy

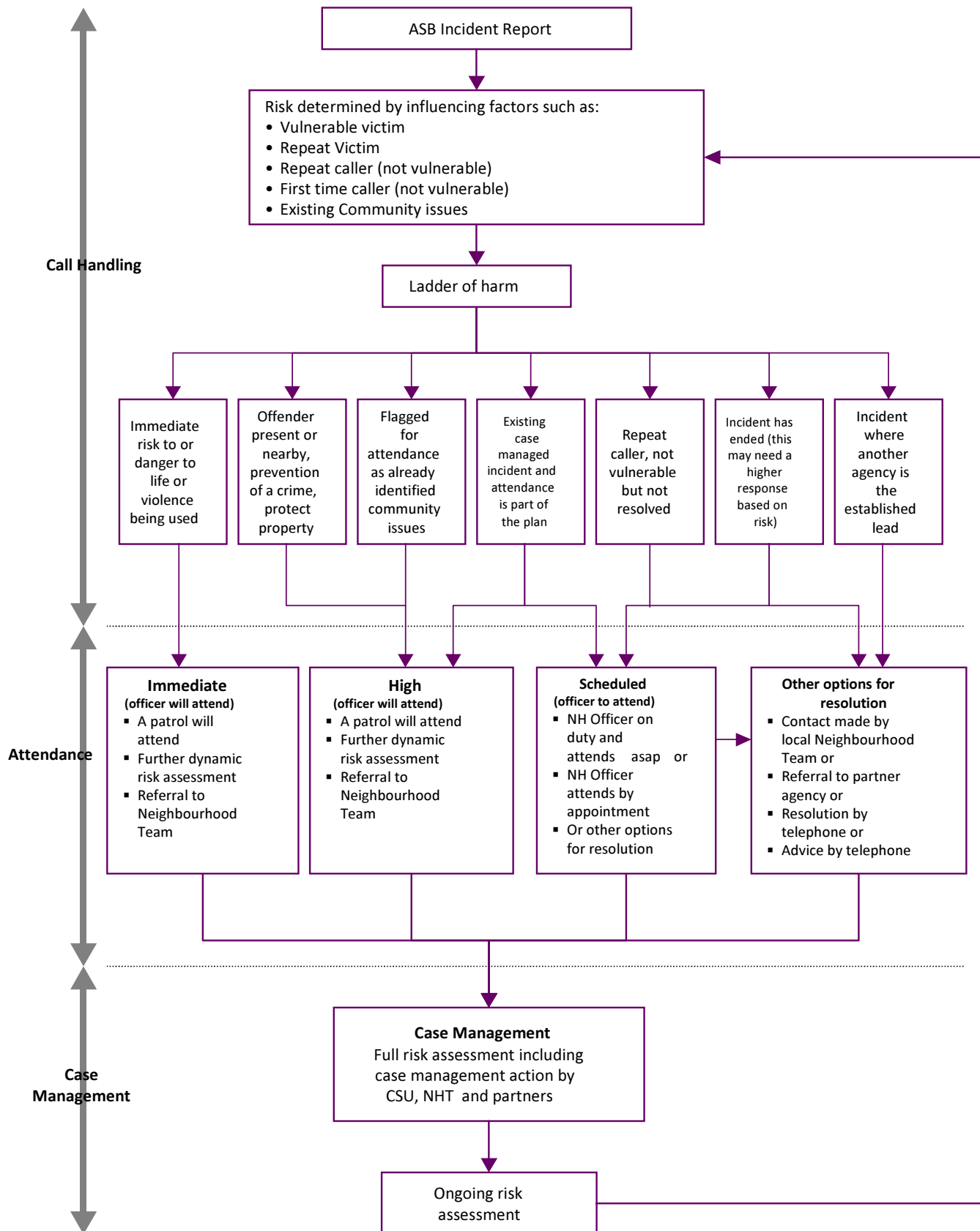
Strategic Groups

The delivery of this strategy will be overseen and coordinated across Kent & Medway by the Kent Community Safety Team (KCST) in conjunction with the Kent Police ASB Gold Group and the Kent Community Safety Partnership (KCSP).

Local Tactical Tasking and Co-ordination Groups

Local groups will continue to ensure that operational performance and interventions remain aligned to local need and will constantly review the threats and risks presented by ASB, ensuring that local resources are aligned to the areas of greatest need in line with NIM (National Intelligence Model) principles. The Community Safety Partnership (CSP) strategic assessment process continues to help partners focus on ASB, delivering local actions and results via their partnership action plans. The role of non statutory partners e.g. Housing Associations and private landlords also play a key role in assisting the CSPs to tackle ASB. The benefits of partnership working based on local CSPs with delivery across the wider community safety network are vital to the delivery of this partnership strategy and provide opportunities through shared objectives to address the root causes of ASB.

ASB Incident Reporting & Risk Assessment Matrix



ASB Minimum Service Standards

As part of the work in framing a partnership ASB strategy there are a number of approaches that would assist the delivery of the partnership shared strategy. These include Community Safety Units and a Joint Case Management System. In addition the adoption of a common set of minimum standards which would guide the management of ASB and allow for the necessary localism which enables effective problem solving.

The following are a set of generic standards that provide a commonality of approach without the dilution of local innovation.

- Your complaint will be taken seriously and each complaint will be investigated.
- All information you give us will be treated in confidence and in accordance with data protection legislation.
- You will be informed who the lead organisation will be and you will be provided with appropriate support. The lead organisation will work with partners and other service providers where necessary.
- You will have a single person to contact within the lead organisation dealing with your ASB issue together with contact details.
- We will consider the full range of actions available in order to swiftly and satisfactorily resolve an issue.
- We will support you in collecting evidence to enable positive action to be taken. We will regularly review this information and explain what action is to be taken and why.
- We will keep you informed about your case and provide you with updates within timescales agreed with you.
- We will contact you via telephone, text, email, letter or in person as agreed with you at an appropriate time to suit you.
- We will monitor your satisfaction with the way we have dealt with your case.
- The lead agency will ask the court for special measures for vulnerable or intimidated victims and witnesses where appropriate.
- We will keep communities informed of what is happening within their neighbourhood through a variety of engagement methods.
- When agencies have failed to act to curb an ongoing series of ASB directed towards an individual or individuals, you can complain to the Community Safety Partnership through your district and county elected councillors.
- We are committed to deliver the best service we can for you in partnership. If we are unable to do this we will give a full explanation as to why it was not possible.

The Future

The white paper (published), 'Putting Victims First - more effective responses to anti-social behaviour', sets out the coalition government's plans to deliver on the commitment to introduce more effective measures to tackle ASB.

The white paper also puts these plans in the wider context of reforms to the policing and criminal justice landscape and the work to turn round the lives of the most troubled families. We know what victims of ASB want. First and foremost, they want the behaviour to stop, and the perpetrators to be punished for what they've done. They want the authorities to take their problem seriously, to understand the impact on their lives and to protect them from further harm. They want the issue dealt with swiftly and they don't want it to happen again.

ASB is fundamentally a local problem that looks and feels different in every area and to every victim. From November 2012, directly elected Police and Crime Commissioners will be a powerful new voice for local people, able to push local priorities and it is likely that ASB will be a high priority for the new commissioner.

The government will provide crucial support to local areas by:

- focusing the response of ASB on the needs of victims
- empowering communities to get involved in tackling ASB
- ensuring professionals are able to protect the public quickly
- focusing on long term solutions

Equality Impact Assessment

Equality Impact Assessments (EIAs) are an important part of our commitment to promote equality of opportunity for everyone we come into contact with and for our own workforce.

The community we are part of is diverse in many respects, across factors such as age, culture, language, physical and mental capacities, sexual orientation, faith, religion and many others. These differences often mean that the people we come into contact with have diverse needs in relation to the services we provide. All partners need to consider these factors when developing, delivering and reviewing policies, processes and services to ensure we meet the needs of everyone.

The initial scoping of the Equality Impact Assessment has identified that this policy may have a differential impact on the two groups relating to age and disability. This is due to high perceptions amongst the public of ASB being caused by 'youth's hanging around' and disability is a significant factor in increasing the levels of harm caused to victims of ASB.

