

AGENDA

KENT COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP

Wednesday, 17th July, 2013, at 2.30 pm
Darent Room, Sessions House, County Hall,
Maidstone

Ask for: **Denise Fitch**
Telephone **01622 6942369**
denise.fitch@kent.gov.uk

Tea/Coffee will be available 15 minutes before the meeting.

UNRESTRICTED ITEMS

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

A. Committee Business

1. Apologies
2. Declarations of Interest in items on the agenda
3. Minutes of the meeting held on 19 March 2013 (Pages 1 - 6)

B. Matters for Discussion

1. Update on New Independent Domestic Violence Advisor (IDVA) Service Provision for Kent & Medway. (Pages 7 - 8)
2. Kent Police and Crime Commissioner and Kent Police and Crime Panel - First 6 months (Pages 9 - 14)
3. Engaging Clinical Commissioning Groups - verbal update
4. Living in Fear - better outcomes for people with autism and learning disabilities - Presentation (Pages 15 - 16)
5. 'Focus on your Safety' - Kent Fires draft strategy for Community Safety (Pages 17 - 38)
6. Kent and Medway Strategic Plan for Reducing Reoffending 2012-2-15 - Annual progress report and Plan refresh (to follow)
7. Briefing Paper on the Current and Future Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC) provision in Kent (Pages 39 - 44)
8. Kent Community Safety Agreement - Performance Update and Development of a New Agreement (Pages 45 - 58)
9. Date of next meeting - 17 October 2013 at 10.00am

RESTRICTED REPORTS

(During consideration of these items the press and public will be excluded from the meeting)

10. Youth Related Issues (to be tabled)
11. Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHRs) (Pages 59 - 62)

Tuesday, 9 July 2013

KENT COUNTY COUNCIL

KENT COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP

NOTES of a meeting of the Kent Community Safety Partnership held in the Darent Room, Sessions House, County Hall, Maidstone on Tuesday, 19 March 2013.

PRESENT: Mr P M Hill, OBE (Chairman), Mr David Coleman, Ch. Sup. Corbishley, Ms A Gilmour, Mr S Griffiths, Mr R Hales, Ms N Hussain and Ms E Martin, , Mr S Nolan, Ms D Mauldon, Ms K Paterson, Mr M Roberts, Mr S Skilton and Mr C Turner.

IN ATTENDANCE: Mr S Beaumont (Head of Community Safety and Emergency Planning), Ms D Exall (Strategic Relationship Advisor), Mr G Mills (Democratic Services Manager), Ms A Slaven (Director of Service Improvement), Mr J Parris (Community Safety Manager) and Ms M Peachey (Kent Director Of Public Health)

UNRESTRICTED ITEMS

13. Declarations of Interest

(Item A2)

There were no declarations of interest

14. Notes of meeting held on 1 November 2012

(Item A3)

The notes of the meeting held on 1 November 2012 were agreed as a true record and signed by the chairman. Matters arising and actions from the last meeting were noted.

15. Kent Police and Crime Plan

(Item B1)

Report by Mrs Ann Barnes, Police and Crime Commissioner for Kent)

(1) The Commissioner presented a report which summarised the Police and Crime Plan which set out her objectives for policing in Kent, the resources available to achieve them and how performance would be measured. Mrs Barnes said the plan encapsulated her election promises and how these would be achieved.

(2) Mrs Barnes said that since being elected Police and Crime Commissioner she had spent her first few weeks establishing links with the Kent community though undertaking a number of county wide outreach tours. There had also been the first in a number of 'Meet the Commissioner' events as well as the first 'Commissioners Surgery' whereby members of the public can meet the Commissioner face to face to discuss local issues. Both the surgeries and the one to one meetings would be held at regular intervals.

(3) To meet her statutory responsibilities The Commissioner would be holding regular governance meetings with the Chief Constable with the purpose of

scrutinising and challenging police performance. Mrs Barnes also spoke of the need to work with in collaboration with bodies such as those represented on the Kent Community Safety Partnership so as to maximise efficiency and consistency of service levels in achieving common goals and targets.

(4) During the course of discussion members of the Partnership spoke of their support for the objectives set out in the Police and Crime Plan, and In particular the proposed appointment of a Youth Commissioner to act as a bridge between young people and the police. Mr Nolan spoke of the need to undertake some detailed work in order to map out the Kent community landscape and the role partners have within that in order to maximise efficiency and reduce any overlap and duplication. This was fully supported and individual partners spoke of their willingness to work with the Commissioners office on the detail of the review which it was hoped would be finished in the autumn.

(5) At the conclusion of the discussion Mr Hill thanked the Commissioner for attending the meeting and hoped she or one of her members of staff would regularly attend future meetings of the Partnership.

16. Kent Troubled Families Programme Update (Item C1)

report by Angela Slaven, Director of Service Improvement, Customer and Improvement Directorate)

(1) Angela Slaven provided the meeting with an update on the progress with the Kent Troubled Families Programme. She said the role of the Community Safety Partnership was critical to the overall delivery of the Kent Programme due to the expertise, information and resources that could be accessed through the partnership. The Programme started in 2012 and the total number of families KCC has committed to work with in year 1 is 1,082 with the indicative number for year 2 adding a further 1094. Combined these numbers represent some 85% of the initial 2,560 families which the DCLG initially estimated needed to be part of the programme.

(2) To date progress with meeting the objectives of the Programme was encouraging but there could be was no room for complacency if the Programme was too delivered to target. As the Programme approached the end of year one there was in place the governance, resources and processes necessary to deliver the Programme and engagement with the first cohort was showing good progress. As the programme moved into year 2 there would b a major focus on developing different and better ways of delivering services.

(3) The Partnership noted the report and the good progress made to date to deliver the Kent Troubled Families Programme.

17. Kent Community Safety Agreement - End of Year Review (Item C2)

Report by Stuart Beaumont – Head of Community Safety and Emergency Planning and Presentation by Ch. Supt. Steve Corbishley)

(1) As part of this report Ch Supt Corbishley gave a presentation highlighting the challenges of the past 12 months which included needing to work within a framework of reducing budgets, structural and governance changes and the unique challenges presented by the London Olympics. Ch. Supt. Corbishley also presented details of changes in the statistics related to anti-social behaviour, domestic abuse, substance misuse, acquisitive crime, violent crime and road safety.

(2) Looking forward Ch. Supt. Corbishley said there would be continuing financial pressures and he urged all partners to maintain their commitment if the progress which has been made is to be sustained. Areas which would be the subject of particular focus would be to work with partners on the design and mapping of collaborative work, actions to reduce levels of re-offending, tackling alcohol related crime and focusing on interventions with young people.

(3) During the course of discussion Angela Slaven said that Kent was above the national average when it came to the successful treatment of drug users and the Kent Drug action Team was among the top performers in the country. Mrs Barnes said the presentation highlighted a number of challenges and shared priorities but expressed concern at the apparent rise in the Kent domestic burglary and violent crime figures compared to the national average. Meridan Peachey said there was ongoing work amongst partners around issues related to domestic abuse and therefore she expected to see these figures improve as a result. Mr O'Brien spoke of the importance of partnership working and said the close working relationship between Kent and Medway was producing positive results.

(4) Following further discussion it was agreed that Sarah Billiald would be asked to present a report to the next meeting on changes to the management of offenders who receive sentences less than 12 months.

Action: Stuart Beaumont to liaise with Sarah Billiald

18. Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHRs)Update (Item D1)

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

(1) This report provided an update on the delivery of Domestic Homicide Reviews across Kent and Medway to fulfil the statutory requirements of section 9 of the Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act 2004. To date there had been 9 referrals with one of those being completed and 1 being quality assessed. The other 7 were still in progress.

(2) Mr Griffiths said there was a need to ensure that the outcomes from Domestic Homicide Reviews were shared nationally and therefore it was agreed the Chairman would write to the Home Office on this point.

Action: Stuart Beaumont

19. KCC Select Committee on Domestic Abuse (Item D2)

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

(1) This report provided an update on the work being undertaken to take forward the 14 recommendations contained in the Kent County Council Select Committee report on Domestic Abuse which was published in December 2012. Mr Beaumont said it was essential that measures were taken to tackle the blight of domestic abuse and therefore he would be working with partners in establishing a working group under the umbrella of the Partnership with the purpose of looking at ways to ensure that the Select Committee's recommendations were taken forward.

Action: Stuart Beaumont.

20. IDVA Commissioning

(Item D3)

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

(1) Mr Turner reported on the arrangements for considering the tenders received for the IDVA Commissioning service due to commence on 1 April 2013. 6 Organisations/partnerships had passed the pre-qualifying stage and these had been invited to submit a full tender. These tenders would be assessed by a panel consisting of representatives from Kent Probation, the Kent and Medway Domestic Abuse Strategy Group and the Kent Criminal Justice Board. The successful tenderer would be announced during April 2013 and Alison Gilmour from the Kent and Medway Domestic Abuse Strategy Group would act as the contract manager. Mr Hill said he would write to the Leaders of the three District Councils who so far had decided not to make a funding commitment.

Action: Chris Turner

(2) The Partnership noted the report and that there would be a report to the Partnership's meeting in October 2013 in order to provide an update on progress and performance.

Action: Chris Turner

21. KCC Community Wardens - Application for Powers

(Item D4)

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

(1) This report provided an update on the KCC Community Wardens Transformation process that is currently being implemented. Following extensive consultation with staff, partners and unions a request had been made to the Chief Constable to enable KCC Community Wardens to be provided with powers to assist them in their day to day work. In addition other changes were being made to terms and conditions to enable more flexible working and closer links with other partnership work-streams.

