

AGENDA

KENT COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP

Wednesday, 15th March, 2017, at 10.00 am
Darent Room, Sessions House, County Hall, Maidstone

Ask for:
Telephone one **03000 416892/03000 416478**
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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

- A1 Apologies
- A2 Declarations of Interest
- A3 Notes of meeting held on 13 October 2016 (Pages 3 - 10)

B. Matters for Discussion

- B1 Kent Community Safety Agreement - End of Year Update (Pages 11 - 38)
- B2 Kent Community Safety Partnership Working Group Update (Pages 39 - 42)
- B3 Safer in Kent: the Community Safety And Criminal Justice Plan - April 2017- March 2021 - verbal update (Pages 43 - 58)
- B4 Mental Health Update - verbal update
- B5 Kent Drug and Alcohol Strategy - verbal update
- B6 Domestic Abuse Commissioning - verbal update

C. Matters for Information

- C1 Date of next meeting

The next meeting of the Kent Community Safety Partnership will be held on 19 July 2017, 10am, Darent Room, Sessions House, Maidstone.

D -RESTRICTED ITEM(S)

Meeting not open to the press and public and reports not for publication

- D1 Prevent Duty Delivery Board

D2 Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHRs) - Update

Tuesday, 7 March 2017

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 Thursday, 13 October 2016.

PRESENT: Mr P M Hill, OBE (Chairman), Mr Rivers (Vice-Chairman), Ms K Sanghani, Mr M Adams, Ms A Gilmour, Ms E Martin, Ms R Curtis, Ms D Exall, Mr N Wilkinson, Mr N Wickens, Mr A Harper, Dr S Robson, Ms T Kadir, Ms J Mookherjee, Supt S Thompson and Insp S Lassnig

IN ATTENDANCE: Mr M Overbeke (Head of Public Protection), Mr S Peerbux (Head of Community Safety) and Mr J Cook (Scrutiny Research Officer)

UNRESTRICTED ITEMS**126. Notes of meeting held on 16 March 2016**

(Item A3)

RESOLVED that the minutes of the meeting held on 16 March were an accurate record and that they be signed by the Chairman.

127. Kent Community Safety Partnership Working Group Update

(Item B1)

1. Martin Adams, Assistant Director of Community Engagement for Kent Fire and Rescue, provided an update on the recent activity of the working group. Key points included the organisation of the Annual Community Safety Conference at Ashford International which would be focusing on substance misuse this year. This was to involve key speakers from the Margate Taskforce (a multi-agency team supporting community safety activity in Thanet) and Jan King from the Angelis Foundation which supports young people tackling addiction. Jessica Mookherjee, Public Health specialist, commented that the joint Drug and Alcohol Strategy would be out for consultation soon and it was hoped that the issues discussed at the Conference would contribute to improving the strategy.
2. Mr Adams highlighted the importance of the joint Community Safety Team, which had significantly contributed to progressing the objectives of the working group, supporting the planning for the conference and had continued to evidence the benefits of joint working between agencies.
3. Shafick Peerbux, Head of Community Safety, KCC, provided an update on the Community Safety Agreement, explaining that Violent and Acquisitive crime priorities had been amalgamated into the single focus on Serious Crime. A new priority had been added related to Safeguarding, while Hate Crime and Preventing Violent Extremism had remained key issues. In terms of general performance, Mr Peerbux explained that reports of domestic abuse had increased, in part because Home Office counting rules had changed but also

because the provision of One Stop Shops and similar support services had encouraged more victims to come forward.

4. Mr Adams provided an update on Road Safety, stating that there had been an increase to the number of people killed or seriously injured (KSI) on the roads. While additional work was going to review and analyse the figures to identify key issues and confirm details, all partners were already committed to working together to reduce the KSI number and protect road users. Mr Adams advised the committee that the data indicated that the majority of casualties were car users, rather than pedestrians or cyclists although unfortunately the number of KSI children had increased. All the increase did match with national trends and it was believed that the increase in vehicle numbers on the roads was a major contributing factor. Neil Wickens, from the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner, noted that recording changes by the Police had potentially contributed to the increase in figures due to more incidents now be included in the KSI numbers but he advised that this was still being reviewed. Sheila Davison, Head of Health, Parking and Community Safety at Ashford Borough Council, commented that Ashford has a high number of KSIs and that they have been reviewing cluster sites to develop a response. Mr Peerbux explained that funding from the PCC's office was being used to support the License to Kill scheme which educated people on the dangers of poor driving.
5. Mr Peerbux explained that work was ongoing to improve scam awareness campaigns and that the CST was working to address the £20k funding gap still present in how Domestic Homicide Reviews were funded.
6. Mr Peerbux provided an update on the work of the joint Community Safety Team, explaining that Police and Fire senior management have been working with local councils on sharing information. It was planned that the team would be a centre of knowledge and able to disseminate and promote good practice. Themed workshops were planned, with Strategic Assessments agreed as the first to help local partners in conducting their assessments which contribute the county wide response. The team was focusing on using the MORALE assessment model, which links well with Kent Police's Risk / Harm assessment approach. Mr Peerbux advised the committee the CST had already been nominated for an award, which was positive given its relative youth as a joint working initiative. Supt. Simon Thompson noted that he had been made aware of good feedback regarding the CST from Community Safety Unit managers around the county and that the Police was keen to support the work to share information better and promote good practice.

RESOLVED that the update be noted.

128. Serious and Organised Crime Update *(Item B2)*

1. Supt Simon Thompson provided an update on Operation Scorpion which was being led by the Kent & Essex Serious Crime Directorate in relation to the 4Ps (Pursue, Prevent, Protect and Prepare). While Kent Police has an excellent record in regard to Pursue, the operation was developed to strengthen the other three. This would be achieved by embedding the new corporate approach to managing Organised Crime Groups (OCGs) with local lead responsible officers

(LROs) across Police Divisions. To support local services to respond effectively the Op Scorpion team had been working on developing a toolkit.