In line with guidance on conducting Equality Impact Assessments, a programme of consultation is being carried out. This programme will allow the full impact of this policy to be assessed and appropriate measures put in place to monitor and minimise impact. The consultation programme is as follows:

- This partnership ASB Strategy builds upon work already completed by Kent Police in terms of public consultation and engagement with specific groups.
- The strategy highlights the key issues and will be made available on partnership websites.
- Working across partner organisations, use will be made of previously arranged focus groups for adults with learning disabilities and autism. This work will be translated into a strategy designed to be understood by adults with such disabilities.

Glossary of Terms and Key Definitions

Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)	The statutory definition of anti-social behaviour as set out in the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 is: <i>“Acting in a manner that has caused or is likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to one or more persons not of the same household as the offender”</i> Kent Police interpretation of ASB is defined as: <i>“Behaviour which has caused harm, is causing harm or is likely to cause harm and has an adverse impact on any individual, community or the environment, affecting a sense of security and wellbeing”</i> .
ASB Gold Group	A strategic level governance forum within Kent Police to drive and evaluate how the force deals with ASB
BCS	British Crime Survey
CAF	Common Assessment Framework
CIA	Community Impact Assessment
CSP	Community Safety Partnership
CSU	Community Safety Unit
EIA	Equality Impact Assessment
Hate Crime	Any hate incident, which constitutes a criminal offence, perceived by the victim or any other person, as being motivated by prejudice or hate. Hate crimes can be any classification of offence, not just those designated as racially or religiously aggravated by the Crime and Disorder Act 1998.
Hate Incident	Any incident, which may or may not constitute a criminal offence, which is perceived by the victim or any other person, as being motivated by prejudice or hate.
Repeat Victim	The same person suffers from more than one criminal offence or incident, whether the same or linked in nature within the previous 12 months
HMIC	Her Majesty Inspectorate of Constabulary
SIAG	Strategic Independent Advisory Group
MSG	Most Similar Groups
NHO	Neighbourhood Officer
NHT	Neighbourhood Team

NIM	National Intelligence Model
NSIR	National Standard of Incident Recording
PCSO	Police Community Support Officer
Protected Characteristics	Under the new Equality Act 2010, 'Protected Characteristics' have replaced 'Strands of Diversity' to classify vulnerable groups. The characteristics for service delivery are: Age, Disability, Gender Re-assignment, Marriage and Civil Partnerships, Pregnancy and Maternity, Race, Religion or Belief, Sex, or Sexual Orientation.
SMT	Senior Management Team
TTCG	Tactical and Tasking Coordination Group
Vulnerable Person	A person is vulnerable or at risk if, as a result of their situation or circumstances, they are unable to protect themselves from harm.

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By virtue of paragraph(s) 1, 7 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A
of the Local Government Act 1972.

Agenda Item B.2

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By: Stuart Beaumont, Head of Community Safety & Emergency Planning

To: Kent Community Safety Partnership – 1st November 2012

Classification: For Information and Decision

Subject: Domestic Abuse One Stop Shops

Summary This paper outlines the success of DA one stop shops in Kent along with the difficulties a number of domestic abuse one stop shops are reporting obtaining agency commitments to staff the one stop shops.

1.0 Background

- 1.1 Domestic Abuse One Stop Shops offer free advice, information and support from a range of agencies under one roof to help victims of domestic abuse.
- 1.2 Typically each one stop shop is open for 2-3 hours, once a week; no appointment is necessary, members of the public seeking assistance can just turn up to speak to the professionals in attendance.
- 1.3 Across Kent and Medway during 2010/11, 10 domestic abuse one stop shops were in operation:
 - Ashford
 - Canterbury
 - Dartford
 - Dover
 - Folkestone
 - Gillingham
 - Gravesend
 - Margate
 - Sittingbourne
 - Swanley
- 1.4 During 2011/12 an additional one stop shop opened in Maidstone, taking our total to 11 by the end of this period. By December 2012 a further one stop shop is planned to be open in Herne Bay.

2.0 Visitor Numbers

- 2.1 Between July 2011 and June 2012, 1054 people were assisted at the domestic abuse one stop shops; this compares to 891 people between July 2010 and June 2011, an increase of 18%.
- 2.2 Ashford recorded the biggest percentage increase (125%) in total visitors during 2011/12, with Canterbury recording the highest number (n=262) of visitors overall.

2.3 The busiest months overall during 2011/12 were:

- May 2012 (127 visitors)
- March 2012 (107 visitors)
- July 2012 (107 visitors)
- September 2011 (104 visitors)

3.0 Staffing Arrangements

3.1 Core agencies to staff the one stop shops are ideally those representing Advocacy, Police, Housing advice and Legal advice/representation. Other agencies involved in supporting clients affected by domestic abuse can also assist e.g. Victim support, Substance misuse agencies, healthcare partners.

3.2 Most one stop shop are co-ordinated by agencies involved in the local area Domestic Abuse Forums and operate one stop shop staffing rotas to try to ensure that there will be sufficient staff in place to support visitors each week. However many forums have experienced difficulties getting some partner agencies to commit to staffing the one stop shops.

3.3 When visitors are asked who it is they would have liked to talk to that were not present the day they attended, the agencies that were mentioned the most during 2011/12 were:

- Legal (solicitor) – reported several times by 7 one stop shops
- Housing – reported several times by 5 one stop shops
- Police – reported several times by 3 one stop shops
- Benefits – reported a few times by 2 one stop shops
- Health Visitor – reported a few times by 1 one stop shop

Not all one stop shops provided details of the names of agencies that were being requested and were not in attendance during specific sessions, so it is likely that the above agencies were also being requested in some of the other one stop shops during some weeks.

4.0 Outcomes

4.1 Of the 1054 visitors who came to the one stop shops between July 2011 and June 2012, 84% reported that they had found their visit helpful, 0% (number=2, percentage is rounded therefore not statistically significant) reported their visit had not been helpful and 16% did not record a response to this question.

4.2 A few of the one stop shops reported 100% of visitors saying they found the service helpful.

5.0 Domestic Abuse One Stop Shop Good Practice Protocols

5.1 A workshop for all Domestic Abuse One Stop Shops was held on 12th October 2012 to agree joint working practices and best practice standards in the operation of the services across Kent and Medway.

5.2 When the Protocols are completed following the workshop and further consultation with partners involved in the delivery of one stop shops, all areas involved in providing DA One Stop Shops will be asked to sign up to follow the Good Practice Protocols.

6.0 Recommendations

- 6.1 Kent CSP members to consider what commitment county partners, such as Kent County Council and Kent Police, along with Area based partners, such as District Councils, can give to support staff provision at the Domestic Abuse One Stop Shops to help ensure that the services can continued to be offered to victims of domestic abuse.
- 6.2 Agencies that are prepared to provide staff to local domestic abuse one stop shops will be put in contact with local domestic abuse forums that co-ordinate the provision of the services and staff rotas (contact via the Kent and Medway DV Co-ordinator).

Attachments:

Year 2 One Stop Shop Report

For Further Information:

Alison Gilmour
Kent and Medway DV Co-ordinator
Tel: 01622 650455
Email: alison.gilmour@kent.pnn.police.uk

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July 2011 – June 2012

Background

Domestic Abuse One Stop Shops offer free advice, information and support from a range of agencies under one roof to help victims of domestic abuse.

Typically each one stop shop is open for 2-3 hours, once a week; no appointment is necessary, members of the public seeking assistance can just turn up to speak to the professionals in attendance.

Across Kent and Medway during 2010/11, 10 domestic abuse one stop shops were in operation. During 2011/12 an additional one stop shop opened in Maidstone, taking our total to 11 by the end of this period.

Number of Visitors

Between July 2011 and June 2012 1054 people were assisted at the domestic abuse one stop shops; this compares to 891 people between July 2010 and June 2011, an increase of 18%.