(2) Mr Hill said he was confident the proposed changes would enable the Wardens to be more effective without changing their role within the community. Mr Coleman stated that Parish Councils supported this measured approach. Mrs Barnes said she would be doing some media work around the role and powers of

PCSO's and should the Chief Constable agree to the changes being proposed in respect of Community Wardens then there was an opportunity to do some joint publicity.

Action: Stuart Beaumont

22. Dates of next meetings 17 July 2013 at 2.30pm and 17 October 2013 at 10.00am

(Item D6)

The next meeting of the Partnership would be on Wednesday 17 July 2013 at Sessions House, County Hall, Maidstone commencing at 2.30pm

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By: Chris Turner, Project Manager, Kent Criminal Justice Board.
Alison Gilmour, Kent & Medway Domestic Violence Co-ordinator,
Kent & Medway Domestic Abuse Strategy Group

To: Kent Community Safety Partnership

17th July 2013

Subject: Update on New Independent Domestic Violence Advisor (IDVA) Service Provision for Kent & Medway.

Service Implementation

- The tender was won by the Kent Domestic Abuse Consortium (KDAC). The consortium is made up of 5 of the county's largest Domestic Violence (DV) service providers; Oasis, Kent Domestic Abuse Support and Help, North Kent Women's Aid, Rising Sun Domestic Violence Service, Swale Action to End Domestic Abuse. Of the 6 tenders received, there were 2 excellent submissions with KDAC winning through as they were able to clearly articulate the additional services and resources they can bring and how these would be implemented across Kent and Medway along with being able to hit the ground running from day one due to the number of CAADA (co-ordinated action against domestic abuse) qualified IDVAs already in their employment (many of whom were saved by the pooled funding).
- Deborah Cartwright from Oasis is the KDAC lead and we have invited Deborah to the Community Safety Partnership meeting on 17th July to introduce herself and answer any questions on the service that members may have.
- The service commenced on 8th April 2013.
- Ashford Borough Council have confirmed they are looking to secure funds to support the service. This leaves Sevenoaks and Dover as the only Councils who made internal decisions not to contribute to the countywide IDVA service at this present time.
- The pooled funds (excluding Ashford's contribution) have saved 12 full time CAADA trained posts and created another 5 new ones.
- A new Specialist Domestic Violence Court (SDVC) IDVA has been recruited and is ready to start supporting DV victims through the court process from the Ashford, Dover and Folkestone area from 2nd July. This plugs a previous gap in provision.
- KDAC have begun discussions with other domestic abuse providers to understand how they can best work together to utilise all available resources.
- Kent Probation have issued the contract and will hold this for year one of the service. Should the current Probation restructure mean they cannot continue to do this beyond year one, Kent police have reviewed the contract and will take over its management for years two and three.

- Alison Gilmour from Kent & Medway Domestic Abuse Strategy Group (KMDASG) will work with KDAC to manage the service on a day to day operational basis. Chris Turner from the Kent Criminal Justice Board (KCJB) Programme Team will take responsibility for performance data.

Performance Framework

- A Draft Quarterly Performance Report has been sent out to all funding partners asking for comments by Friday 7th June. The first quarterly report will be ready for the 17th July meeting. We feel the report is very comprehensive and feedback so far has been excellent. We are confident it contains the information required for funders to assess the success of the service and to assist with any future funding decisions
- A lot of information on the Performance Report is based on information recorded at case closure. This will mean there is little to report on in quarter 1 but we should have sufficient numbers to review performance by the end of quarter 2.

End

KENT POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER AND KENT POLICE AND CRIME PANEL – THE FIRST SIX MONTHS

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

To: Kent Community Safety Partnership

Subject: Progress report on the Kent Police and Crime Commissioner since her election

Classification: Unrestricted

Summary. The report summarises and comments, from a KCSP perspective, on the decisions and actions taken by the Kent Police and Crime Commissioner since her election in November 2012 and on the operation of the Kent Police and Crime Panel.

1. Introduction

1.1 In November 2012 police authorities were abolished and Police and Crime Commissioners were elected for each police area outside London. In Kent Mrs Ann Barnes was elected. Her role is to hold the Chief Constable to account for Kent Police's performance, to publish a Police and Crime Plan setting a budget and performance goals for Kent police and how she intends to work with other criminal justice agencies, to set the precept for policing, to commission services and to give grants to criminal justice agencies. She receives funding from Central Government including money that previously went to other criminal justice and community safety agencies. The Commissioner also has the power to combine Community Safety Partnerships and to require attendance at meetings to discuss community safety strategies

2 Initial priorities

2.1 The Commissioner has made it a priority to be both visible and accessible. She has organised a number of "Meet the Commissioner" events around the county where members of the public can ask her questions directly and she has visited a large number of shopping centres and other community areas to engage directly with the public. Her stated aim is to understand what the public expects from the police and to use these views to influence policing priorities.

She is now in the process of meeting all CSP's and has met a number of other stakeholders. She attended the last KCSP meeting.

3 Progress to date

3.1 The Commissioner has met her legal obligation to determine a procedure for making and publishing her decisions and she has published a policy on information disclosure.

3.2 She made immediate decisions to appoint temporary advisers to strengthen her Office. She has established a Governance Board to hold the Chief Constable to account and this has met once. A programme of bi-monthly meetings has now been set up.

3.3 A joint Audit Committee with the Force has been set up. She is in the process of appointing a Chief of Staff following the departure of the former Authority Chief Executive.

3.4 She has prepared and adopted a Police and Crime Plan, issued an increased precept and decided to maintain grants at their 2012/13 level for 2013/14. The Plan operates formally from 1st April 2013 so it is too early to expect significant progress. However, plans for a number of mini-mobile police stations are well advanced and will start to operate from July. The increased precept was to fund additional officers and PCSO's. 20 additional officers will join the Force in July and 60 additional PCSO's will have joined by July.

3.5 The Commissioner appointed a Youth Commissioner but the individual subsequently resigned.

4. Key future issues

4.1 Funding. The Commissioner has said that her decision to maintain grant funding at the same level as in 2012/13 for 2013/14 will not be repeated in future years. She does not think grants should be used to pay staff salaries and she is asking for clear business plans indicating not only how grants will be used but how success and outcomes will be measured. This could lead to a very different distribution of money in 2014/15.

4.2 Also, from 2014/15 the Government grant currently given to the Commissioner for policing will no longer be ring-fenced to the police. While no doubt the vast majority will continue to be given to the police, the overall size (c. £200m) means that this flexibility represents a major power of the Commissioner to commission services from alternative sources.

4.3 Joint working The Commissioner's commitment in her Plan to the Kent Community Safety Agreement and her wish to be involved in the new Agreement are both welcome. Partnership members may wish to consider how they can best enhance this approach to joint working.

4.4 Police performance Fundamental to the Commissioner's role is helping to achieve sound performance by Kent police. Her plan sets out longer term performance goals and makes clear that she will assess "direction of travel"

rather than setting specific annual targets and the Force have welcomed this approach. The Commissioner has identified some areas where improvement is needed – levels of burglary and vehicle crime and public satisfaction in particular. The Commissioner no doubt hopes that the decisions to deploy mini-mobile police stations and to increase the number of officers and PCSO's will help to improve performance but the Commissioner makes it clear in her Plan that she will expect others, including Community Safety Partnerships to work with her and the Force to reduce and prevent crime.

5. Police and Crime Panel

5.1 In all police areas there is a Police and Crime Panel whose responsibility is to “review and report” on the activities and decisions of the Commissioner. It is not a scrutiny body, nor does it hold the Commissioner or Chief Constable to account. It has a specific duty to discharge its responsibilities so as to support the Commissioner. There is one member for each local authority in Kent and Medway plus co-opted members (to ensure political and geographic balance) and 2 independent members. KCC “hosts” this Panel, which involves providing administrative, legal and policy support. Government funding is provided to cover the cost of this support.

5.2 The Panel has been supportive of the Commissioner's Police and Crime Plan and agreed with her decision to raise the precept. They were critical of her decision to appoint external advisers without any competition. They discussed the problems surrounding the appointment and subsequent resignation of the Youth Commissioner and while expressing support for the concept, felt there were lessons to be learnt about the way the process was handled. They have asked to see the independent review which the Commissioner has said she will undertake of the process. The Panel has established a work programme of reports from the Commissioner to make sure that it reviews all aspects of her work.

6 Conclusion

6.1 The Commissioner has made a high profile start to her term of office and has been the subject of national media interest. Government policy was to introduce Commissioners in order that the public should be more aware of who was holding the police to account on their behalf and should be able to influence that person so the Commissioner's high profile is helping to achieve part of that policy goal. It is quite clear that the Commissioner is a more active player in the criminal justice landscape than the Authority and, although she has few powers of management or direction, she does have financial powers that will enable her to make a major impact if she chooses.

6.2 As yet there is little indication of how she intends to use her significant powers to disburse money and commission services to influence the criminal justice picture within Kent and Medway but, as she starts to make financial decisions for 2014/15 and onwards her intentions should become clearer.

6.3 Kent Community Safety Partnership is a statutory body so, in that sense, its future is assured. However, it will need to be responsive to the new landscape

and, in particular, to the existence of the Commissioner and her ability to promote joint working and commission services in new ways.