2. Supt Thompson delivered a presentation on the Serious Crime toolkit developed through Op Scorpion. The presentation showcased the information that had been available, which contained district level breakdown of key issues, useful contact information and links to relevant guidance. The topics covered included Neighbourhood Profiles, Child Sexual Exploitation, vulnerability mapping, gangs, OCGs, organised immigration crime, modern slavery, rape and serious sexual offences, domestic abuse, countering terrorism and extremism and cybercrime. Supt Thompson explained that a key priority was to enable key partners and agencies to work together on identifying and disrupting organised crime and that it was hoped that toolkit would be welcomed a significant step forward for information sharing and joint working in Kent.
3. Members were positive about the development of the information hub and were keen to ensure that all relevant partner agencies could access the information to work on local issues.

RESOLVED that the update be noted.

129. Kent Drug and Alcohol Strategy (verbal update)

(Item B3)

1. Ms Mookherjee provided an update on the joint KCC and Kent Police Drug and Alcohol Strategy which was being co-ordinated by Public Health, with consultation due to take place in late 2016 and adoption by KCC and partners in 2017. She explained that there was already a KCC Alcohol Strategy in place and that Kent Police has both drug and alcohol strategies. The proposed joint strategy was to the first time taking a full partnership approach.
2. Ms Mookherjee explained that the draft strategy focused on five key themes; Resilience, Identification, Early Help and Harm Reduction, Recovery and Supply. She said that implementation of the final strategy, post consultation would be supported by the Kent Drug and Alcohol Partnership, local District action plans and the Health and Wellbeing Boards.

RESOLVED that the update be noted.

130. Review of the funding arrangements for the Domestic Homicide Review (DHR) process

(Item B4)

1. Alison Gilmour, Kent and Medway Domestic Violence Co-ordinator for KCC, explained that funding for the Domestic Homicide Review (DHR) process had been inconsistent over the years. Previous arrangements organised by the Home Office had been labelled as cost neutral by government but that had not been the case and consequently, KCC had been forced to use funding reserves to maintain the high quality approach taken in managing DHRs. After 5 years of review, the LGA had estimated that each DHR should cost approximately £20k, although this varied depending on the complexity of the cases and the number of authority tiers involved.

2. Ms Gilmour explained that as Kent has an average of four DHRs a year, there was a significant cost implication and the current budget was insufficient. Given the large number of DHR notifications received for 2015/16 and 2016/17, the total cost of the process was expected to increase. Consequently, the DHR Steering Group had reviewed the working practices, developed and considered six options for addressing the budget gap. One option was to make no changes to working or funding practices other than seeking additional contributions from local council. Five other options were being considered and these ranged from ceasing to provide lessons learned seminars and the administrative and co-ordination support to the termination of the Kent and Medway DHR Protocol which would remove all central support for DHR processes and place the responsibility on local areas.
3. Ms Gilmour explained that after careful consideration, the steering group had recommended that the benefits of continuing to manage the DHR process in its current form justified seeking additional funding to cover the gap, rather than reducing the level of service. A key aspect of this approach required that some current funding agencies increase their contributions and that District Councils be asked to contribute £2500 each for the first time.
4. A Member commented that they were supportive of continued joint working, although some were prohibited from contributing financially due to national directives.

RESOLVED that the Committee agree to support option 1 (continue in DHRs in current form and seek additional funding)

131. Mental Health & Policing: Initial thoughts *(Item B5)*

1. Adrian Harper, Chief of Staff for the Kent Police and Crime Commissioner, provided an update on the work of the Commissioner relating to mental health. Mr Harper explained that focusing on mental health was part of the Commissioner's six point plan and manifesto and that he considered it a 'golden thread' through a significant part of the work of the police and wider criminal justice system. Providing context, Mr Harper explained that 33% of police activity was related to mental health issues and that while the Police were committed to managing these issues properly, it was important that effective partnership work took place to ensure the right agencies with the right skills and capacity to provide appropriate support were in place. Mr Harper advised the Committee that the Commissioner was working on this matter as a national issue, linking in with key partners and other Commissioners around the country.
2. Neil Wickens, Head of Policy and Research at the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner, provided further information on the impact of mental health on policing. He explained that the Commissioner wanted to review key issues and ideas for making better use of the existing Mental Health Concordat. Mr Wickens outlined the police detention process for those experiencing severe mental health issues, confirming that it was a difficult decision to detain on mental health grounds but reassured the committee that previous reviews had evidenced that the majority of decisions were correct and appropriate under the relevant policies.

He highlighted some challenges such as the fact that once a person has been detained under s.136 of the Mental Health Act, they cannot be un-detained, as one might be de-arrested, until the full assessment process has taken place. As general demand increased, it placed pressure on the Police for initial management of issues or incidents and also let to mental health crisis teams not have capacity to respond appropriately.