Table 1:

Location	No of visitors 2010/11	No of visitors 2011/12	% increase/ decrease in visitors
Ashford	75	169	+ 125 %
Canterbury	169	262	+ 55 %
Dartford	60	46	-24%
Dover	102	54	- 47 %
Gravesham	52	31	- 40 %
Maidstone *	n/a	20	n/a
Medway	128	146	+14%
Shepway	143	120	- 16 %
Swale	107	123	+ 15 %
Swanley (Sevenoaks) **	6	12	+ 100 %
Thanet	49	71	+ 45%
Total	891	1054	+18%

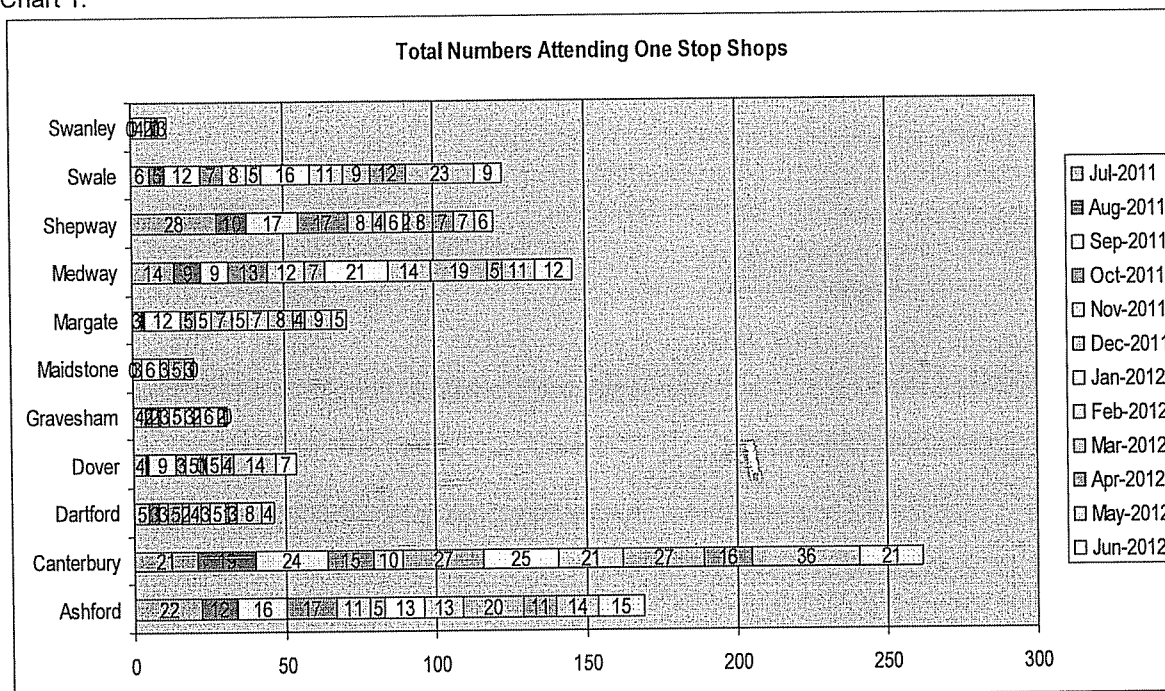
* Maidstone opened in January 2012.

** Swanley opens twice per month.

Ashford recorded the biggest percentage increase (125%) in total visitors during 2011/12, with Canterbury recording the highest number (n=262) of visitors overall.

Dover recorded the biggest percentage decrease (47%) in total visitors during 2011/12, however this may have been partly due to full data returns not being completed for each week of the one stop shop; procedures have changed over the past few months and numbers of recorded visitors were increasing again by the end of the period. Swanley recorded the smallest number (n=12) of overall visitors during the year but this was 100% more visitors than in the previous year.

Chart 1:



The busiest months overall were:

- May 2012 (127 visitors)
- March 2012 (107 visitors)
- July 2012 (107 visitors)
- September 2011 (104 visitors)

During 2010/11 the busiest months had been May 2011, March 2011, and September 2010.

Therefore between the two years we can see consistent peaks in demand for the services developing during March, May and September.

The months with fewest visitors overall were:

- August 2011 (62 visitors)
- December 2011 (64 visitors)
- November 2011 (65 visitors)
- April 2012 (69 visitors)

During 2010/11 the months with the fewest visitors had been December 2010, April 2011 and November 2010.

We can therefore see again that there seems to be some consistency in demand emerging and it seems likely that visitor numbers may reduce in some areas around bank holiday times and other holiday periods when people may not have as many opportunities to attend the one stop shops due to other family pressures or priorities at those times of the year.

Table 2:

Location	Busiest Month	No of visitors	Quietest Month	No of visitors
Ashford	July 2011	22	Dec 2011	5
Canterbury	May 2012	36	Nov 2011	10
Dartford	May 2012	8	March 2012	1
Dover	May 2012	14	Dec 2011	0
Gravesham	March 2012	6	June 2012	0**
Maidstone *	Feb 2012	6	June 2012	0
Medway	Jan 2012	21	April 2012	5
Shepway***	July 2011	28	Feb 2012	2
Swale	May 2012	23	Aug 2011& Dec 2011	5
Swanley (Sevenoaks)	Jan 2012	4	Jul – Oct 2011; Dec 2011; April 2012	0
Thanet	Sept 2011	12	Aug 2011	1

* Maidstone opened in January 2012

** Gravesham moved venues at the end of June 2012.

*** Shepway changed days during December 2011.

Area of Residence

From the data provided, 94% of all visitors to the one stop shops came from the same local authority area as the one stop shop and 17% attended the service more than once (compared to 14% during the previous year).

Dartford sees more visitors from outside the area than any of the other one stop shops, 17% of visitors to the one stop shop were from outside the local authority area; in the previous year Dartford also topped this list with 18.5% of visitors coming from outside the local authority area. Dartford did not provide full returns for a few of the months during 2012 so it is possible the true figure may have been slightly higher.

Table 3:

	Visitors from within LA area	Visitors Attended 2+ times
Ashford	90%	14%
Canterbury	95%	35%
Dartford	83%	17%
Dover	98%	6%
Gravesham	97%	0%
Maidstone	100%	11%
Margate	97%	1%
Medway	98%	9%
Shepway	94%	13%
Swale	93%	19%
Swanley	100%	18%

As in the previous year Canterbury has the highest proportion of repeat visitors to the domestic abuse one stop shop, 35% of visitors, it may be worth investigating the nature of these return visits to determine if visitor needs are being met most effectively by the agencies in attendance at the one stop shop.

Services Accessed at Domestic Abuse One Stop Shops

From those agencies in attendance overall general advice and information is requested the most, 30% of visitors, followed by legal assistance, 21%, and advocacy, 17%.

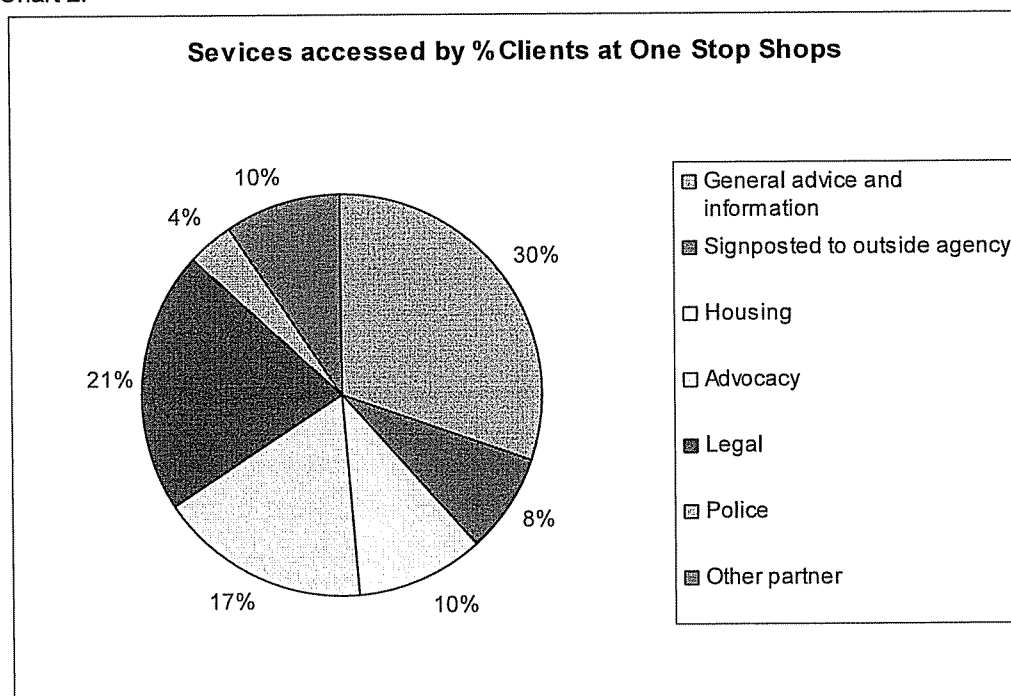
Some of the one stop shops have experienced difficulties getting partner agencies to commit to staffing the one stop shop; most operate rotas.