Summary of Commissioner's statutory duties

- To set the strategic direction and objectives for Kent Police
- To ensure that Kent Police is efficient and effective and gives good value for money
- To set the Force budget and the precept
- To consult and engage with the public and specifically with victims of crime
- To hold the Chief Constable to account for the delivery of police and crime priorities
- To work in partnership with community safety and criminal justice agencies to deliver efficient and effective services
- To award crime and disorder reduction grants
- To deal with complaints and other disciplinary matters regarding the Chief Constable
- To provide information to the public and to the Police and Crime Panel on her decisions and to enable both the Commissioner's and the Chief Constable's performance to be assessed

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Better outcomes for people with autism and learning disabilities

This project aims to find out:

- How many people are victims of harassment and hate crime when they are out and about in the community?
- What types of victimisation do people experience or fear?
- What are the characteristics of people who report victimisation?
- What effect victimisation has on people's quality of life and wellbeing.
- How people report victimisation and what response they get.

The project will be led by **autism london** in partnership with **mcch** society, the Tizard Centre at the University of Kent and Kent Police.

We will invite people with disabilities and their carers to tell us about their experiences.

- We will do this in focus groups
- We will also have surveys
- You can take part in these

Please contact us on the number and address below.

We will also conduct focus groups and surveys for the Police: to find out what they find difficult in responding to within reports.

How we will use the research

The findings from the survey will be given to police forces and community safety organisations across the UK to ensure better reporting methods are put in place and effective planning around the reporting of victimisation.

All information received will be kept strictly confidential and people who agree to take part in the research will not have their names or other personal information stored on any records.

Crimes against people with learning disabilities and autism seem to be in the news more often; some of the crimes have been horrific.

The Department of Health has acknowledged that hate crime against people with learning disabilities is currently a major issue and a group from Parliament described crimes against people with learning disabilities as a 'hidden problem'.

The British Crime Survey does not gather information on whether participants have learning disabilities or autism and most local authorities, police forces and community safety partnerships don't know how many people with learning disabilities or autism are victimised.

For any further information please contact:

Living in Fear
Tizard Centre
University of Kent
Canterbury
Kent CT2 7LZ

t: 07584 311943
e: c.guest@mcch.org.uk

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By: Sean Bone-Knell – Assistant Director Service Delivery,
Kent Fire & Rescue Service

To: Kent Community Safety Partnership (KCSP)- 17 July 2013

Subject: KFRS Focus On Your Safety Strategy

Classification: Unrestricted

1. Purpose

- 1.1 To inform and seek comments from the KCSP on Kent Fire and Rescue Service (KFRS) draft new five year community safety strategy titled '*Focus On Your Safety*'.

2. Background

- 2.1 At the KFRS Authority meeting on 17 October 2012, Members approved the approach being taken to develop five new primary strategies relating to the safety of people(*Focus on your safety*), businesses, responding to emergencies, caring for the environment and the workforce strategy. The five strategies will lay the foundations for future developments to the Service and underpin the Corporate plan. This draft strategy will be taken back to the Full Authority meeting in October 2013 for final approval.
- 2.2 The *Focus on your Safety* strategys key aim is to reduce the risk to the public from fires in the home & outside, road traffic collisions and incidents of flooding or water safety.

3. Focus On Your Safety Strategy 2013-17

- 3.1 The Strategy attached at **Appendix 1** outlines the research and activity which underpins KFRS approach to reducing risk and creating safer behaviours.
- 3.2 Chapter one of the Strategy provides a commentary on how the previous Community Safety Strategy was successful in achieving significant reductions in fires and road traffic collisions in recent years.
- 3.3 Chapter two describes how KFRS seeks to understand the communities it serves and the risks facing them.
- 3.4 Chapter three summarises these risks into key action areas.

- 3.5 Chapter four explains the steps that will be taken to deal with the risks identified, and how KFRS will know if it is being successful in its prevention activities. It describes how KFRS will place the people of Kent and Medway at the centre of its services and provide prevention advice tailored to the needs of those individuals or groups identified as being most at risk, with a view to changing their behaviour in the longer term.
- 3.6 This approach has been prompted by the outcomes of the human behaviour research which has focused attention on the actions of people (including KFRS staff) before, during and after an incident. Fundamentally, sustained behavioural change is a key objective for KFRS as it is the most effective way to reduce risk and create safer lifestyles.

4. Implementation

- 4.1 Over the next five years prevention services will be redesigned as new information or ways of engaging with people emerge. The overriding focus will remain on improving the safety of people in Kent and Medway by reducing the risks of fire, road collisions and flooding/drowning.
- 4.2 It is important that the opportunities are maximised to provide people with the information and skills needed to minimise the impact of any emergency incident and improve the outcomes from such incidents. This will involve reviewing all existing services to ensure they are effective and efficient, and improve outcomes for people.
- 4.3 It is also important that the Authority keeps pace with technological advances in how messages are communicated to those most at risk.

5. Recommendations

- 5.1 KCSP members are asked to note the KFRS *Focus On Your Safety* strategy.
- 5.2 To recognise how this assists the wider objectives of the KCSP and how all partner agencies can continue to work together in the future.
- 5.3 To provide feedback on the Strategy ahead of its final approval at the Fire & Rescue Authority meeting in October 2013.



Kent Fire &
Rescue Service

Focus on Your Safety

A Strategy for helping people in
Kent and Medway to stay safe

2013/17

Contents

Introduction	5
Chapter one: How our approach to promoting safety developed	6
Chapter two: Understanding our environment	8
Using data	8
Working with partners to build a picture of risk.....	8
Conducting our own research	8
Chapter three: The key issues in Kent and Medway	10
Chapter four: Dealing with the key issues in Kent and Medway	11
Focusing on individual needs	11
Promoting safety – engagement, communications and campaigns.....	12
Customer Service	12
Working in partnership with others.....	13
Water Safety.....	14
Helping you during and after an emergency	14
Targeting Home Safety Visits	15
Extending the Volunteering Scheme.....	15
Developing our education provision.....	16
Continuing to improve our road safety products.....	17
Being a role model in the Community	18
Equality impact assessment	19

Introduction

Kent Fire and Rescue Service's aim is to save lives and reduce risk¹. This strategy is about helping you to prevent emergencies when you are at home or travelling in Kent or Medway. When you get to work, or visit a commercial building as a potential customer, we still care about your safety. How we help to keep you safe in these buildings is set out in our '*Focus on Business*' strategy.

In this strategy we focus on prevention from three types of emergency:

- Fires in the home or outside
- Road traffic collisions
- Flooding in the home or across broad areas, and incidents involving water

This strategy outlines the research and activities that support our aspirations to help you reduce risk in your daily life and stay safe. Chapter one describes how we began our prevention work in the mid 1990s. Chapter two describes how we seek to understand the communities we serve across Kent and Medway. Chapter three summarises this information into key issues, and chapter four sets out how we will aim to deal with them in the future through various approaches and campaigns.

The document is intended to be for our partners, our auditors, interested members of the public and our own staff. Where we have used a technical term, we have defined it in a footnote.

¹ Risk is the combination of factors that add up to the likelihood of an incident in an area.

Chapter one: How our approach to promoting safety developed

Our approach to promoting safety in Kent and Medway started in 1997 and was called 'Making Kent Safer'. We realised that we needed to stop fires before they started. And to do this, we recognised that we needed to interact with the community and reduce risk among vulnerable people through education. This was an early informal example of an impact assessment². At this time there was no statutory duty³ for us to engage in fire prevention. However we knew this was the right thing to do, so we carried on doing it.

The *Fire & Rescue Services Act 2004* placed a statutory duty on Fire and Rescue Services to undertake prevention work. This was further developed in 2004 when we published our first *Integrated Risk Management Plan* (now called the *Safety Plan*). More resources were committed to prevention work and we developed our first Community Safety Strategy. This evolved into a County-wide strategic assessment of risk, with local delivery plans.

We believe this approach has played a significant part in making people in Kent and Medway much safer than they were in 2003/04 (see **Box 1**, below).

Box 1: Positive outcomes from prevention work

- A reduction in all types of fire of 56%. This means 7,746 fewer fires in 2011/12 than in 2003/04;
- A reduction in the number of deliberate fires of 69%. This means 6,589 fewer fires in 2011/12 than in 2003/04;
- A reduction in the number of accidental fires of 27%. This means 1,157 fewer fires in 2011/12 than in 2003/04;
- A reduction in the number of accidental fires in people's homes of 22%. This means 195 fewer fires in 2011/12 than in 2003/04;
- A reduction in the number of people killed or seriously injured on Kent and Medway's roads of 39%. This means there were 367 fewer people killed or seriously injured in 2011 than in 2003.

² A process by which local authorities assess the actions they want to take against the requirements of the Equality Act 2010, which seeks to stop discrimination on the basis of age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion and belief, sex and sexual orientation.

³ A statutory duty is an action which is specified in law and must be carried out by a particular government body. For Fire and Rescue Services, the statutory duties are to promote fire safety; and to prepare for fighting fires and protecting people and property from fires, rescuing people from road traffic accidents; dealing with other specific emergencies; and to take 999 emergency calls.

Community safety is at the heart of what we do as an emergency service. We have a range of services available to help make people safer, which are available for free at the point of need⁴ (see **Box 2**, below). We focus our resources to reduce the highest risks.