3. Mr Wickens advised the committee that there had been nine s.136 detentions over the recent weekend which involve over three hundred and fifty Police Officer hours, including the detention in police custody of one individual for fifty-five hours. Mr Wickens highlighted this as an example of where mental health services needed more capacity and resources to take necessary responsibility for providing suitable detention facilities and appropriate care for individuals in crisis as it was agreed that Police custody was not an appropriate setting.
4. To support additional resourcing regarding Mental Health, the Commissioner had bid for £9m in funding with MCCH and MIND. These included a Safe Haven bus for Maidstone.
5. Mr Wickens explained that Kent & Medway Partnership Trust was intending to centralise its facility for adults and that the Commissioner was supporting this plan. He also advised the Committee that all this work required strong partnership support and co-ordination, highlighting the Commissioner's request for all partners to come together on this issue.
6. In terms of enhancing the Police's capacity regarding mental health, Mr Wickens explained the Commissioner had already funding the introduction of staff from MIND to the Kent Police Force Control Room where they assisted in call handling and providing suitable advice on mental health issues. Mr Wickens confirmed that this funding was due to continue for at least one more year.
7. Members of the Committee and discussed the update, noting their agreement that Police cells were not appropriate detention options and that more work was needed to identify reasonable alternatives. Supt Simon Thompson highlighted that Kent Police were working hard to ensure that Officers had a good understanding of mental health issues but confirmed that other partners should provide the main support and interventions. Nick Wilkinson, KCC Youth Justice Lead, noted that KCC's Adult Safeguarding Board was also concerned about mental health issues and was keen to work with partners on identifying long term solutions. Ms Mookherjee, KCC Public Health, commented that KCC's suicide prevention work should be linked into this work, alongside consideration of social cohesion and substance misuse which were contributing factors to mental health issues escalating to crisis states. Eileen Martin noted the Housing Team focus on working on homelessness issues which were commonly associated with mental health, advising the Committee that Housing were keen to assist.
8. Members of the Committee agreed that ongoing engagement between partners was the appropriate way forward.

RESOLVED that the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner be thanked for the update and that the update be noted.

132. 'Vulnerability and Risk' - Re-modelling Kent Police

(Item B6)

1. Insp Sonia Lassnig provided an update on Kent Police's change programme, reviewing the Force's operating model. She explained that the Change Team had been focusing on risk, harm and vulnerability. The approach had examined the benefit of Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hubs (MASH). Consultation and engagement had taken place across the Force with relevant teams and staff on how to better manage risk and vulnerability and she highlighted that this work had involved consideration of more focused use of Police Community Support Officers (PCSOs). Insp Lassnig explained that a planning event had been held in July 2016 to consider whether the concept was viable, with progress being noted as positive. Consideration of the new model included a change to the command structure and divisional layout of the force, with the main three Divisions (North, East and West) remaining but with changes to the District model to reduce them to nine through merging the Policing across districts in different parts of Kent where it made operational sense (e.g. Gravesham and Dartford merging as they had one police station already). This would result in a reduction of senior officer posts in area command roles.
2. Insp Lassnig outlined how the new approach would work in practice, with the re-introduction of more specialised teams (which were removed under the New Kent Police Model under Chief Constable Learmonth). The Community Safety Units would be updated to include several specialist PCSO roles such as Youth Engagement Officer, Domestic Abuse Single Point of Contact (Currently PC role), Child Missing Persons Officer and Vulnerable Adult Officer. It was noted that PCSOs would be up-skilled in preventing violent extremism and counter terrorism to support their contribution to the wider Prevent agenda.
3. An update to Chief Officers on progress was due in November 2016.
4. Members of the Committee discussed the update, noting the positive benefits of more specialist teams and officers available to work on key issues which would help protect vulnerable people. It was noted by Members that the proposed change would need support from partners and that further engagement could help improve the plans and how the Police can integrate their work with other agencies such as KCC via the Community Wardens.

RESOLVED that Insp Lassnig and Kent Police be thanked for the update on the change programme and that the update be noted.

133. Date of next meeting - Wednesday, 15 March, 2017

(Item B7)

RESOLVED that the date of the next meeting, 15 March 2017, be noted.

134. Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHRs) - update

(Item C1)

RESOLVED that the Committee note the update on DHRs.

135. The Prevent and Counter Terrorism Local Profile Update
(Item C2)

RESOLVED that the Committee note the Prevent update.

136. Domestic Homicide Review briefing - Sandra/2014
(Item C3)

RESOLVED that the Committee note the briefing.

137. Domestic Homicide Review briefing - Roger Hills
(Item C4)

RESOLVED that the Committee note the briefing.

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By: Shafick Peerbux, Head of Community Safety (Kent County Council)

To: Kent Community Safety Partnership – 15th March 2017

Classification: For Decision

Subject: Kent Community Safety Agreement Update

Summary This report includes the annual review of the Kent Community Safety Agreement priorities including recommendations and provides an update on the current action plan and performance monitoring.

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 Reduction Partnerships (now Community Safety Partnerships) 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) 2014/17 outlined the key community safety priorities for the county along with the cross-cutting themes that support the identified priorities. Whilst the agreement was published at the start of 2014/15 it was subject to an annual review and amended during the three year period as appropriate.

2.2 The CSA was most recently reviewed in March 2016. The outcome of that review recommended that the priorities be updated to replace violent crime and acquisitive crime with two new priorities of safeguarding and serious & organised crime incorporating a number of emerging issues such as child sexual exploitation, modern slavery and preventing violent extremism. Although the priorities were updated the cross-cutting themes remained unchanged (see below).

Priorities

- Anti-Social Behaviour
- Domestic Abuse
- Substance Misuse
- Safeguarding
- Serious and Organised Crime
- Road Safety

Cross Cutting Themes

- Early intervention, prevention & education
- Reducing Re-Offending
- Safeguarding Children & Young People
- Supporting Victims and Vulnerable Households / Individuals

2.3 The current Community Safety Agreement comes to an end on 31st March 2017 and the following report details the review process that has been undertaken including the proposed priorities and cross-cutting themes for inclusion in the new agreement.