Core agencies to staff the one stop shops are Advocacy, Police, Housing and Legal, however not all of these service turn up on a weekly basis at all the one stop shops, therefore when visitors are asked who it is they would have liked to talk to that were not present, the agencies that are mentioned the most are:

- Legal (solicitor) – reported several times by 7 one stop shops
- Housing – reported several times by 5 one stop shops
- Police – reported several times by 3 one stop shops
- Benefits – reported a few times by 2 one stop shops
- Health Visitor – reported a few times by 1 one stop shop

Not all one stop shops provided details of the names of agencies that were being requested and were not in attendance during specific sessions, so it is likely that the above agencies were also being requested in some of the other one stop shops during some weeks,

Chart 2:



Gender of Visitors

The vast majority of visitors to the one stop shops were female, 98% of all visitors (97% in previous year). Although the number of male visitors overall are low most of the one stop shops have now had male visitors attend compared to the previous year when most of the one stop shops attracted exclusively female visitors.

Medway had the highest number of male visitors, 5, which accounted for 3% of their total visitors. Swanley had the highest percentage (8%) of male visitors but it should be noted that they had a very small number of overall visitors.

Table 4:

	Nos. of male visitors	% of male visitors
Ashford	3	2%
Canterbury	4	2%
Dartford	1	2%
Dover	3	6%
Gravesham	0	0
Maidstone	0	0
Margate	3	4%
Medway	5	3%
Shepway	4	3%
Swale	1	1%
Swanley	1	8%

Ethnic Background of Visitors

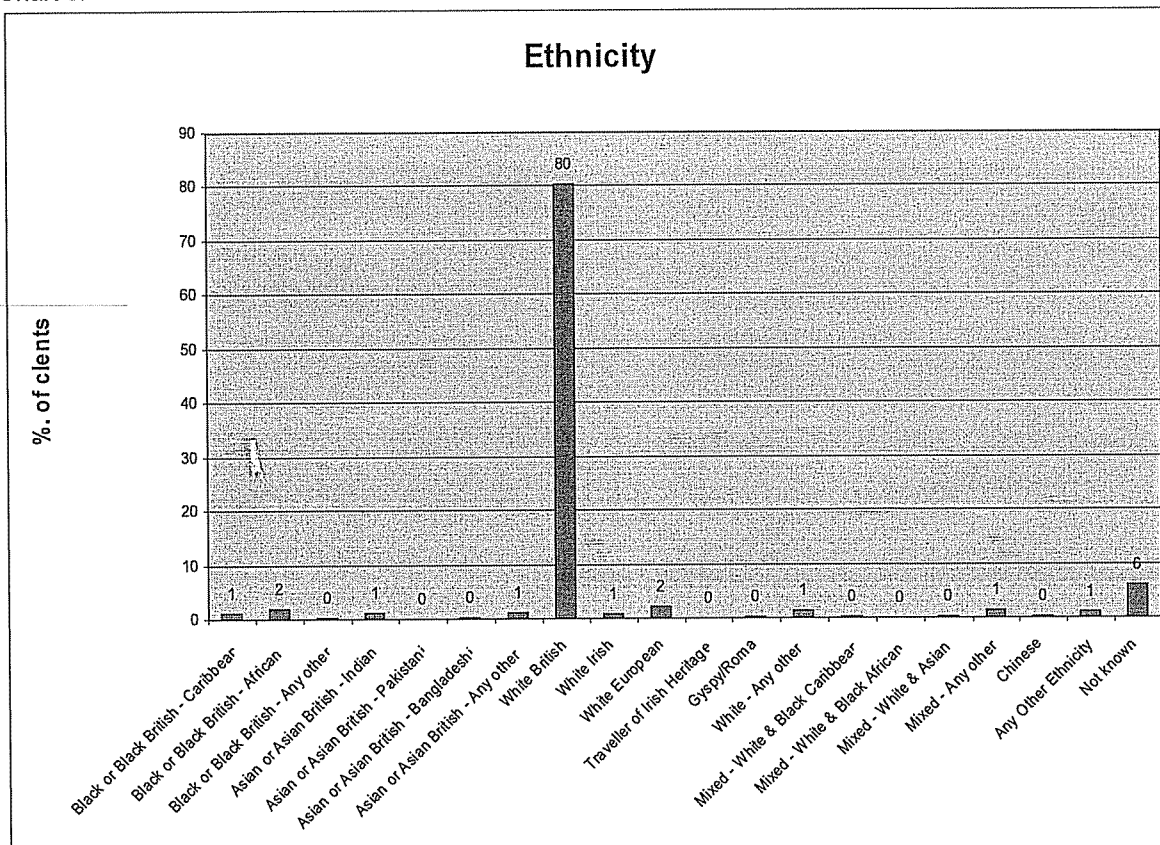
80% of all visitors describe their background as 'white british', 6 % unknown and 14% reported being from a variety of different ethnic backgrounds, see chart 3.

As found in the previous year also, Gravesham visitors report the highest levels of diversity in their ethnic background, Margate visitors the lowest.

Table 5:

	White British %	Not known %	All other ethnicities %
Ashford	74%	18%	8%
Canterbury	80%	3%	17%
Dartford	57%	35%	8%
Dover	87%	0	13%
Gravesham	39%	10%	51%
Maidstone	90%	0	10%
Margate	89%	4%	7%
Medway	84%	0	16%
Shepway	89%	2%	9%
Swale	89%	0	11%
Swanley	58%	0	42%

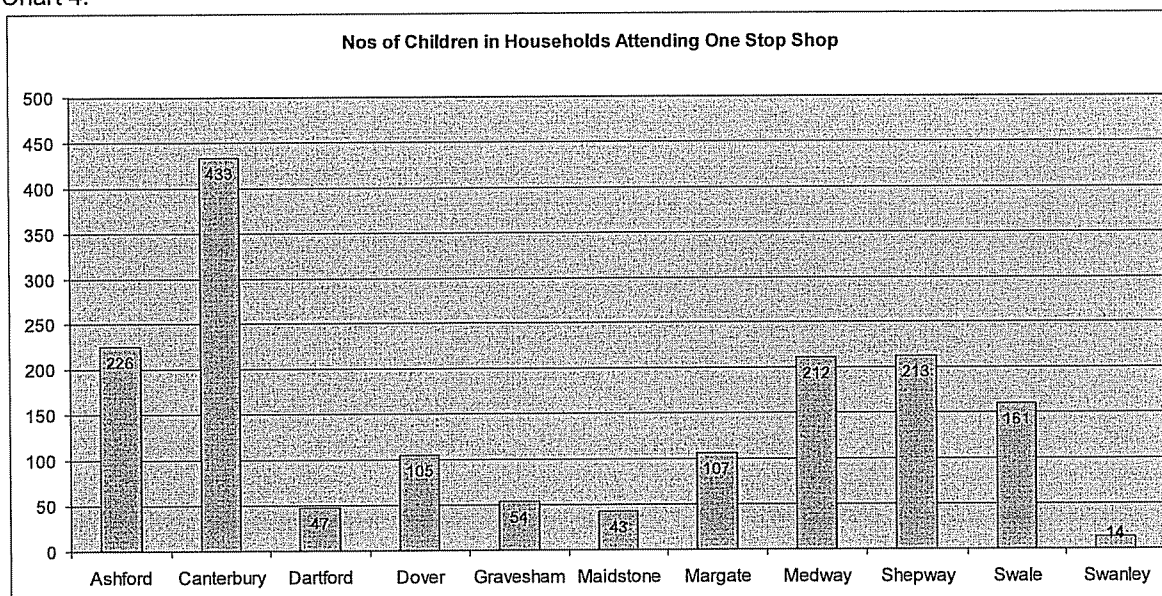
Chart 3:



Number of Children in Households

Visitors to the one stop shops are asked how many children live in their households – this data does not always seem to be recorded, but from the data submitted, Canterbury, Ashford, Shepway and Medway, record the highest numbers of children living in households affected by domestic abuse as reported by their visitors.