Box 2: Examples of safety services provided

- **Home Safety Visits:** between April 2009 and August 2012 we completed 43,128 Home Safety Visits with 64,279 smoke alarms fitted;
- **Visits to the most vulnerable people by a specialist team:** between October 2010 and August 2012 we completed 3,684 visits;
- **Work with identified ‘firesetters’:** between February 2011 and August 2012, we worked with 546 firesetters, often referred to us by other agencies;
- **School visits:** between April 2009 and August 2012 we completed 3,948 school visits, seeing 236,682 students;
- **Youth engagement:** provided through targeted youth courses using firefighters as role models, such as Firefighting Chance, Climbing Fit and Firefighter Challenge.

⁴ All the activities performed by Kent Fire and Rescue Service are funded through the collection of Council Tax, or through Government grant. We do not currently charge for any safety services at the point of service.

Chapter two: Understanding our environment

Using data

We collect and analyse data from all of the incidents we attend. We also use other data to understand and respond to risk. For example, we use a marketing tool to understand how particular social groups tend to behave. By cross-referencing this data with real incidents we can predict which groups of people are most at risk from the three emergency types (in the home, on the road and in or near water) on which this document focuses. This information is then used to target community safety work to people that might need it.

Working with partners to build a picture of risk

All twelve Community Safety Partnerships in Kent and Medway produce strategic assessments. They set out where the Police and local authorities should target their resources to reduce crime and anti-social behaviour. We have supported their development and highlighted the areas where we can help identify and address risks. For example, we have shown that there is a link between rubbish fires and other anti-social behaviour. Working with Community Safety Partnerships we have reduced the number of deliberate fires considerably, from xxxx in 2003/04 to xxxx in 2012/13.

Conducting our own research

Below are four examples of research which help build a picture of risk in the County:

County-wide strategic assessment: In 2010/11 we produced our first county-wide strategic assessment. This gives a community profile of the people living in the area and helped us to build a picture of the County. Firefighters were also asked to think about the risk in their areas and set local priorities to address these risks. The risks identified locally were then added to our assessment. In this way, the academic research was validated on the ground by those closest to the local community.

Human behaviour: Innovative research into the human behaviour of people who have fires in the home is currently being conducted. This research is a world first as there is, perhaps surprisingly, no research into how people behave in fires at home, but lots for how they behave in commercial buildings. This has already produced some interesting findings and challenges our assumption that people “get out, stay out and call the fire service out”. We now know that often people don’t do this. We are sharing findings as they are produced with other fire and rescue services to inform national campaigns as well as local activity. We want to ensure that the advice we provide to you is effective and will be followed if the worst happens.

The ABOUT toolkit: The strategic assessment for Kent and Medway and local plans include a detailed profile of the local community. These profiles identify the highest risks in an area. However, it is difficult to maintain this quantity of information and it is recognised that it can be almost too much information to take account of at a local level.

We are developing a new tool called ABOUT (the Area Based Overview User Toolkit). This will provide managers and staff with a wide range of area-based data and supporting analysis to identify and assess risks. It will provide staff with an interactive tool which will enable them to select geographical areas and types of data and will always be kept up to date.

Meeting your changing needs: We also think there are key times in your life when you may become more vulnerable and may need our advice or one of our services. This could be if you have experienced having an emergency in your home, like a fire, or even a near miss in the car which makes you want to seek help or reassurance (see **Box 3**, below).

Box 3: the key times in your life when the Fire and Rescue Service can influence behaviour

- Early in your education when you are in key stages one and two;
- At key stage four, when you start to think about learning to drive;
- When you leave school and choose to live more independently;
- When you start to drive;
- When you have children;
- When you buy or rent your home;
- If you have specific needs or a disability;
- As you get older or become infirm or less able to look after yourself;
- When you live alone.

Chapter three: The key issues in Kent and Medway

We have identified the following key issues:

An ageing population: Life expectancy and the proportion of the population over 65 are both increasing with a related rise in mobility problems and disability. People are being encouraged to live independently rather than relying on care provision and this can make some of these people more at risk from fire.

Mental health issues: Research suggests that the number of people with mental health problems is also increasing. We are the lead fire service on a national project responding to the Prime Minister's dementia challenge. This project intends to ensure that we all raise the awareness of the fire risks in the homes of people with dementia, and provide effective prevention advice for families and carers.

Deprivation issues: Our research shows that the risk of fire increases with a rise in deprivation. In addition, there is a growing transient population in the little-regulated private rented housing market and some of these properties are in poor condition. Recent joint operations with local housing authorities have helped make some of these buildings safer but we are concerned that we do not know the full scale of the problem. There are also some vulnerable people who live in otherwise affluent areas, who are 'property rich but cash poor'. We believe these people are also at greater risk from fire than their neighbours.

Domestic abuse: Recent tragic cases have shown us how fire can be used as a weapon. Domestic abuse sadly seems to be an increasing issue and when it involves fire the outcomes can be devastating. We are committed to working with the community to help those at risk from arson and have increased the size of our vulnerable people team.

Road safety: more traffic is likely to be on the roads in the future, although this in itself may not translate into more accidents. However, we have identified that young drivers are at more risk of being involved in an accident.

Chapter four: Dealing with the key issues in Kent and Medway

Over the next five years we will keep redesigning our services as new information or ways of engaging with people emerge. Our focus will remain on improving the safety of people in Kent and Medway and we want to provide people with the information and skills that minimise the impact of such events.

Focusing on individual needs

We want to focus on providing the support you need and where possible this should be specific to your individual needs. We would much rather prevent an accident from occurring, although we will continue to provide an excellent emergency response if you need us (see the ***Responding to Emergencies*** Strategy for more information on this). But if a fire or other emergency does occur, we want to minimise the severity of injuries and property damage it causes. So, for example, we want to make sure you know what to do if you discover a fire in your home.

Factors which can lead to vulnerability to fires in the home include old age, infirmity, being on medication, mobility impairments, mental health issues, dementia, domestic abuse, chaotic lifestyles, deprivation, hoarding and also the quality of a person's housing. However, a person who has one of these factors is not necessarily at risk. Risk tends to occur when these factors are combined.

To respond to these factors, and the various combinations that might create risk, we provide three levels of safety information to the public:

- *Universal* (low or no specific identified risk) – these services are available for all, usually via our website;
- *Targeted* (medium risk) – these services are provided to a specific section of the community who, due to a range of factors, may be at generally higher risk; and
- *Specialist* (high-risk) – these services are typically provided to an identified individual or small group due to known and specific risk/s.

When a significant risk is identified we use our specialist resources to try to reduce it, and aim to ensure that any reduction in risk is maintained. This is important as we know that people who die or are injured in fires are generally those who are vulnerable in some way.

The majority of our community safety resources are provided for fire prevention (around 50%), with another 40% going to road safety and the remaining 10% to water safety, a relatively new area for us.

We also recognise that the people at greatest risk are often the ones who are hardest to reach. Although there is still a need for a universal message in some instances, it is likely that our approaches will become increasingly more focused and based on the risks identified.

The human behaviour research has provided information on the experiences of people who have been faced with a fire in their home. Our challenge will be to apply the knowledge gained from this research and develop new, easy to remember, safety messages. We will know if we are successfully helping those at greatest risk by measuring how many people suffer injuries or are killed in fires in the home, and by how much this reduces over the life of this strategy.

Promoting safety – engagement, communications and campaigns

Sustained behavioural change which encourages people to take the right safety decisions is an effective way of reducing risk. By better understanding our communities, we are able to target different audiences and tailor our messages.

We have traditionally seen engagement⁵ as passing information to the public, for example handing out leaflets at a public event. We are looking to develop our engagement activity to change behaviour, informed by a better understanding of our target groups through feedback.

To achieve this, we will improve engagement with key groups by:

- having clarity on how we gather and use existing intelligence to inform our understanding of particular groups, issues and risks before embarking on engagement activity;
- using this knowledge to develop engagement plans;
- agreeing Service-wide priorities for our engagement activity;
- having a focused approach to measuring and evaluating our engagement activity;
- ensuring that staff delivering engagement activity have clear objectives and the necessary skills to achieve them;
- being clear about how we will evaluate projects and activities to ensure we learn which methods of engagement and practical support work meet people's needs.

Customer Service

We want to provide the best possible service to anyone who needs to contact us with a query, whether by telephone, in writing or online. The most cost-efficient way of handling

⁵ Public engagement is the active participation of members of the public, service users or customers in service planning, delivery and evaluation. Effective public engagement leads to decisions, delivery and evaluation of services that have been shaped by the relevant people and communities.

queries is by having a list of 'frequently asked questions' available on our website. We will be looking to develop these in the first year of this strategy. For others who prefer to telephone, or who have slightly more complex queries, we are investigating how we can best handle their calls.

New technology offers new ways of engaging, and improved opportunities to reach traditionally hard to reach groups, such as young people and some minority ethnic groups. We are particularly interested in smart phone technology and how this allows people to engage with us wherever they are. This is a fast-moving field and we must remain aware of progress so we can make informed decisions about what is useful for us to adopt.

We will continue to engage with the public and listen to any requests for information. We are improving our website to ensure it provides information which is easy to access and understand. We will also use social media, such as Twitter and Facebook.

We will know we are being successful by measuring our customer satisfaction levels through the After the Incident survey, by measuring how well we deal with complaints, and by always responding to Freedom of Information⁶ requests within 20 working days.