3.0 CSA Review Process

- 3.1 The development of the new Community Safety Agreement has taken into consideration the outcome of local district/borough strategic assessments, partnership plans, emerging issues, new legislation and a new risk assessment matrix known as MoRiLE. Details of these elements are included in the draft Community Safety Agreement attached.
- 3.2 Local district/borough Community Safety Partnerships (CSP) have undertaken their annual strategic assessments and are currently finalising their priorities and developing plans for 2017/18, once these have been agreed and signed off by each local CSP the priorities can be fully incorporated into the new Community Safety Agreement. However, based on draft priorities the following appear to be the top issues that are emerging either as a main priority, cross-cutting theme or as an issue within a broader theme:
- Domestic Abuse (inc. sexual offences & serious violence)
 - Anti-social behaviour (inc. environmental)
 - Substance Misuse
 - Victims and Vulnerable People
 - Safeguarding (inc. public protection & resilience)
 - Crime / Serious & Organised Crime (inc. violent crime and acquisitive crime)
 - Road Safety
 - Reducing Reoffending
- 3.4 As part of this year's strategic assessment process the Kent Community Safety Team (KCST) facilitated a pilot with district colleagues to trial the use of the MoRiLE risk assessment matrix (*Management of Risk in Law Enforcement*), as detailed in the report by the KCSP Working Group. The outcomes from MoRiLE have been incorporated within local assessments as well as the Community Safety Agreement to support the selection of priorities alongside the usual assessment tools.
- 3.5 Using PESTELO analysis members of the KCSP Working Group helped to identify upcoming events and existing or emerging issues and opportunities that may need to be considered. The analysis was also shared with district/borough colleagues to help inform their local strategic assessments. Many of the safeguarding issues which were identified by the Working Group in the last review such as preventing violent extremism, child sexual exploitation, modern slavery, online safety, looked after children etc. remain an area of focus and reflect the issues being identified within the legislation and partnership plans.
- 3.6 In addition to the above review of data and information, partnership plans and priorities are also taken into consideration in the development of the CSA including the recently refreshed (draft) Police and Crime Plan entitled '*Safer in Kent: The Community Safety and Criminal Justice Plan April 2017 to March 2021*'. Many of these plans, including the district/borough strategic assessments, have identified priorities relating to supporting victims, vulnerable people and those with mental health concerns.

4 The new Community Safety Agreement

- 4.1 Following the outcome of last year's review, as mentioned in the introduction, changes were made to the priorities to reflect the emerging safeguarding issues and new duties that had not previously been referenced including child sexual exploitation, preventing violent extremism, modern slavery, organised crime groups etc. In the most recent review it is clear that these issues remain a focus for partners however there is also a need to have a stronger emphasis on supporting vulnerable people in relation to these issues including those with mental health concerns. As such it is recommended that the priority of 'Safeguarding' be expanded to 'Safeguarding Vulnerable People' to reflect the changing partnership focus.
- 4.2 In addition to the priorities the cross-cutting themes have also been reviewed and whilst it is recommended that the theme relating to early intervention be retained, it is suggested that the others be refreshed to better complement the proposed priorities. With the inclusion of 'Safeguarding Vulnerable People' as a main priority the cross-cutting themes relating to safeguarding children & young people and supporting vulnerable individuals can be replaced with a more inclusive theme to promote quality of life and community resilience; whilst reducing re-offending can be expanded to incorporate supporting victims (see below).

Priorities

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

Cross Cutting Themes

- Early intervention, prevention & education
- Reducing re-offending and supporting victims
- Improving quality of life and enhancing community resilience

- 4.3 Whilst the CSA is currently renewed every three years and reviewed annually it was suggested at the KCSP meeting in March 2016 that the Agreement could potentially become a rolling document. As such the newly developed CSA has been designed so that specific chapters as well as the appendices can be updated annually whilst elements such as the original legislation which sets out the statutory requirements for CSPs as well as the governance arrangements etc. can remain unchanged.

5 CSA Action Plan and Performance Monitoring

- 5.1 Partners are continuing to work towards the activities identified in the current CSA action plan linking in with various organisations and multi-agency groups across the county to help tackle the identified priorities and themes. The KCSP Working Group which meets as a sub-group of the Kent Community Safety Partnership (KCSP) is monitoring the activities set out in the Action Plan and reviewed the latest update at their meeting in January 2017.
- 5.2 Key achievements for 2016/17 delivered by partners as part of the Community Safety Agreement are outlined in Chapter 5 of the draft Community Safety Agreement as well as in other papers that will be presented at the meeting including :
- Annual Community Safety Conference
 - Kent Community Safety Team
 - Domestic Homicide Reviews

- Project Delivery
- Information Sharing
- Workshop Delivery

- 5.3 In addition to monitoring the action plan the KCSP Working Group also monitors a set of performance indicators chosen to represent the key priorities. Following the refresh of the priorities last year these indicators have been expanded to include proxy indicators for the new priorities incorporating data about organised crime groups, modern slavery, missing children etc. At this stage, there are no unexpected results with regards the proxy indicators, however the partnership is asked to note that the focus areas of domestic abuse and road safety, as previously reported, continue to be monitored.
- 5.4 Following the development of the new Community Safety Agreement and revision to the priorities and cross-cutting themes the action plan will also be reviewed and refreshed by the KCSP Working Group with the support of the Kent Community Safety Team.

6 Recommendations

- 6.1 The Kent Community Safety Partnership (KCSP) is asked to agree the priorities and cross-cutting themes within the attached draft Community Safety Agreement, although this is subject to the final outcomes of the district/borough strategic assessments and any additional partnership feedback.
- 6.2 The group are asked to agree that the Community Safety Agreement be a rolling document with a refresh of the relevant chapters on an annual basis.