Chart 4:



Outcomes

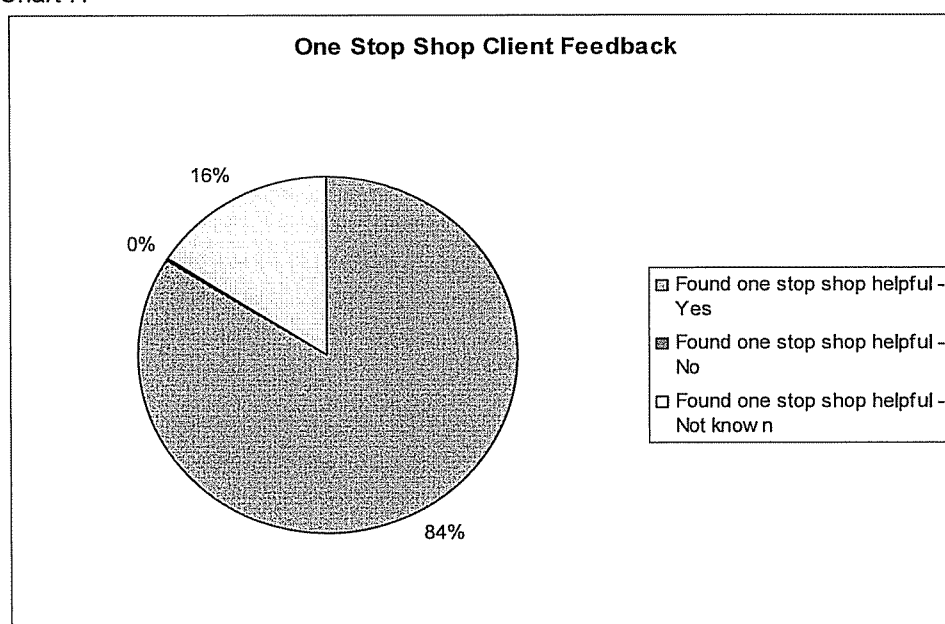
Of the 1054 visitors who came to the one stop shops, 84% reported that they had found their visit helpful, 0% (number=2, percentage is rounded therefore not statistically significant) reported their visit had not been helpful and 16% did not record a response to this question.

A few of the one stop shops report 100% of visitors saying they found the service helpful, however some others still have significant proportions of visitors whose feedback on the service is not being captured, although these figures have improved when compared to the previous year when 19% did not record a response to this question.

Table 6:

Visitor reported attending was:	Helpful %	Not helpful %	Not known %
Ashford	80%	0	20%
Canterbury	68%	0.4%	32%
Dartford	59%	0	41%
Dover	93%	0	7%
Gravesham	90%	0.3%	10%
Maidstone	100%	0	0
Margate	68%	0	32%
Medway	100%	0	0
Shepway	100%	0	0
Swale	99%	0	1%
Swanley	100%	0	0

Chart 7:



Conclusion

For all quarters from July 2011 – June 2012 over 200 people accessed the domestic abuse one stop shops each quarter. As in the previous year Qtr 3 (Oct – Dec) has lower visitor numbers compared with other periods.

Qtr 2 2010/11 – 243 visitors

Qtr 3 2010/11 – 182 visitors

Qtr 4 2010/11 – 238 visitors

Qtr 1 2011/12 – 228 visitors

Qtr 2 2011/12 - 273 visitors

Qtr 3 2011/12 - 212 visitors

Qtr 4 2011/12 - 291 visitors

Qtr 1 2012/13 - 278 visitors

Looking at bank holiday periods, attendance at one stop shops during those weeks is generally lower than typical weeks, although some visitors will still attend at those times, so consideration should be given to how a service can still be provided over holiday periods such as Christmas by one stop shops, although it can be expected that overall visitor numbers will be low particularly during December.

As mentioned earlier in the report, there are still concerns that some agencies are not consistently contributing to staffing their local domestic abuse one stop shops – see page 4. At a time when more visitors are seeking services via the one stop shops it is crucial to ensure that we can meet demand and provide the services they need to keep themselves and their families safe. It has been noted that solicitors, housing, police and benefits are often requested by visitors to the one stop shops but in some of the one stop shops the attendance of these agencies varies locally from available most weeks to not attending at all.

For those one stop shops that are seeing lower visitor numbers consideration should be given to how the services are being published and if the agencies visitors want to talk to are in regular attendance. The one stop shops that have regular attendance by solicitors are generally the busiest one stop shops overall as this brings visitors in and whilst they are there they can also access support from the other agencies in attendance. Changing venues and times has also been found to have an impact on visitor numbers in some areas.

Although data returns from the one stop shops has improved over the past year, some are still not yet providing complete sets of data every month, particularly in regard to ethnicity data, children in households and outcomes. Continued improvements in data capture will help to provide more accurate information on how effective the one stop shops have become.

By: **Stuart Beaumont – Head of Emergency Planning and Community Safety - KCC**

To: **Kent Community Safety Partnership – 1st November 2012**

Classification: **For Decision**

Subject: **Police and Crime Commissioners – Future Engagement with the Kent Community Safety Partnership and role of the KCSP.**

Summary: This report considers the relationship between the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) with community safety arrangements in Kent, suggests that the PCC should attend meetings of the Kent CSP when appropriate agenda items require and that the KCSP should consider the potential for adjusting its remit in future if necessary.

1.0 BACKGROUND

- 1.1 As well as their main policing role, Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs) will be responsible for setting policy for cutting crime and therefore, by association, will have considerable influence on the direction of travel for community safety. PCCs will be supported in this work by existing legislation along with the new legislation in the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011.
- 1.2 It has long been recognised that the police cannot cut crime on their own and that effective, outcome focused collaborative working is an essential ingredient in preventing and reducing crime. As central partners, PCCs will want to work with local leaders to improve outcomes for communities and make sure that local resources are used efficiently and effectively.
- 1.3 As we are aware, there are legal requirements that apply to community safety working. In Kent this is taken forward through community safety partnerships (CSPs) working at district or unitary authority level, with strategic issues being considered at the county and unitary level.
- 1.4 There are many examples of how CSPs and other community safety / justice focused partnerships in Kent & Medway have performed well particularly in establishing common standards, preventing duplication of activity, reducing costs and tackling issues through joined-up problem-solving approaches. Evidence shows that the best community safety partnerships draw significantly on the resources of the Responsible Authorities involved utilising a collaborative approach.

2.0 Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) Powers

- 2.1 The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 establishes a locally determined, flexible framework for partnership working. This includes two inter-related duties to co-operate which set out a clear aim for partnership working across partners involved in community safety and criminal justice. The community

safety duty specifies that a PCC and the Responsible Authorities on a CSP must co-operate and take account of one another's priorities.

- 2.2 Therefore PCCs will be under a duty to work with their community safety partners. CSPs have a duty to assess local community safety issues and draw up a cohesive action plan setting out their priorities and planned responses. PCCs and CSPs will have a reciprocal duty to take each other's priorities into account.
- 2.3 These duties are deliberately broad and flexible, to allow working arrangements to develop in a way that is most meaningful locally, and to leave room for new ideas. They are aimed at helping PCCs and their partners to make decisions on priorities and funding with a full understanding of the implications for partners.
- 2.4 In England, PCCs will be able to approve applications for combination (merger) agreements between CSPs from the Responsible Authorities. They will also have the power to ask for a report from a CSP on issues of concern.
- 2.5 Regulations will also give the PCC a power to call together representatives from CSPs across the police force area to discuss issues which are of a concern across the force area. (Please refer to Appendix A attached).
- 2.6 Currently Police Authorities are one of the six responsible authorities that make up a CSP. The legislation does not include the PCC taking over the role of police authorities on CSPs. It will be for each PCC and CSP to decide the best way to work together.