Working in partnership with others

We are working with partners on the Government's '*Troubled Families*' initiative⁷. Troubled families are those that have difficulties and cause problems to the community around them, putting high costs on the public sector. The Government is committed to working with local authorities and their partners to help 120,000 troubled families in England turn their lives around by 2015. The Government wants to ensure the children in these families have the chance of a better life, and at the same time bring down the cost to the taxpayer. We support this aspiration and, as we potentially have easier access to some people than other parts of the public sector, will do all we reasonably can to help troubled families turn their lives around.

The partnership landscape is complex and continues to change. We will re-evaluate what partnership forums we support. We are also reviewing some jobs to ensure we are able to support and develop partnerships with local authorities, the Police and other agencies. We lead the Margate Task Force, which is a multi-agency approach to dealing with significant issues in two wards in the Margate area. The Task Force has recently won two awards for

⁶ Under the Freedom of Information Act, the public has the right to request information from public bodies, and if held, this must be released to them within 20 working days, unless doing so would breach other legislation, such as national security or the Data Protection Act. More information about the Freedom of Information Act and our approach to it is available on our website.

⁷ For more information on the Troubled Families programme please visit <https://www.gov.uk/government/policies/helping-troubled-families-turn-their-lives-around>

innovation and reducing levels of benefit fraud. We also chair the Kent Community Safety Team⁸ and the Kent and Medway Domestic Abuse Group⁹. It is not likely that we will want to step away from these key partnerships.

We will be exploring how we might commission¹⁰ other agencies to deliver work on our behalf. We will also publicise what services and 'products' we offer. These can then be commissioned by other agencies, for example as a way to meet the Troubled Families challenge.

Water Safety

In 2000 the World Health Organisation estimated that over 400,000 people drowned, which makes it the second highest cause of unintentional death globally after road traffic collisions. In the UK 420 people drowned in 2010. We rescue people who have got into difficulties in and around water. We have produced a water safety plan that identifies the work we undertake to prevent deaths and injuries.

This is a relatively new area of preventative work for us and research shows this is an increasing risk with more people using inland water areas for recreation. The risk peaks in the summer and we incorporate water safety messages in our seasonal summer campaign targeted at schools and youth groups.

We will know how successfully we are preventing incidents like these by measuring how many incidents we attend, and what the outcome was. Our aspiration is that by 2020, from the incidents we might reasonably be expected to attend in an emergency, there will be no fatalities and far fewer injuries in water-related incidents¹¹.

Helping you during and after an emergency

We know that the consequences of a fire, road accident or other emergency can be severe and that is why we put so much effort into prevention. Our aspiration is that by 2020 there are zero deaths and far fewer injuries from fires. We know that this will be difficult to achieve and maintain but it shouldn't be impossible. In 2010/11 no one died in an accidental house

⁸ The Kent Community Safety Team comprises Kent County Council, district councils, Kent Police, Kent Probation Services and Kent Fire and Rescue Service.

⁹ The Kent and Medway Domestic Abuse Group comprises Kent County Council, Medway Council, district councils, Kent Police, some voluntary sector organisations and Kent Fire and Rescue Service.

¹⁰ Commissioning is a process by which services are delivered on behalf of one organisation by another, but stops short of fully outsourcing the service

¹¹ This aspiration is deliberately worded as we do not attend all drownings. The Police have their own capability to deal with such incidents and where they arrive first at the incident, might choose not to request the attendance of the fire and rescue service.

fire in Kent and Medway but sadly most years that is not the case. Although in recent years the number of people injured each year in fires has not reduced significantly we are encouraged by the fact that the severity of injuries has reduced. However, accidents will still happen and we want to provide the best possible service when they do. How we intend to improve the way we respond to emergencies is covered in more detail in the ***Responding to Emergencies*** Strategy.

Knowledge gained through the human behaviour research project has identified that people that have a fire in their home don't follow the advice of 'get out, stay out and call the fire service out'. People have a strong inclination to try to save their pets or personal possessions, and use the gap between making a 999 call and the arrival of a fire engine to go back into their home. Therefore, our staff who take 999 calls will try to keep callers on the line so we know they are safe and to get more information to help the firefighters travelling to the incident. We will continue to measure how quickly we answer calls, and how quickly we then dispatch a fire engine or other vehicle to the incident. We will also assess how effective our work at the incident was through our quality assurance process, which is described in the ***Responding to Emergencies*** Strategy.

Having a fire in your home is very distressing, and we think we can play an important role in supporting people afterwards, as well as dealing with the fire itself. We know that we can provide greater post-incident support for incidents we attend and we intend to explore how we can use our volunteers to provide this service to people who suffer a fire to help them recover and return to normality. We also want to look at how we support the rehabilitation of people who suffer fire injuries. We will also continue to work with the British Red Cross to provide emergency clothing and shelter at incidents when required.

Targeting Home Safety Visits

The percentage of people we visit with our home safety service who are 'above average and well above average' risk is just over 50%. We want to increase this so that in the future around 70% of our visits are to people with an above average risk of having a fire in their home. Partner agencies equally target vulnerable households for similar issues. This provides an opportunity to work together to provide common safety advice.

Another area that can lead to death in the home is carbon monoxide poisoning. We currently supply carbon monoxide alarms to those vulnerable people who would benefit. However, we will be reviewing the advice we give about this, and to whom.

Extending the Volunteering Scheme

We have a successful volunteering scheme and we would now like to expand it further. For example, we'd like to:

- increase the number of 'Firewatch'¹² schemes across Kent and Medway
- Place volunteers with mobile library services to obtain home safety visit referrals.
- Provide support, advice and reassurance to victims of fire in their homes
- Create volunteer roles at the new road safety centre (see below)
- Sharing our volunteers with other organisations.

Developing our education provision

Provision for schools: Our primary school programme focuses on home fire safety. Our secondary school programme focuses on arson and criminal damage from fire as well as road safety. We will review what road safety education we provide in schools and at our new road safety centre at Rochester.

We will incorporate any new safety messages arising from the human behaviour research, as well as water safety advice. We are aware that students will spend longer at school in the years to come and this is something we may need to cater for in the future. We will measure the satisfaction of schools with the programmes we offer, and will formally recognise through our awards scheme young people who have acted upon our advice in helping to prevent fires and injuries.

Road safety: We are building a specialist road safety centre next to our new fire station in Rochester. The centre will deliver high quality road safety education in an interactive style. It will initially be targeted at school and college students but in the future could be used for a variety of different initiatives. The centre will provide an auditorium, themed learning zones and interactive installations. The learning ethos will be based on choices and consequences, and will be aimed at students thinking about their actions and how the decisions they make could impact on themselves and others. In the future we'd like to share resources with road safety partners, and be commissioned to undertake driver diversionary courses¹³.

Our road safety work has focused on young drivers as they are the group most at risk of being killed or seriously injured. We have staff with strong communications skills for engagement with young people and we will utilise their experience in the centre as well as developing a number of volunteer roles.

Our vision is that the centre will become the hub for high-quality road safety education, will become self funding and will have a significant impact in reducing death and injury on the roads. We will measure how well we are doing by measuring the number of people killed or

¹² 'Firewatch' is a scheme to support parish councils on local fire safety matters, the availability of fire hydrants in their area and identifying vulnerable people or other concerns around flooding and road safety.

¹³ Driver diversionary courses are often used as an alternative to penalty points being added to driving licences for offences such as speeding.

seriously injured on the roads in Kent and Medway, and assessing into what age groups they fall.

Access to skills and qualifications: Our BTEC¹⁴ youth course has received county-wide acclaim and we will be developing an ASDAN¹⁵ youth engagement course to cater for those young people who would be unable to attain the BTEC.

We will review how we resource youth engagement and will look to develop further the commissioning of this activity by our partners. We will develop a range of youth engagement activities that can deliver the priorities of other organisations.

Discouraging firesetting (arson): We will review our firesetting scheme and explore how we can better resource this service. We predominantly deal with young people who set fires as we know we can bring about behavioural change. Adult firesetting is much more difficult and tends to be a serious criminal offence. Ideally, we'd measure our success in these areas through reduced re-offending rates.

Continuing to improve our road safety products

Our aspiration is by 2020 to reduce the number of people killed or seriously injured in road crashes by 33%, and the number of children killed or seriously injured by 40%, compared with 2004-08. Every year over 500 people are killed or seriously injured on the roads in Kent and Medway. Through our prevention work this number is steadily declining.

Three of our road safety initiatives, Licence to Kill, RUSH and Biker Down, have received national awards. We want to build on these successes. We are active members of the county-wide casualty reduction group and alongside our partners we focus on young drivers and people that ride motorbikes or scooters. Cyclists are also a high-risk group, and we support our partners in the work they do to reduce injuries and deaths of cyclists across Kent and Medway.

Our research into young drivers is being used to shape our future interventions and we are developing new approaches to reduce the numbers of young people killed or seriously injured on Kent and Medway's roads. For example:

¹⁴ [Business and Technology Education Council](#), a British body which awarded vocational qualifications (which are themselves still known simply as BTECs)

¹⁵ ASDAN (Award Scheme Development and Accreditation Network) is a charitable social enterprise whose mission is to create opportunities for learners to develop personal and social skills through the achievement of awards and qualifications and further enhance their self-esteem, aspirations and contribution to their communities. For more information visit <http://www.asdan.org.uk/>

- We are buying a 'hot hatch' car which we will use as an engagement tool mainly with young male drivers, as a means of giving safe driving tips.
- We will adapt a fire engine as a mobile exhibit that provides education on the equipment we carry for road traffic collisions. It will also be able to screen educational films to promote safe driving and show the consequences of unsafe driving.
- Our research has also told us that parents have a huge influence on the driving styles and behaviours of their children. We are developing a scheme called 'Drive4Life' which involves educating parents and children in safe driving, driving laws, safe and properly maintained vehicles and ways to reduce risks as a driver or passenger.
- There has recently been an increase in the number of scooter or moped users. This increase has not just been amongst young people, but also older men who use them to reduce their transport costs. We are developing a safety programme to focus on scooters and mopeds which we will use in schools, with businesses like fast food/take away delivery services, and the 'driving business safely' initiative, and also for pleasure riders. This is because scooter or moped users appear to be at significantly higher risk of being involved in an accident on the road.