Attachments:

Appendix A: Draft Community Safety Agreement - April 2017

For Further Information:

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Kent Community Safety Agreement

April 2017

Version Control

Version	Date	Changes

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Foreword

Foreword by the Chair of the Kent Community Safety Partnership

1. Introduction

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

2. Legislation

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

3. Changes to the Community Safety Landscape

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

Changes to Legislation

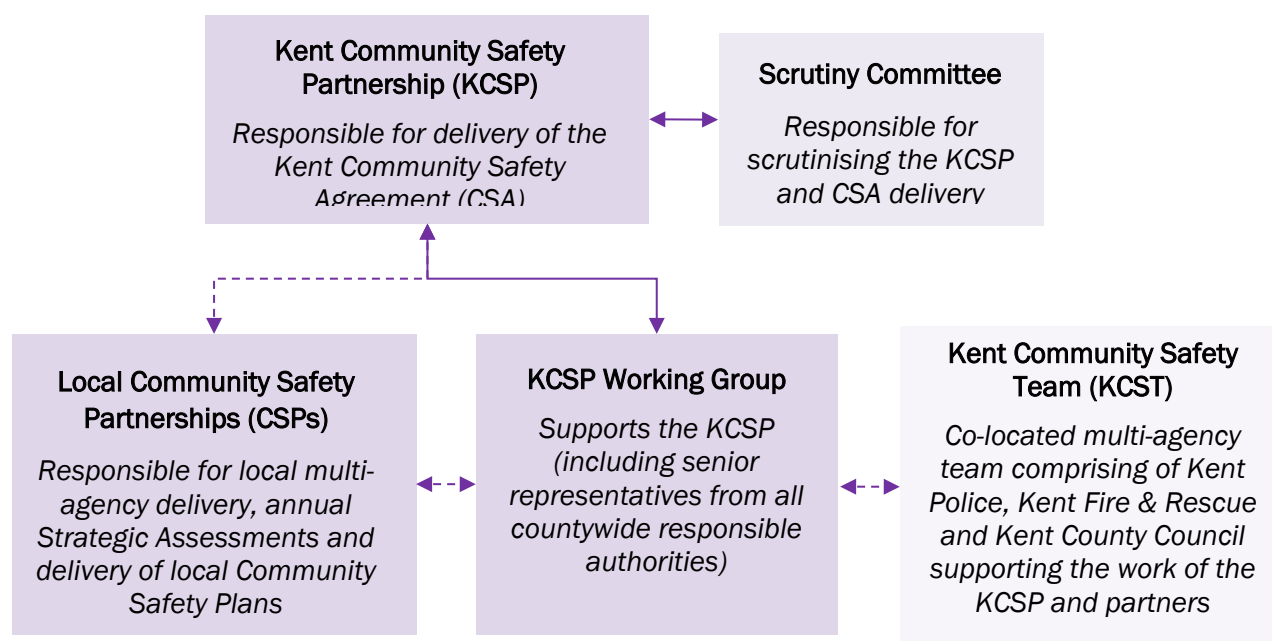
- 3.1. Domestic Homicide Reviews: The requirement for Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) to conduct Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHR) came into effect on 13th April 2011 and in Kent and Medway it was agreed that these would be commissioned by the Kent Community Safety Partnership utilising pooled funding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

4. Governance

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

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

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



5. Key Achievements

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

Some of the progress and key achievements include:

- **Annual Conference:** The Kent Community Safety Partnership (KCSP) has delivered an annual Community Safety Conference for the benefit of partners in Kent and Medway for a number of years with a different focus each year. The most recent conference was entitled: “*Drugs – Addiction, Treatment and the Journey Ahead in Kent and Medway*” and took place at the Ashford International Hotel on 10th November 2016 with over 150 delegates from partnership organisations in attendance. In addition, in 2016/17 the Kent Community Safety Team (KCST) were finalists at the Kent Dementia Awards following the conference on Dementia held at the end of 2015.
- **The Kent Community Safety Team (KCST):** A co-located multi-agency team comprising of staff from Kent Police, Kent Fire and Rescue Service and Kent

County Council was established in September 2015. Throughout 2016/17 the team has continued to develop and supports the work of all three agencies as well as the KCSP by helping to jointly deliver projects and workshops.

- Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHRs): Since April 2016, the KCSP has commissioned three new DHRs, two DHR Overview Reports have been sent to the Home Office for Quality Assurance and one review has been published. KCC's Community Safety Unit continues to manage a number of cases on behalf of the Community Safety Partnerships across Kent and Medway and these are at various stages of the DHR process.
- Domestic Abuse Services: KCC Commissioned Services has been working with partners including the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner to commission an Integrated Domestic Abuse Service across Kent. Following consultations with service providers, clients, members of the public and partners a commissioning framework was developed and applications have been received from relevant agencies to deliver services in Kent. The new service will take effect from 2017/18.
- Project Funding: In 2016/17 the KCSP used the community safety funding provided by the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) to fund a total of eight projects focusing on a variety of topics. These included support to tackle scams, child pedestrian training, the Licence to Kill roadshow, domestic abuse perpetrator programme, mental health project, 'Is it Worth It' schools tour, DHR funding and Project Liberty. The achievements and outcomes of these projects are monitored by the KCSP Working Group and reported back to the PCC.
- Information Sharing: The Kent Community Safety Team continues to co-ordinate and source data, reports and information on a variety of issues to be shared with community safety partners across the County via the Safer Communities Portal. The most recent developments includes the sharing of local profiles, produced by Kent Police, relating to serious and organised crime across the County.
- Development of Drug & Alcohol Strategy: KCC Public Health and Kent Police are working together to develop a joint drug and alcohol strategy for all partners. At the annual community safety conference in November 2016 partners had an opportunity to feed into the development of the strategy which was followed by a wider partnership and public consultation on the draft strategy. Partners are now working together to develop a final strategy for Kent.
- Workshops: During 2016/17 the Kent Community Safety Team (KCST) organised and delivered a number of workshops to support partnership delivery including a

Strategic Assessment workshop, MoRiLE pilot project, Online (e-safety) awareness raising, Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) tools & powers training and Community Safety Information Sessions.