3.0 Resourcing Community Safety

- 3.1 PCCs will, from April 2013, be responsible for directing central funding (and other related funding) to CSPs. This could include allocating grants or adopting some form of internal or external commissioning approach.
- 3.2 At its last meeting on 3rd July, the KCSP agreed in principle that it should be seen as a body which would provide expert advice and support rather than taking on a specific commissioning function.
- 3.3 It is useful to note however that there are several commissioning models currently in practise across Kent and Medway (e.g. KDAAT, Supporting People etc) that could be easily applied to the KCSP and KCC have offered their expertise in assisting the KCSP to establish itself as a commissioning body if that becomes a viable option to pursue.
- 3.4 Adoption of one these commissioning models suggest that revision of the terms of reference of the KCSP would be required and perhaps some adjustment to its structure and membership in order to ensure probity and negate conflict of interest.
- 3.5 However, discussions with numerous public agencies across Kent & Medway and with the executive of the current Police Authority suggest that it would be wiser to wait until the PCC is elected (following which their resource allocation approach will be announced along with the publication of their business plan) before any firm decision is made by the KCSP in adopting a commissioning function.

4.0 Way forward

- 4.1 Given that the incoming Police and Crime Commissioner will need a close working relationship with the statutory community safety arrangements in Kent, and that both CSP's and PCC's will share a number of priority areas. It is also likely the future funding streams between the PCC and community safety will be linked to working towards shared priorities. Therefore it's considered vital that there are clear communication channels between community safety and the work of the PCC.
- 4.2 Because the partnership landscape across community safety and criminal justice is complex with a number of strategic groups and themed delivery group, it is thought unlikely that the PCC will be able to engage directly with all individual partnership groups. It is therefore suggested that in terms of community safety the Kent CSP may wish to consider offering the PCC a position on the partnership, so that, when appropriate, the PCC can attend meetings to consider and discuss items of shared responsibility or priority.

5.0 Recommendation

- 5.1 That the Kent CSP considers offering the Police and Crime Commissioner a position on the KCSP so that, as and when appropriate, the PCC can attend meetings to discuss and agree items of shared responsibility or priority.
- 5.2 That the KCSP agree to wait until the elected PCC indicates their resource allocation approach before any decision is made regarding establishing KCSP as a commissioning body.

Attachments:

Appendix A - Police and Crime Commissioners - Community Safety

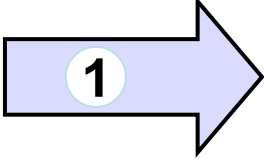
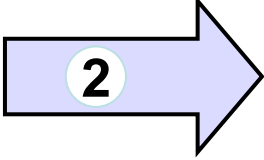
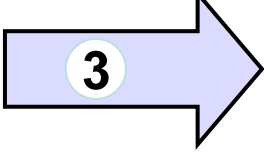
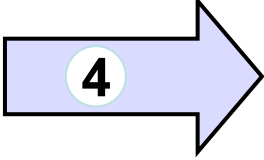
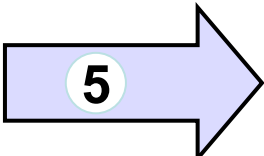
For Further Information:

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Police and Crime Commissioners - Community Safety

Commissioners will have the following powers and duties relating to community safety:

-  **Reciprocal duty** for Commissioners and responsible authorities to co-operate with each other for the purposes of reducing crime and disorder
-  Power to bring a representative of any of all CSPs in their area **together to discuss priority issues**
-  Power to **require reports** from CSPs about issues of concern
-  Power to **approve mergers of CSPs** on application of the CSPs concerned
-  Power to **commission community safety work** from a range of local partners including, but not limited to, CSPs

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By virtue of paragraph(s) 1, 7 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A
of the Local Government Act 1972.

Agenda Item C.2

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By: Stuart Beaumont, Head of Community Safety & Emergency Planning

To: Kent Community Safety Partnership – 1st November 2012

Classification: For Information

Subject: Kent Community Safety Agreement Update - Performance Monitoring

Summary: This report outlines progress in relation to the Kent Community Safety Agreement and the associated Action Plans.

1.0 Background

- 1.1 The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 gave statutory responsibility to local authorities (KCC/District/Boroughs), Kent Police and key partners to reduce crime and disorder in their communities. Under this legislation Crime and Disorder Reductions Partnerships (now CSP's) were required to carry out 3 yearly audits and to implement crime reduction strategies. A formal review of the 1998 Act took place in 2006, with the result that three year audits were replaced with annual partnership strategic assessments and rolling partnership plans, whilst in two tier authority areas a statutory County Community Safety Agreement was introduced.

2.0 Introduction

- 2.1 The Kent Community Safety Agreement (CSA) outlines the countywide community safety priorities for 2011-14, along with the cross-cutting themes that support the identified priorities. This agreement received approval from the Kent Community Safety Partnership (KCSP) in May 2011.

Priorities

- Anti-Social Behaviour
- Domestic Abuse
- Substance Misuse
- Acquisitive Crime
- Violent Crime
- Road Safety

Cross Cutting Themes

- Early intervention, prevention & education
- Priority Neighbourhoods/Geographic Focus
- Vulnerable Households & Individuals
- Safeguarding Children & Young People
- Reducing Re-Offending

- 2.2 The above priorities and cross-cutting themes resulted from the strategic assessments undertaken by each local community safety partnership (CSP) in 2010/11 with additional input from partners at a county-level.
- 2.3 Whilst the CSA covers a three year period, it was agreed that the priorities would be reviewed annually and refreshed as appropriate based on any emerging community safety issues identified in the latest CSP strategic assessments. The priorities have subsequently been reviewed following the 2011/12 round of strategic assessments and there were no significant shifts in priorities.

3.0 Progress towards the County Priorities

- 3.1 Partners are continuing to work towards the activities identified in the CSA action plan with all actions currently in progress (amber) and one action '*Establish Alcohol and Cannabis Penalty Notice for Disorder (PND) diversion scheme*' listed as complete (green). Although the scheme is in place and running, KDAAT and Kent Police will continue to monitor the outcomes over the coming months.
- 3.2 The attached report (Appendix A) provides more details of the actions undertaken so far, however the following are just a few examples of some of the work being done to tackle the priorities:
- A website portal for domestic abuse services in Kent and Medway has been developed, with business cards and posters to promote the site being distributed to partners. The final phase is the official launch of the website to partners and practitioners, which takes place on 28th November 2012;
 - The draft countywide Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) strategy and minimum standards has undergone lengthy consultation with partners and is now at the stage that it can be presented to the KCSP for approval;
 - A good practice guide for night time economy premises has been circulated via the Kent Police Business Crime Advisory Group to help reduce alcohol related violence.
- 3.3 Whilst good progress is being made against the action plan, unfortunately some of the proxy measures chosen to represent the CSA priorities do not necessarily reflect this. The most significant increase in any of the measures has been a rise in *domestic burglary*, which Kent Police are pro-actively tackling to help prevent further increases in the months leading up to Christmas. On a more positive note some of the other measures such as *theft and handling stolen goods* and *road casualties* are showing an improvement. Whilst partners do not have direct control over many of the indicators it is hoped the actions taken to tackle the priorities will ultimately contribute to improvements across the county.

4.0 Next Steps

- 4.1 As mentioned previously, the wards identified as potential focus areas have been reviewed using consumer demographic data (mosaic) and area profile reports are now complete. These profiles which support the cross-cutting theme '*Priority Neighbourhoods/Geographic Focus*' will be made available to partners via the Safer Communities portal in Kent Connects and a report will be presented at the next KCSP meeting.
- 4.2 During the next few months the Police and Crime Commissioner will be appointed and the 2012/13 round of strategic assessments will be taking place. Any impact that these events may have on the CSA priorities and actions will be presented to the next KCSP meeting.

5.0 Recommendations

- 5.1 That progress in relation to the CSA action plan is noted.