We will know how successfully we are preventing road collisions by measuring how many incidents we and our partners attend, and what the outcomes were. We will also measure the impact of our road safety initiatives through feedback from people who attend our road safety initiatives and our road safety centre.

Being a role model in the Community

Firefighters need to be fit and active. We use this requirement to encourage our staff to be role models in the community and promote the benefits of a healthy lifestyle. For example, we have developed the FireFit programme in partnership with local communities. FireFit involves firefighters and volunteers using a variety of sporting and cultural initiatives, and focuses on improving fitness, health, wellbeing and nutrition.

We hope that the scheme will reduce the number of fatalities and casualties in house fires, as well as encouraging people to access NHS services like medical screening and cholesterol tests. We think this will lead to the early detection of any potentially limiting illnesses, which might then increase risk from a fire in the home, or the ability to escape from one, should it occur. More immediately we will seek feedback from our partners on the scheme, as well as asking questions of the people that come to our FireFit courses, to see if they think it will change their behaviour in the long term.

Equality impact assessment

We take our responsibilities under the Equality Act 2010 very seriously and we seek to ensure that we provide services to everyone that needs them based on the approach outlined in this strategy. Therefore, everyone can expect to receive some advice or support, but the level of intervention will depend largely on the risk we perceive them to have. We are also keen to take every opportunity to promote equalities in the community and often support our partners in doing so. Our **Workforce Strategy** sets out in more detail how we promote equalities in our workforce.

We have recently refreshed our equality plan for community safety which sets out our approach to ensuring we meet our equality objectives. The Service has recently been rated Excellent under the Equalities Framework for the Fire and Rescue Service.

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Briefing Paper on the Current and Future Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC) provision in Kent.

Background

This Briefing paper provides the latest update on SARC provision in Kent as at 1st June 2013. It should be noted by members that this is a 'fast moving' issue and there may well have been significant developments between the date of this paper and the meeting.

It includes:

- The national standards for a SARC,
- the latest developments from the Police Healthcare Partnership Board,
- the imminent closure of the SARC facility at Darent Valley Hospital,
- the interventions and assistance of the Police and Crime Commissioner's Office,
- the desired long-term position and
- SARC / FME provision proposals in the interim period.

National Standards

The Cross-Government Action Plan on Sexual Violence and Abuse, *Call To End Violence Against Women and Girls* brought together all the work in hand to address all aspects of sexual violence and set out the roles and responsibilities of key agencies, including the NHS. It focused on the further value that Government could add on preventing violence and challenging attitudes and behaviours; providing support for those who have experienced sexual violence; working in partnership with public bodies and community groups; reducing the risk to women and girls and bringing perpetrators to justice. The Plan affirmed the role of SARCs provided locally, in making healthcare, including forensic examination choices and the criminal justice system more accessible to those who have experienced sexual violence. The Home Office supported this in 2010.

What is a SARC

A SARC is a one stop location where female and male victims of rape and serious sexual assault can receive medical care and counselling, and have the opportunity to assist the police investigation, including undergoing a forensic examination.

Most SARCs are joint ventures between the police and Health, with close involvement of the voluntary sector. A SARC can contribute to enhanced investigation and enables health providers and support workers to access victims in an appropriate environment within a supportive framework and rapid response timeframe. Specific benefits exist for the victim, the health service, specialist

women's community based organisations, the voluntary sector and the criminal justice process.

SARCs are an important and effective tool in delivering enhanced victim care to victims of recent rape and serious sexual assault, but they are, of course, not the whole answer – they are not designed to offer long term support and do not normally provide services for victims of historic sexual violence. They must be seen as part of a broader strategy to improve outcomes for all victims of sexual violence, including through strengthening voluntary and community sector service provision, and continuing to improve the way rape cases are investigated and prosecuted.

Features of a SARC

A dedicated, forensically secure facility integrated with hospital services:

- Availability of forensic examination 24 hours a day, within 4 hours in cases of immediate need.
- Facilities for self-referrals, including the opportunity to have a forensic examination and for the results to be stored or to be used anonymously.
- Choice of gender of doctor/forensic medical examiner/appropriately trained Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner.
- All SANEs should be supervised by doctors trained and experienced in sexual assault forensic examination, who can provide interpretation of injuries for criminal justice purposes and ensure the highest standard of forensic examination.
- Crisis workers to support the victim, the examiner and the police prior to, during and immediately after the forensic examination.
- Immediate on-site access to emergency contraception and drugs to prevent sexually transmitted infections including HIV.
- Integral follow-up services including psycho-social support/counselling, sexual health, and support throughout the criminal justice process.
- Infrastructure to ensure ongoing client care, DNA decontamination, staffing, training and maintenance including stocking of medication.

Current Kent Position

There are currently four venues in the County where victims of Rape and Serious Sexual Assault are forensically examined. These are the SARC at Darent Valley Hospital and three Police Vulnerable Victim Suites (VVS) in the East of the County (Canterbury, Wye and Margate). In general, the venue used will be that which is closest to where the victim is at the time they are seen by Police. Those in the West and North are taken to DVH and those in the East to the nearest available suite. It is not desirable for victims to spend excessive amounts of time travelling to the examination suite.

The current Kent SARC is used for Police cases only; there is no on-site management, ISVA or crisis worker on-site availability.

Family Matters provides call-out Crisis Workers for the SARC from Thursday evening to Monday morning. They are looking to extend this provision and have successfully

tendered to provide the first self-referral provision in Kent. This is in the very early stages of implementation with two Forensic Medical Examiners (FMEs) having been approached to conduct the medical examinations. The provision of a SARC is essential to manage self-referrals; it is not possible to offer such a service at Police VVS.

It is estimated that approximately two thirds of victims are examined at DVH (about 200 per year).

All venues are available 24/7 for Police cases only. There is currently no capability to accept self-referrals.

Darent Valley Hospital

Kent's SARC has been located at the Darent Valley Hospital (DVH) for approximately 10 years and is currently located within the sexual health department. It does not meet the national standards for a SARC but provides access to a forensic service and until recently provided access to Genito Urinary Medicine.

The Genito Urinary Medicine service relocated from DVH to a Gravesham Community Hospital on 1st June 2013. Despite assurances that the DVH would relocate the SARC to suitable accommodation elsewhere on the estate and an agreement to host the facility for the next 3-5 years the hospital has served notice on the Police to vacate the premises by 1st August 2013. This has been explained by Stuart Jeffery (Director of Performance and Planning Dartford and Gravesham NHS Trust) stating that there were no suitable alternative premises available and the current rooms being required for another purpose following significant refurbishment.

Finance

Kent Police had agreed that they would pay DVH to continue to accommodate the current SARC for 2013/14. This money was secured via the Police and Crime Commissioner. However in light of recent developments, no payments have been made

The actual costs to the Police for a SARC are not easy to break down. FMEs are paid a retaining fee and claim for call-out expenses and specific work on behalf of Kent Police. A proportion of this relates to Rape and Serious Sexual Assault cases, some of which is delivered at the SARC and some at the Police VVS. Stock is split into SARC and Suites. An estimate of total costs to the Force is approximately £250,000 a year – this figure should be treated with an element of caution.

Kent and Medway PCTs contributed £80,000 during 2012/13 to provide some access to Crisis Workers and ISVAs from the voluntary sector, Family Matters and East Kent Rapeline.

Future Provision and PCC's SARC Stakeholder Group

The Kent Police and Crime Commissioner, Ann Barnes has pledged to ensure victims are placed at the heart of the Police and Criminal Justice system. Prior to her election she stated publicly that she would address the deficiencies that exist in Kent regarding SARC provision.

In April 2013, prior to the notification of the cessation of the facility at DVH, a fact finding meeting was organised by the PCC's office led by Mr. Sean Nolan. Representatives from all interested parties were invited including Police, Health, FME, CPS and Family Matters. A program of work was formalised and implemented. The over-arching aim of the PCC and the group being to improve provision to an acceptable standard, laying the foundation for a service of National Standard in 2014.

A draft Kent SARC Specification has been circulated to all involved parties for consultation. This document reflects both the interim position we are currently in and possible future arrangements. Within this document is a commitment to site the SARC more centrally within the County in order to service all the population at one facility.

To date, the group has identified three potential premises. Providers have submitted proposals in relation to an interim service. Each option will be reviewed in detail in order that the most appropriate solution is found.

It is hoped that the interim service will be up and running before the end of 2013.

Governance

In line with the Department of Health recommendation in 2010 Police Forces, including Kent have begun a process of handing over responsibility for FMEs to Health. Around the same time The Stern report recommended that Funding and Commissioning of SARCs be transferred similarly. This has taken some time to progress.

The National Support Team recommends that the Provider facilitate and implement clear accountability and governance for the SARC by nominating a Clinical Director and identified Clinical Lead.