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

County Priorities

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



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

7. Leads

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

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

8. Links to Plans

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

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

9. Responsible Authorities

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

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

Appendix A: Strategic Assessments (2017-18)

Local Community Safety Partnership (CSP) strategic assessments:

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

The following table shows the draft outcome of the local assessments completed in late 2016 - early 2017, with the key issues identified locally either as a main priority, cross-cutting theme or as part of a broader theme. Whilst some of the priorities have been agreed and are awaiting sign-off by the local Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs), many are still provisional and as such are subject to change:-

Priority	No. of CSPs identifying these issues
Domestic Abuse	8
ASB/Environmental	8
Substance Misuse	8
Victims / Vulnerable People (<i>including repeat victims</i>)	8
Safeguarding (<i>including child sexual exploitation, preventing violent extremism, modern slavery</i>)	7
Serious and Organised Crime (<i>including violent crime, acquisitive crime, gangs, organised crime groups</i>)	7
Road Safety	5
Reducing Reoffending	5
Mental Health	3
Community Confidence (<i>quality of life, community activities/projects, agency collaboration</i>)	3

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

Appendix B: MoRiLE Assessment (2016-17)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix C: Horizon Scanning (2016-17)

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

Political:-

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

Economic:-

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

Social / Demographic:-

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

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

Technological:-

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

Environmental (and Geographical):-

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

Legislation:-

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

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

Organisational:-

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

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

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

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

The guiding principles of the plan are:

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

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

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

The Police and Crime Commissioner will support the above by:

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

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



In partnership with



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

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

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By: Ian Thomson - Chair of the KCSP Working Group
Shafick Peerbux - Head of Community Safety, KCC

To: Kent Community Safety Partnership (KCSP) – 15th March 2017

Classification: For Information

Subject: Kent Community Safety Partnership Working Group Update

Summary This report provides an update on the key activities and projects being managed on behalf of the Kent Community Safety Partnership by the Working Group.

1.0 Background / Introduction

- 1.1 The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 gave statutory responsibility to local authorities, the police, and key partners to reduce crime and disorder in their communities. Under this legislation the responsible authorities were required to form multi-agency 'Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships' to undertake this activity. Subsequent revisions introduced additional responsibilities to tackle anti-social behaviour, substance misuse and reduce reoffending and the partnerships were renamed Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs).
- 1.2 The Kent Community Safety Partnership (KCSP) operates at a County level with the overarching purpose to manage the Kent Community Safety Agreement (CSA) on behalf of the responsible authorities in Kent and to deliver safer and stronger communities. The KCSP is supported by a multi-agency working group which has a particular remit to prepare and monitor the Community Safety Agreement including the action plan and performance reports, as well as managing the Kent Community Safety fund on behalf of the governing group.

2.0 Annual Community Safety Conference

- 2.1 The Kent Community Safety Partnership (KCSP) has delivered an annual Community Safety Conference for the benefit of partners across the county for a number of years with a different focus each year. Last year's conference for Kent and Medway was entitled: "Drugs – Addiction, Treatment and the Journey Ahead in Kent and Medway" and took place at the Ashford International Hotel on 10th November 2016 with over 150 delegates from partnership organisations in attendance.
- 2.2 The conference working group wanted to ensure that delegates were informed of the national and local issues surrounding drugs but also the 'human' impact. Therefore, presentations were given by the Margate Task Force, an ex-gang member, a current serving prisoner and a prison officer. The conference provided the opportunity to look at dual diagnosis and the links between substance misuse and mental health. The new Kent Drug and Alcohol Strategy was presented and delegates participated in

discussions for ideas to be fed into the strategy consultation. The feedback showed that the day was very well received and attendees described the day as “informative and engaging”.

- 2.3 The multi-agency conference working group organise and deliver the conference supported by the Kent Community Safety Team (KCST) and are due to meet shortly to begin planning the 2017 conference. Some of the suggested themes so far include vulnerabilities, mental health, serious and organised crime and domestic abuse.

3.0 Kent Community Safety Team

- 2.1 Following the development of the multi-agency Kent Community Safety Team (KCST) in 2015, work is ongoing to develop the team and deliver community safety in a collaborative way. The work of the KCST supports the activities of the KCSP and the Working Group and an action plan has been developed for the team which is regularly reviewed by the KCST Senior Management Team. Some of the areas identified for joint working include workshops and conferences as well as partnership support at district and county level.
- 2.2 Following the last update to the KCSP meeting regarding the Strategic Assessment Workshop the KCST has since facilitated a pilot of the MoRiLE risk assessment matrix (*Management or Risk in Law Enforcement*) with six of the local district/boroughs taking part. MoRiLE is currently used by Kent Police and other Forces across the county to determine the priorities for their own organisations; however partners were interested in trialling the process to see whether it could also be used in a multi-agency setting. The pilot group agreed a number of issues to be reviewed within MoRiLE including topics such as child sexual exploitation, anti-social behaviour etc. The matrix enabled each district to rank the specific issue based on threat, risk and harm and to incorporate the outcomes into the local strategic assessments to support the selection of priorities. Feedback from the pilot group has been generally positive but some changes have been recommended for future use by multi-agency partnerships and these will be fed back to the national pilot group which Kent has been involved in.
- 2.3 As part of the KCST's engagement with district partners, members of the KCST are in the process of developing the Safer Communities Portal not only to share partnership data but also to share information about good practice, guidance and upcoming events etc.
- 2.4 The team are currently coordinating and delivering a variety of workshops including two upcoming e-safety awareness sessions and a series of four Anti-Social Behaviour Workshops for district/borough community safety managers and the local CSU police inspectors. The ASB workshops are focusing on Community Protection Notices (CPNs); Civil Injunctions & Criminal Behaviour Orders; Public Space Protection Orders; and Closure Orders.
- 2.5 In addition, the KCST coordinates regular Community Safety Information Sessions to share community safety information with partner agencies from across Kent. The last session was held on 1st December 2016 and covered a variety of topics including Serious Organised Crime and Gangs, Domestic Abuse Commissioning, Kent Drug

and Alcohol Strategy, Child Sexual Exploitation, Integrated Offender Management, and the Kent Police Change Programme; which were delivered to approximately 40 attendees from partner agencies including district/borough community safety units. A further three sessions are being organised for 2017/18.