Attachments:

Appendix A: CSA Performance Monitoring

For Further Information:

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Appendix A: CSA Performance Monitoring

Priority: Anti-Social Behaviour including Environmental

Lead: TBC

Proxy Measure / Indicator	Baseline '10/11	Oct - Sep		Diff.
		2010/11	2011/12	
Percentage of people who perceive a high level of ASB in their local area (KCVS) <i>(Kent excluding Medway)</i>	4.5%	4.1%	2.0%	▼ 2.1
<p>The percentage of people who perceive a high level of ASB in their local area has decreased across Kent with only Canterbury showing an increase in concern. The greatest improvement in perception of ASB has been reported in Thanet, with 1.7% of the population perceiving a high level of ASB compared to 7.8% in the previous year.</p> <p>A greater emphasis is now placed on a harm based approach to ASB and part of this is to monitor satisfaction levels via the ASB satisfaction survey. One of the key performance indicators (as referenced in the Policing Plan) is to increase the 'percentage of those reporting ASB who are satisfied with the overall service'. Year ending September 2012 data shows 82.8% of people were satisfied with the service, exceeding the 2012/13 target of 79.3%.</p>				
Aims / Actions		Progress		
1	Countywide ASB Case Management system established to enable data sharing across all agencies of incidents and actions taken			
Develop a countywide case management system:- Piloted in a designated Area; and subsequently rolled-out countywide		The ASB case management system continues to be developed with partner agency project management and financial support. The initial development phase has prepared a product description of what is needed, utilising knowledge/products from existing systems. Phase two has commenced with two software developers working on the system. It is on schedule for testing towards the start of Q4 of the financial year.		
2	Countywide ASB protocols established to ensure consistency in reporting and dealing with ASB issues across all agencies			
Develop a countywide multi-agency protocol agreed by all partners		Following a lengthy period of consultation the draft partnership strategy and minimum standards will be considered by the Kent Community Safety Partnership (KCSP) on the 1 st November 2012.		

Key to Progress against Actions:-

 Complete	 In Progress	 Incomplete
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Appendix A: CSA Performance Monitoring

Priority: Domestic Abuse

Lead: Stuart Beaumont (Chair of Kent & Medway Domestic Abuse Strategy Group)

Proxy Measure / Indicator	Baseline '10/11	Oct - Sep		Diff.
		2010/11	2011/12	
Number of Domestic Abuse Incidents (Kent excluding Medway)	17,748	18,041	18,293	▲ 1.4%
% of repeat victims of Domestic Abuse (Kent excluding Medway)	23.8%	23.8%	24%	▲ 0.2
% of repeat MARAC cases (Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference) (Kent excluding Medway)	14.9%	17.7%	21.2%	▲ 3.5

During the last six months (Apr '12 to Sept '12) the number of domestic abuse incidents reported to Kent Police has increased in seven of the twelve districts/boroughs across Kent compared to the same period in the previous year with the highest total number and frequency of incidents per 1,000 population so far this year reported in Thanet.

In Kent (excluding Medway) over the last 12 months (Oct'11 – Sep'12) there have been 887 Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARACs) with 188 repeat cases (21.2%). Compared to the same period in the previous year there have been an additional 203 MARACs in Kent and an increase in the percentage of repeat cases from 17.7%. Just over half of all referrals to the MARACs came from the Police.

Please note, since the requirement to conduct Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHR) came into effect on 13th April 2011 seven DHRs have been commissioned across Kent and Medway with two further cases to be considered for review on 1st November by the DHR Core Group. Five occurred in 2011/12 (3 in Kent and 2 in Medway) and at the time of writing this report a further four domestic homicides took place in Kent during the current year (2012/13).

Aims / Actions		Progress
3	Provide support to victims of domestic abuse through one generic pathway for all involved in domestic abuse to provide and access advice and support	
Create a website portal for all domestic abuse services for Kent and Medway	The website is now in operation, business cards and posters are being distributed to partners to start raising awareness but the official launch of the website is 28 th November 2012. <i>The following is a link to the website: www.domesticabuseservices.org.uk</i>	
4	Protect victims of domestic abuse through support and development of specialist support services to help victims of domestic abuse through both criminal and civil justice routes.	
Ongoing training for staff; Increased provision of Specialist Domestic Violence Courts (SDVC); and Delivery of Parenting Information Programme (PIP)	There are currently three Special Domestic Violence Courts (SDVC) in operation across Kent, however the recent IDVA* Needs Analysis identified the need for an additional SDVC to be based in Folkestone Magistrates Court providing a service for the Dover, Ashford and Shepway areas. <i>*IDVA – Independent Domestic Violence Advisors</i> All magistrates and court staff covering SDVCs have received specialist DA training. Ongoing training and further development of SDVCs is being monitored/implemented by the County SDVC Project Board. FSC have commissioned Domestic Abuse Children's Services which are due to be operational at the end of October.	
5	Work with agencies to secure a sustainable level of financial and operational commitment to address domestic abuse issues.	
Establish a sustainable, domestic abuse budget with a centralised joint commissioning process	A report on IDVA commissioning was presented to the KCSP group in July 2012. Work is ongoing to secure commitment to the proposed commissioning model led by Sarah Billiald. <i>*IDVA – Independent Domestic Violence Advisors</i>	

Appendix A: CSA Performance Monitoring

Priority: Substance Misuse

Lead: Head of Kent Drug and Alcohol Action Team

Proxy Measure / Indicator		Baseline '10/11	Apr - Mar		Diff.
			2010/11	2011/12	
Number of drug users completing treatment successfully		896	as baseline	887	▼ 1%
Number of alcohol users completing treatment successfully		887	as baseline	958	▲ 8%
			Q1 2011/12	Q2 2011/12	
Proportion of drug users completing treatment successfully who do not re-present to treatment within 6 months.		N/A	83%	88%	▲ 5
Updated figures are currently unavailable as the National Treatment Agency (NTA) won't be releasing new figures until early/mid November.					
Quarter 4 2011/12 experienced the highest number of drug users completing treatment successfully across the previous four quarters and there continues to be a strong performance of primary substance alcohol clients exiting treatment services free from dependence.					
Re-presentation reporting has recently been instigated by the National Treatment Agency and will be monitored as the information is increased. <i>Re-presentation reporting relates to those who have not re-presented to treatment within a 6 month period of successfully leaving treatment.</i>					
Aims / Actions		Progress			
6	Improve understanding of local prevalence of problematic drug use in Kent				
Central management and analysis of needle drops data, collected by each local authority and KCC waste management to assist with developing plans with local authorities and advising treatment providers on areas to target campaigns		Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) continue to discuss actions and outcomes surrounding any drugs litter finds in their area, local commissioned treatment agencies ensure their involvement in resolving any problems. KDAAT will conduct an annual review at the end of 2012/13 of the collated information to inform future plans.			
7	Increase the uptake of substance misuse services available for people with drug and/or alcohol problems				
Work with local police custody suites to increase numbers of detainees, prioritising trigger offenders, referred into the Drug Intervention Programme (DIP) and Alcohol Arrest Referral Service. As well as working with Probation, IOMU and DIP to target prolific offenders and encourage them to access treatment and building targeted interventions for offenders in the community.		A current pilot being conducted at Margate custody suite on Drug Testing on arrest which targets trigger offenders is currently being evaluated. Drug Intervention Programme (DIP) workers continue to attend the relevant CSP meetings in their area.			
8	Increase the uptake of substance misuse services available for people with drug and/or alcohol problems				
Establish Alcohol and Cannabis Penalty Notice for Disorder (PND) diversion scheme		The diversion scheme is in place and running; KDAAT and Kent Police are monitoring activity and outcomes with a report due at the end of 2012/13.			
9	Increase the uptake of substance misuse services available for people with drug and/or alcohol problems				
Community safety partnerships to promote and raise awareness of local substance misuse services		Commissioned Treatment Agencies continue to attend the relevant CSP meetings, promoting available services and referral routes, which in turn are promoted by the partner agencies attending the meetings.			

Appendix A: CSA Performance Monitoring

Priority: Acquisitive Crime

Lead: Steve Corbishley (Head of Partnership and Communities Command, Kent Police)

Proxy Measure / Indicator	Baseline '10/11	Oct - Sep		Difference
		2010/11	2011/12	
Level of Theft and Handling Stolen Goods (exc. Medway)	24,150	24,582	22,655	▼ 7.8%
Level of Domestic Burglary (exc. Medway)	4,354	3,962	4,657	▲ 17.5%

The Force experienced large reductions in Theft and handling during the last 12 months, only Ashford, Gravesham and Shepway have seen small increases during this time.