The specification sets out that the Clinical Director must have current GMC Registration, together with recent experience as a practising FME. The role has a clearly defined remit which includes management of the FMEs, oversight of their professional development, ensuring that the FME's training meets the required standards, ownership of complaints and collation of data relating to the use of the SARC to meet national requirements.

In April 2013, the National Commissioning Board Local Area Team (NCB LAT), more specifically the Offender Health Commissioners, assumed responsibility for working with Kent Police and the Office of the PCC to commission the SARC, working closely with Public Health stakeholders. In line with agreements at the Police Healthcare Partnership Board, Offender Health Commissioners will review SARC provision in 2013/14. This work has been put forward as part of the NCB K&M LAT draft annual plan and the focus is on moving to a national service specification for SARC.

There is also nationally a SARC costing model being developed that will apportion costs based on responsibility which will influence this work. Presently, both nationally and regionally (excluding Kent) there is approximately a 50/50 Health-Police funding with some council and voluntary sector input.

Over the course of this financial year Police and Health will be working together to improve the service and transfer the above responsibilities. This will include increasing FME capacity, appointing a SARC Project Lead for Kent, Sussex and Surrey and appointing an on-site SARC Manager for the Kent SARC.

Conclusion

This briefing paper highlights where we are and where we are headed in relation to SARC provision in Kent. It is acknowledged that the current provision is simply not sufficient, it is inferior to neighbouring Forces, in particular Essex and Surrey. With the imminent closure of the SARC, it is vital to maintain the service to victims. Identification of interim premises is on-going, with a contingency plan on stand-by. All elements are in place to pursue the desired SARC solution to the National standard.

The overriding issue is Finance and the sustainability of that financial commitment. A centrally located facility is essential to ensure that wherever you are in Kent you will receive consistent high quality service. Victims should be free to choose whether to have Police involvement or not and have medical, health and associated support/advice on hand.

We are confident that the current program of work and long-term commitment of the PCC and Health Leaders will ensure that victims receive a premium service at their time of greatest need.

Detective Superintendent Tim Smith, Kent Police
Meradin Peachey, Director of Public Health, KCC

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

To: Kent Community Safety Partnership – 17th July 2013

Classification: For Information

Subject: Kent Community Safety Agreement – Performance Update and Development of a New Agreement

Summary: This report outlines the development of the next Kent Community Safety Agreement for 2014-17 and reviews progress in relation to the current agreement for 2013-14 and its 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. Although the CSA covers a three year period, these priorities are reviewed annually and refreshed as appropriate. The priorities have subsequently been reviewed following the latest round of strategic assessments and there were no significant shifts in priorities.

Kent Community Safety Agreement – Performance Monitoring

3.0 Progress towards the County Priorities

- 3.1 Partners are continuing to work towards the activities identified in the CSA action plan with most actions currently in progress (amber) and some actions which are now listed as complete (green) including the development of a countywide ASB strategy, the creation of a website portal for domestic abuse services and the establishment of an Alcohol and Cannabis Penalty Notice (PND) diversion scheme.
- 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 pooled budget to commission Kent and Medway wide Independent Domestic Violence Advisors (IDVA) services has been established and the contract was awarded to the new service provider in April 2013;
 - From the first week of July all areas of Kent and Medway will now be covered by Specialist Domestic Violence Court (SDVC) arrangements. The expansion of SDVC provision has been enabled via the new Kent and Medway IDVA contract.
 - The innovative school based programme 'Is it worth it?' which focuses on the impact of alcohol on ASB and on violent crime has reached 100,000 students in the last four years and continues in 2013, the next two week tour takes place in July 2013;
 - The Speed watch conference to support the existing volunteers and attract new support was held in April 2013.
- 3.3 Whilst good and significant progress is being made against the action plan unfortunately many of the proxy measures chosen to represent the CSA priorities do not necessarily reflect this (see appendix). Nevertheless the proxy measures do highlight some areas that are in need and would benefit from a renewed focus from partners: domestic abuse, domestic burglary, violent crime and substance misuse.

4.0 Development of a new Community Safety Agreement

- 4.1 The current Community Safety Agreement (CSA) remains in effect until March 2014 and a new multi-agency document covering the next three years from April 2014 to March 2017 will need to be developed during this financial year.
- 4.2 It was proposed that the development of the new CSA should align with any review of the Police and Crime Plan, as well as future developments in relation to commissioning by the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) and all budget setting processes. In order to achieve this, the current timeframe for the strategic assessment process has been brought forward to enable priorities to be identified and a new CSA to be drafted by the end of December.

Amended timeline:

Early June:	Request data from partners
June - August:	Collect data
August / September:	Produce data pack
August / September:	Analysis & identification of priorities
September / October:	Draft Priorities
October / November:	Consultation / partner workshops
November / December:	Draft Kent Community Safety Agreement
February / March:	Kent Community Safety Partnership sign off

Kent Community Safety Agreement – Performance Monitoring

- 4.3 As in previous years the KCC Community Safety Unit will work with partner agencies to source datasets, collate information and co-ordinate both the strategic assessment process and the development of the Community Safety Agreement.

5.0 Next Steps

- 5.1 The proxy indicators used in the current performance report will be reviewed as a result of national changes and will be revised as appropriate. It is difficult to choose proxy measures that will continue to be relevant throughout the three year life span of the agreement, therefore it is important when developing the associated performance framework for the new CSA that any measures are fluid and take into consideration the Police and Crime Commissioners focus around victims.
- 5.2 The KCC Community Safety Unit is working with partners to source and collate data for the upcoming strategic assessments and the Community Safety Agreement. In addition, preparations for the partnership workshop later this year are in the early stages of development. A progress update will be provided at the next Kent Community Safety Partnership meeting in October.

6.0 Recommendations

- 6.1 The KCSP is asked to note the timeframe for the development of the new Community Safety Agreement and note the progress with regard the current Community Safety Agreement.

Attachments:

Appendix A: CSA Performance Monitoring

For Further Information:

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Appendix A: CSA Performance Monitoring - 17th July 2013

Priority: Anti-Social Behaviour including Environmental

Lead: KCC and Kent Police

Proxy Measure / Indicator	Baseline '10/11	Apr – Mar			Diff. to Baseline
		2012/13	2012/13	Change	
Percentage of people who perceive a high level of ASB in their local area (KCVS) <i>(Kent excluding Medway)</i>	4.5%	2.4%	2.0%	▼ 0.5	▼ 2.5
<p>The percentage of people who perceive a high level of ASB in their local area has decreased across Kent during the last 12 months with only Canterbury and Thanet showing noticeable increases in concern. The greatest improvement in perception of ASB has been reported in Tunbridge Wells, with 0.5% of the population perceiving a high level of ASB compared to 4.0% 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 March 2013 data shows 82.4% of people in Kent & Medway were satisfied with the service, exceeding the 2012/13 Force 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 new lead officer from Kent Police is Inspector Newman who will be responsible for the roll out within the Police. KCC will take the lead on roll out with partners. The system is in final testing for full roll out commencing July/Aug 2013. There has been a small amount of slippage due to technical specification issues and training issues.			
2	Countywide ASB strategy established to ensure consistency in reporting and dealing with ASB issues across all agencies				
Develop a countywide multi-agency strategy agreed by all partners		Strategy is in place. There are work-streams in place in support of this strategy. The Police are working on one particular theme of noise – which impacts on ASB and satisfaction.			

Key to Progress against Actions:-

 Complete	 In Progress	 Incomplete
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Appendix A: CSA Performance Monitoring - 17th July 2013

Priority: Domestic Abuse

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

Proxy Measure / Indicator	Baseline '10/11	Apr - Mar			Diff. to Baseline
		2011/12	2012/13	Change	
Number of Domestic Abuse Incidents (Kent excluding Medway)	17,748	18,261	18,670	▲ 2.2%	▲ 5.2%
% of repeat victims of Domestic Abuse (Kent excluding Medway)	23.8%	23.8%	24%	▲ 0.2	▲ 0.2
	Baseline '10/11	Jun - May			Diff. to Baseline
		2011/12	2012/13	Change	
% of repeat MARAC cases (Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference) (Kent excluding Medway)	14.9%	20.8%	22.4%	▲ 1.6	▲ 7.5
During the last financial year (Apr '12 to Mar '13) the number of domestic abuse incidents reported to Kent Police increased in half of the districts/boroughs across Kent compared to the same period in the previous year with the highest total number of incidents reported in Thanet.					
Please note: the above recorded incidents includes people aged 18+, however the new cross-government definition of Domestic Violence now includes 16-17year olds and as such will be included in future figures.					
In Kent (excluding Medway) over the last 12 months (Jun '12 – May '13) there have been 1057 Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARACs) with 237 repeat cases (22.4%). Compared to the same period in the previous year there has been a 35% increase in the number of cases heard at MARAC.					
Please note, since the requirement to conduct Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHR) came into effect on 13 th April 2011 nine DHRs have been considered across Kent and Medway. 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). Of the 9 cases considered, 8 DHRs have been commissioned.					
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 have been distributed to partners to raise awareness and the official launch of the website took place on 28 th November 2012. Promotion and publicity is ongoing. <i>The following is a link to the website:</i> www.domesticabuseservices.org.uk . Following a consultation exercise, work is progressing on further development of the young people's section of the website and it is anticipated that this will be completed in autumn 2013.			
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)		Until recently there were three Specialist Domestic Violence Courts (SDVC) in operation across Kent, however the IDVA (<i>Independent Domestic Violence Advisors</i>) Needs Analysis identified the need for an additional SDVC to be based in Folkestone Magistrates Court providing a service for South Kent. From the first week of July all areas of Kent and Medway will now be covered by SDVC arrangements. The expansion of SDVC provision has been enabled via the new Kent and Medway IDVA contract. 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. KCC FSC have commissioned Domestic Abuse Children's Services which became operational in October 2012.			