3.0 KCSP Grant Update

3.1 In 2016/17, the Kent Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) allocated £39,661 to the Kent Community Safety Partnership (KCSP) to fund pan Kent projects focussing on the priorities identified in the Community Safety Agreement and supporting the Police and Crime Plan. Similar funding has been provided by the PCC to all Community Safety Partnerships across Kent and Medway to help deliver projects in support of local priorities.

3.2 The partnership contributed funding to the following eight projects:

- Licence to Kill (£6,000) – theatre based road safety show to raise awareness of the risks to young people on the roads and ways of making themselves safer.
- Stop the Scammers (£1,000) – development of a postcard sized leaflet (*Scam - It's a Crime!*) to raise awareness with staff and the public to spot scams, recognise victims and where to report it.
- Domestic Homicide Reviews (£12,000) – contribution to the cost of facilitating the statutory DHR process including independent chairs. Additional funding has been sought from a variety of partners.
- Small Steps (£3,100) - Child pedestrian training scheme designed to teach children as young as five the essential skills needed to cross the road. This is a countywide project targeting KSI hotspot areas.
- Project Liberty (£7,535) - Kent initiative mainly funded by the Big Lottery Fund to support at least 270 girls (aged 11 to 24) and their parents who are at risk of exploitation and abuse.
- DA Perpetrator Programme – Support Work (£1,080) - Provision of additional support work for the partners/families of the attendees at the 12 week perpetrator programme.
- Mental Health - Section 136 research (£2,250) - research project aiming to reduce the number of individuals detained by Police under Section 136 of the Mental Health Act and to understand where interventions could be most effective.
- 'Is it Worth It' School Tour (£6,696) - educational show visiting secondary schools delivering messages to young people around internet safety, raising awareness of the potential risks associated with online activity and behaviour.

3.3 PCC funding at its current level has been confirmed for 2017/18 but the criteria has been strengthened to ensure that funding bids support the priorities of the new police and crime plan and there is no duplication of effort across the County. Funding will also be withheld or withdrawn if conditions are not adhered to and monitoring forms are not returned within the deadline. The KCST are reviewing the bid application forms and finalising the timelines to reflect the PCC's criteria. The bid process for 2017/18 will open shortly and the details will be circulated to partners.

4.0 Crime and Disorder Scrutiny Committee

- 4.1 The Scrutiny Committee met as the Crime and Disorder Scrutiny Committee on the 15th December to look at the work of the KCSP in particular the Kent Community Safety Agreement (CSA) and associated action plan.
- 4.2 A number of representatives from KCC, Kent Police and Kent Fire and Rescue were given the opportunity to present each of the priorities within the CSA in more detail.
- 4.3 The role of the KCST was explained and that the goal of the unit was to be a centre of excellence and a strategic co-ordinator to allow for more efficient and effective working on local areas particularly when the community safety landscape is continuing to change and develop, bringing new challenges.
- 4.4 The response from the Scrutiny Committee members was very positive and they welcome an update on the CSA again in the future.

5.0 Recommendations

- 5.1 The Kent Community Safety Partnership (KCSP) is asked to note the progress and actions undertaken by the Working Group

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Safer in Kent: The Community Safety and Criminal Justice Plan

April 2017 to March 2021

Version: Final

Safer in Kent: Plan on a Page

Leadership:

Strong ethics, transparency and integrity at all times

Guiding principles:

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

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

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

As the Police and Crime Commissioner, I will support this by:

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

Opportunities for the future:

1. Calling for more criminal justice powers for PCCs
2. Lobbying for a fairer funding settlement for Kent
3. Further collaboration with other organisations
4. Oversight of the Police complaints process
5. Ideas tested during the consultation
6. Backing volunteering

Introduction and context

As Kent's Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) I am required to publish a Police and Crime Plan which covers my term of office.

'Safer in Kent: The Community Safety and Criminal Justice Plan' sets out the priorities that will drive the work of Kent Police, partners and my office over the next four years, and the overall strategic direction for policing and community safety in the county.

Informed by [extensive consultation](#) and taking into account national guidance such as the [Policing Vision 2025](#), this plan will be continuously reviewed. Recommendations made by the Kent and Medway Police and Crime Panel and guidance issued by Government will be considered too. More importantly, it will be regularly updated in line with what local communities want.

Progress against this plan will be published in future Annual Reports which will be made public via my website and also submitted to the Police and Crime Panel. However, this progress will not be judged on stipulated numerical targets, but consider other feedback, including HMIC reports and other independent publications.

Leadership: strong ethics, transparency and integrity at all times

The public rightly expects the highest standards of behaviour from everyone in public life, particularly those engaged in policing and criminal justice. Trust in policing is vital. From the Chief Constable, to the police officer on the street, all must play their part in instilling and upholding ethical standards. Their honesty, integrity, impartiality and openness must be beyond reproach.

Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs), elected by residents, have a key role to play in this. PCCs hold the Chief Constable to account on all elements of policing, and I believe that strong ethics, transparency and integrity must be at the heart of this, both personally and professionally. I will therefore ensure the [College of Policing's Code of Ethics](#) forms the bedrock of standards and behaviour within Kent Police.

It is equally important that PCCs themselves operate with integrity and the highest standards of conduct and behaviour. I am clear what my statutory duties are and the responsibilities I have been entrusted to undertake by the electorate of Kent. Therefore, I will never interfere with operational decisions made by the Chief Constable, or any other police officer or professional staff, but will hold the force to account on behalf of the public for the delivery of the priorities set out in this plan.