The October 2011 to September 2012 figures show increases in domestic burglary for all of the districts with the exception of Maidstone (Ashford and Tonbridge & Malling have the largest increases). The force responded to the rise in burglaries by targeting high volume offences and offenders by way of the National Intelligence Model (NIM) processes and management through Tasking and Coordination on Divisions and at Force level. Active criminal targeting was carried out by each of the divisions, with the most prolific of these being supported at a Force level through additional support coordinated through the Force Tasking & Coordination Group (TCG). The Force have identified domestic burglary as a risk in the future months leading up to Christmas (from the predictive calendar) and have therefore set up operations in order to prevent volumes of this crime type from increasing further (as experienced during October to December last year).

Aim / Actions		Progress
10	Reduce Burglary incidents both residential and non-residential	
Share information and target individuals committing crime; Increase security at vulnerable premises.	Crime Prevention Design Advisors (CPDA) are now embedded within the direct control of Kent Police Partnership and Communities Command. Extensive work is being progressed by the CPDA's in support of extra training for frontline officers within this action. In addition, Kent Police are prioritising Burglary in its county wide "STAY SAFE" campaigns. This included the Summer Campaign, and will continue in the Autumn campaign.	
11	Reduce levels of shoplifting and focus on prevention and deterrence.	
Provide advice on designing out crime; Pursue banning orders.	Crime Prevention Design Advisors (CPDA) as mentioned above continue to be a driving force in this action. In addition, we are in the process of training the majority of our Neighbourhood policing teams to be able to carry out crime prevention surveys in domestic household settings. This is ongoing from our last update	
12	Reduce theft of metal	
Participate in the metal days of action as lead by British Transport Police; Raise awareness with the public and educate Scrap Metal Dealers regarding the law; Raise awareness amongst the community and reduce the number of incidents of metal theft from places of worship and schools.	Kent Police continue to work with British Transport Police (BTP) and the national programme to tackle metal theft which has resulted in continued reductions. By way of example:- April to September 2012 the force experienced a 25.7% reduction in metal theft compared the same time period last year. 'Days of Action' continue on a monthly basis in Kent. In addition Kent Police have commenced a new project on metal theft reduction which is being led by a senior project manager in Kent Police. The most recent days of action took place on 11 th October 2012. Over 25 of Kent's scrap metal dealers were visited and a number of offences were identified.	

Appendix A: CSA Performance Monitoring

Priority: Violent Crime

Lead: Steve Corbishley (Head of Partnership and Communities Command, Kent Police)

Proxy Measure / Indicator		Baseline '10/11	Oct - Sep		Diff.
			2010/11	2011/12	
Level of Violent Crime (exc. Medway)		18,404	18,111	18,219	▲ 0.6%
Level of Violence against the Person (VAP) (exc. Medway)		16,630	16,408	16,480	▲ 0.4%
<p>The largest percentage increases in violent crime have occurred in Ashford, Gravesham and Sevenoaks (although Sevenoaks are low in volume by comparison).</p> <p>Violent Crime continues to be a priority area of business and Kent Police are working extensively with the Night Time Economy (NTE) business community to continually reduce crime in this specific time frame. The Kent Community Alcohol Partnership is the largest of its kind in the country. The work of this partnership focuses on responsible attitudes to drinking, and this impacts on alcohol related violent crime.</p>					
Aim / Actions		Progress			
13	Reduce alcohol related violence.				
Ensure premises are being managed in accordance with legislation and make them safer by design to reduce the risk of confrontation; Encourage the licensed trade to use polycarbonate drinks vessels and bottles,		The strong intervention by partners through the Kent Community Alcohol Partnership and via Licensing Officers has continued to contribute to a robust control and monitoring ethos in Kent. Awareness campaigns and requirements on licenses have produced a good take-up of safer drinking vessels. A good practice guide for night time economy premises has been circulated via the Kent Police Business Crime Advisory Group.			
14	Engage with young people as victims, citizens and offenders and share information in order to better understand the picture of violent crime involving young people.				
Progress youth engagement in schools and identify further media options for better communication with young people (e.g. social networking sites); Establish those young people who are at risk of becoming victims of violent crime and sexual exploitation and work with partners to take positive steps to divert them away from committing or becoming victims of violent crime.		80,000 students have been reached in the last two years with the Kent Police 'Is it worth it?' Anti-Social Behaviour School Tour. This message focuses on the impact of alcohol on ASB and on violent crime. This innovative school based programme continues in 2012 with the next tour currently taking place across schools between 8 th and 26 th October 2012. The new initiative, known as STATUS (stay Safe and Tell Us) mentioned in the last progress report is going from strength to strength. This includes a safe online website for young people and 24 engagement events across the county in 2012/13. Full details can be viewed on www.thisisstatus.com			
15	To prevent first time offending, prevent re-offending and reduce the risk of young people becoming victims of violent crime.				
Use education, diversionary and restorative approaches where appropriate as well as enforcement to protect young people from those who unlawfully sell or supply them with alcohol.		This continues to be daily business for Kent Police who actively target under age sales in conjunction with Trading Standards. It is a key element of the Kent Community Alcohol Partnership. We also continue to work with retailers to progress the Challenge 25 initiative. There remains a significant issue with parents giving alcohol to their children and we are working to address this. In addition, the problem of "proxy sales" (adult buying for child) continues.			

Appendix A: CSA Performance Monitoring

Priority: Road Safety

Lead: Steve Griffiths (Director Community Safety, Kent Fire and Rescue Service)

Proxy Measure / Indicator		Baseline (Jan-Dec '10)	Jul - Jun		Diff.
			2010/11	2011/12	
Number of all KSI casualties (Killed or seriously injured)		545	600	548	▼ 8.7%
<p>The overall KSI casualty figures have been on downward trend for a number of years now and this has continued so far into 2012. The most recent detailed analysis around trends and geographic hotspots was included in the RTC district profiles, these are currently being updated to reflect 2011 data. This showed that the CSPs with the most casualties per 10,000 population were Dartford followed by Ashford and that the ones with the least were Canterbury followed by Gravesham. For more detailed information including the identified priorities for each CSP please see the RTC district profiles.</p> <p><i>NB. All 2012 data is unvalidated and therefore subject to change - final figures will be released in April 2013</i></p>					
Aim / Actions		Progress			
16	Increase road safety amongst vulnerable and high risk road user groups				
Expand the License 2 kill programme; Promote road safety for powered 2 wheeled vehicles through programmes such as new fire bike; and Explore the possibility of establishing a Kent Road Safety Centre		<p>Licence 2 Kill events have been expanded to include army recruits from Brompton Barracks and the events planned for delivery in November are fully booked.</p> <p>The Firebike scheme has taken delivery of the new fire bike and is being used at events/courses alongside the existing fire bike. The new 'Biker Down' course continues to be a success and has received a Prince Michael road safety award. The scheme has been adopted by a number of other fire services nationally.</p> <p>Preliminary work and discussions have taken place in regard to establishing a Kent and Medway road safety centre following the unanimous support previously received. The development of the centre is moving forward with a project team being formed and a potential site identified.</p>			
17	Increase the opportunities for training for Kent's road users				
Increase the range of driver awareness courses available as an alternative to enforcement and penalties and improve the driver/rider training sessions		<p>Various discussions have been held and research into other areas is underway and this is linked to establishing a Kent and Medway road safety centre. The development of the centre is moving forward with a project team being formed and a potential site has been identified.</p> <p>The care group held a road traffic collision (RTC) practitioners workshop in September where priorities were agreed and work commenced on developing multi-agency key road safety education messages.</p>			
18	Raise the profile of road safety amongst district and community safety groups				
Produce district profiles that detail high risk areas and individuals; Undertake a series of presentations to community safety groups to raise the importance of road safety and the impact it has on the Kent economy; and Expand Speed watch (parish led prevention activity)		<p>District profiles have been completed and distributed to Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) to help inform road safety actions within the CSPs. Meetings have also been undertaken with managers or co-ordinators from the CSPs to discuss/explain the profiles.</p> <p>These profiles are in use and have influenced priorities and activity across the county.</p>			