Appendix A: CSA Performance Monitoring - 17th July 2013

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	<p>A report on IDVA commissioning (<i>Independent Domestic Violence Advisors</i>) was presented to the KCSP group in July 2012.</p> <p>A pooled budget to commission Kent and Medway wide IDVA services has been established and the tendering process was completed in March 2013. The contract was awarded to the new service provider in April 2013 and quarterly performance reports will be made available to all funding partners and other interested bodies.</p>

Appendix A: CSA Performance Monitoring - 17th July 2013

Priority: Substance Misuse

Lead: Diane Wright (Head of Kent Drug and Alcohol Action Team)

Proxy Measure / Indicator	Baseline '10/11	Apr - Mar			Diff. to Baseline
		2011/12	2012/13	Change	
No. of drug users completing treatment successfully	896	887	618	▼ 30%	▼ 31%
No. of alcohol users completing treatment successfully	887	958	844	▼ 12%	▼ 5%
		Apr 2012	Apr 2013		
Proportion of drug users completing treatment successfully who do not re-present to treatment within 6 months.	N/A	24.6%	22.3%	▼ 2.3%	N/A

We are seeing a fall in the numbers of successful discharges in community services in Kent. We recognise that this reflects a national trend, but we will continue our efforts to ensure that any national downward trend is not felt more acutely in Kent than elsewhere.

Nevertheless, despite a fall overall in the number of successful completions during the 2012/13 period, the highest number of planned exits for both drug and alcohol users were experienced in Quarter 4. It is hoped that this bodes well for the next financial year.

It has been acknowledged that the transition in treatment services in East Kent, in addition to the payment by results pilot in West Kent have impacted performance from the 2011/12 to 2012/13 financial years. To ensure that this impact is minimized, Commissioners have been working in conjunction with treatment providers in Kent to maintain data quality and a smooth transition between services. It is anticipated that improvements will be seen in completion levels once the aforementioned changes have been fully embedded.

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. The approach taken by individual CSP's varies and it has not been possible to develop a single approach across the CSP's. This objective is heavily affected by the waste management contracts employed by Districts and Boroughs which require different elements of reporting by their contracted waste providers.
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.		<p>The Drug Testing on Arrest pilot implemented at Margate custody suite in 2012/13 has been extended for a second year of operation in this locality after agreement from the KDAAT Board. An evaluation of the pilot's outcomes is ongoing and may provide evidence for further implementation in Kent.</p> <p>Initial findings suggest that the Drug Testing on Arrest scheme has significantly improved the number of contacts that are being made between treatment providers and substance misusers in the criminal justice system via the Drug Intervention Programme (DIP). DIP workers continue to attend the relevant CSP meetings in their area.</p>

Appendix A: CSA Performance Monitoring - 17th July 2013

8	Increase the uptake of substance misuse services available for people with drug and/or alcohol problems
Promote the Alcohol and Cannabis Penalty Notice for Disorder (PND) diversion scheme	Changes to the provision of the diversion scheme in Kent have recently been made. It is anticipated that these will improve numbers accessing the scheme and being diverted from the criminal justice system. Outcomes will continue to be monitored by KDAAT, Kent Police and local treatment agencies.
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 (CTA's) 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. Collaboration has been achieved in all CSP's areas in the promotion of services with CTA's and CSU's during alcohol, domestic abuse and drug awareness weeks as part of the National campaign. For example, CTA's are due to attend a Police Open Day in July 2013 to promote the substance misuse treatment services they offer.

Appendix A: CSA Performance Monitoring - 17th July 2013

Priority: Acquisitive Crime

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

Proxy Measure / Indicator		Baseline '10/11	Apr - Mar			Diff. to Baseline
			2011/12	2012/13	Change	
Level of Theft and Handling Stolen Goods (exc. Medway)		24,150	24,637	22,096	▼ 10.3%	▼ 8.5%
Level of Domestic Burglary (exc. Medway)		4,354	4,378	5,294	▲ 20.9%	▲ 21.6%
<p>The Force experienced large reductions in Theft and handling during the last 12 months (2,541 less victims), only Gravesham and Shepway have seen increases during this time.</p> <p>The April 2012 to March 2013 figures show increases in domestic burglary for all of the districts with the exception of Swale (Sevenoaks and Tunbridge Wells have the largest increases). The Force has responded to the rise in burglaries with the implementation of Op Enforce, a force wide operation that focused on reducing burglary dwelling during March to April 2013. This involved targeting priority 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 is being 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).</p>						
Aim / Actions		Progress				
10	Reduce Burglary incidents both residential and non-residential					
Share information and target individuals committing crime; Increase security at vulnerable premises.		Extra training for frontline officers continues within this action. In addition, Kent Police are prioritising Burglary in its county wide “STAY SAFE” campaigns. The next campaign commences 22 nd July to 1 st Sept and is STAYSAFE in Summer. Elements of this can be seen on our Kent Police website				
11	Reduce levels of shoplifting and focus on prevention and deterrence.					
Provide advice on designing out crime; Pursue banning orders.		The majority of our Neighbourhood policing teams are now 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. The lead officer in Kent Police is Julie Argent who works within the Partnership and Crime Reduction Team 'Days of Action' continue on a monthly basis in Kent. Further days of action are planned – the dates are embargoed at this time for operational reasons.				

Appendix A: CSA Performance Monitoring - 17th July 2013

Priority: Violent Crime

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

Proxy Measure / Indicator		Baseline '10/11	Apr – Mar			Diff. to Baseline
			2011/12	2012/13	Change	
Level of Violent Crime (exc. Medway)		18,404	18,145	18,988	▲ 4.6%	▲ 3.2%
Level of Violence against the Person (VAP) (exc. Medway)		16,630	16,279	17,109	▲ 5.1%	▲ 2.9%
<p>The Force experienced a rise in Violent crime towards the end of last financial year, and has continued into the 2013/14 financial year. Increases have been found across the majority of the districts with the largest percentage increases in Ashford, Tunbridge Wells and Sevenoaks.</p> <p>The rise in violence has been a mixture of both domestic abuse related crime and violence in public places in night time economy hotspot areas. Analytical profiles have been written by Kent Police and FT&CG tactical resources have been allocated in order to help reduce this crime type.</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. This partnership has been in existence since 2009 and is the largest of its kind in the country. The most recent executive meeting of the partnership was on 2 nd July 2013. Kent Police have also recently released the Kent Police Night Time Economy Strategy, to continue to enhance our intervention at operational and partnership level.				
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.		100,000 students have been reached in the last four 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 2013. The first tour took place in February with the next two week tour taking place in July 2013. The 2013 tour has been partially supported by the Community Safety Fund allocated by the KCSP. We would be very keen for Health related agencies to engage and support this tour. 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. Full details can be viewed on www.thisisstatus.com . Since last report events have taken place in Margate, Headcorn and Ashford. The next event is the second joint with Kent Community Wardens and will take place in July. A further event is also planned for July in Margate.				

Appendix A: CSA Performance Monitoring - 17th July 2013

15	To prevent first time offending, prevent re-offending and reduce the risk of young people becoming victims of violent crime.
<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>

Appendix A: CSA Performance Monitoring - 17th July 2013

Priority: Road Safety

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

Proxy Measure / Indicator		Baseline (Jan-Dec '10)	Apr – Mar			Diff. to Baseline
			2011/12	2012/13	Change	
Number of all KSI casualties (<i>killed or seriously injured</i>) in Kent <u>excluding</u> Medway		545	516	509	▼ 1.4%	▼ 6.6%
<p>The overall KSI casualty figures for Kent (excluding Medway) have been on a downward trend between 1994 and 2011 and the figures recorded up to the end of March 2013 show that this trend has continued, with a 1.4% reduction when comparing the most recent period to the year before. More detailed analysis around trends and geographic hotspots has been included in the new RTC district profiles, which have now been updated and published with the identified priorities for each CSP based on 2011 data. (<i>Available to partners via the Kent Connects Safer Communities Portal</i>).</p> <p><i>NB. All 2013 data is unvalidated and therefore subject to change - final figures will be released in April 2014</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>License to kill is continuing to expand the number of students it sees by looking at different methods of delivery including mini school based events, the target for 2013 is 12000 students</p> <p>Kent Fire and Rescue Service are expanding the Biker Down initiative to include a training program for scooter riders.</p> <p>The road safety centre is progressing well with plans now submitted. The Centre will be called the Road Safety Experience. Design work for the internal exhibits is nearly complete and the project team will be looking at partners to be involved in the project over the coming months. The target for the opening remains January 2015 and the aim is to be fully functioning for schools visits by September 2015.</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>The Care group continues to target vulnerable road users and plays a co-ordination role in bringing together road safety partners</p> <p>The Road Safety Experience will provide new opportunities for multi-agency delivery of road safety initiatives including driver training and alternatives to prosecution</p> <p>The Care partners continue to look at innovative ways of delivering messages including media campaigns, events and school visits</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 updated and distributed to Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) to help inform road safety actions within the CSPs.</p> <p>Speed watch conference held in April 2013 to support the existing volunteers and attract new support.</p>				

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

Agenda Item B11

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