To demonstrate my own commitment to ethics and integrity, I have also [signed and published the Committee on Standards in Public Life checklist](#) and my [personal Code of Conduct](#) which reflects the Seven Principles of Public Life:

- Selflessness – I will act solely in terms of the public interest; not to gain financial or other material benefits for myself, my family, or my friends.
- Integrity – I will not place myself under any financial or other obligation to outside individuals or organisations that might seek to influence me in the performance of my official duties.
- Objectivity - In carrying out my duties, including making appointments, awarding contracts, or recommending individuals for rewards and benefits, my choices will be based on merit.
- Accountability – I am accountable to the public for any decisions and actions I take and will submit myself to whatever scrutiny is appropriate for PCCs.
- Openness – I will be as open as possible about all the decisions and actions that I take. I will give reasons for my decisions and restrict information only when the wider public interest clearly demands.
- Honesty – I will declare any private interests relating to my role as PCC and take steps to resolve any conflicts arising in a way that protects the public interest.
- Leadership – I will promote and support these principles through my leadership and by setting an example to those around me.

As I commit to making my decisions open and transparent, I will ensure that Kent Police does the same so that public confidence can be maintained.

Guiding principles

For a Police and Crime Plan to be successful, not only should the PCC seek to hold the Chief Constable to account for the delivery of the priorities, but there has to be clear principles that guide the actions and decisions taken by both Kent Police and the PCC. This plan sets out both what residents want to see Kent Police focus on, but also what I will do to support communities and protect people from harm.

1. People suffering mental ill health need the right care from the right person

It is estimated that 33% of Kent Police's time is now spent dealing with individuals and cases involving mental health illness. It is sadly the case that there has been an increasing reliance on Kent Police to assist those in mental health crisis. More people in crisis are coming to the police's attention and being assisted by officers and staff, sometimes in place of healthcare professionals.

This clearly isn't always best for a person in crisis. Nor is it fair on police officers, who are not healthcare professionals, to be relied on so heavily and so frequently.

Policing has always had an element of mental health crisis that it must deal with, and that will not change, particularly when there is a criminal allegation involved. However, it is not sustainable for forces to have to spend so much time dealing with this important issue, when there is another body that should be involved. With new legislation banning the use of police custody for children detained under Section 136 of the Mental Health Act, and extreme limitations being placed on its use for adults, now more than ever it is vital that people suffering mental ill health get the right support from the right person at the right time.

The Chief Constable and I will continue to raise awareness of this issue and work with others in order to both reduce demand on policing, and ensure that vulnerable people are being helped in the appropriate way.

2. Crime is important, no matter where it takes place

Kent and Medway are fortunate to both have a mixture of urban, rural and coastal communities. As PCC, I believe that crime should be considered important and investigated, no matter where it takes place. That includes offences committed in residential, business and online environments, or on our roads.

Victims come from all sections of society and the impact upon them can be drastic. It is therefore important that Kent Police has the right resources in the right places to both address threats from terrorism and demands from all of Kent's local communities.

3. Vulnerable people must be protected from harm

Nationally, there is a greater emphasis on 'vulnerability' as an issue for victims and police forces. It is a priority for the new Home Secretary and something that Kent Police is inspected upon independently by HMIC. Kent Police's Control Strategy already features many of the key themes – sexual exploitation, abuse, drugs, gangs and human trafficking.

Police, the PCC and other key bodies need to continue to work together to raise awareness of these issues in order to protect both adults and young people from harm, support victims of crime by guaranteeing their rights through the [Victims' Code](#), tackle hate crime and ensure those perpetrating serious and heinous crimes are brought to justice.

Joint Vision

The Chief Constable and I are committed to working together to secure the best possible outcomes for policing and community safety in Kent. This commitment is reflected in our joint vision for policing which focuses on partnership working, placing victims first, reducing crime and antisocial behaviour and protecting the public from harm:

“Our vision is for Kent to be a safe place for people to live, work and visit and by protecting the public from crime and antisocial behaviour, we will allow our communities to flourish. We will work closely with our partners to ensure that a seamless service is provided and that opportunities for joint working are explored. By working with partners and listening to the public we will provide a first class policing service that places the victim first and is visible and accessible. We will ensure local visible community policing is at the heart of everything we do. We will be there when the public need us and we will act with integrity in all that we do.”

Kent Police's Priorities – 2017 to 2021:

The following priorities have been created based on the outcome of the consultation I ran from October to December 2016 and from meetings with community groups and residents. The Chief Constable is expected to formally respond and outline how the plan will be delivered. As PCC, I will then hold him to account for the progress made.

1. Put victims first

Being a victim of crime affects people in very different ways and has a significant impact on the person's life, their family, and the local community. Their initial contact will often be with the police, but thereafter they may have to go to court, give evidence and await a verdict – at the same time as dealing with the emotional after-effects of what unfortunately can be a traumatic and understandably life-changing experience.

It is paramount that victims receive swift and effective help and support to cope, and their needs are identified and met from the outset. That is why Kent Police must provide a quality service that puts victims first and foremost and meets the expectations of the Victims Code.

Victims must be at the heart of everything the force does and be treated with fairness, respect and dignity so that victims of all crimes, including abuse, violence and hate, have the confidence to come forward.

2. Fight crime and antisocial behaviour

Tackling crime and antisocial behaviour are issues that residents care deeply about and this is reflected in the outcome of the Police and Crime Plan consultation. This includes violent crime, burglary and knife crime.

The force has shown a commitment to improving investigations and case files to bring more people to justice. I hope this will lead to more criminals being caught.

Kent Police must work with the county's Community Safety Partnerships, other statutory and non-statutory bodies, and local communities to understand, prevent and tackle crime and antisocial behaviour wherever it takes places across the county, and address its sometimes complex causes.

3. Tackle abuse, exploitation and violence

There is no place for abuse, violence or exploitation in our society. However, new and emerging crimes such as human trafficking and child sexual exploitation which pay little respect to traditional borders, present a whole new set of challenges for policing.

Criminals are targeting the most vulnerable in Kent. Those involved in modern day slavery, child sexual exploitation and human trafficking are not just using Kent as a gateway to and from the continent, but committing these crimes in our local communities. They are often involved with complex criminal networks which require substantial investment to investigate and disrupt.

There are also many individuals in relationships facing abuse, violence and exploitation on a daily basis, but are too afraid to seek help. Domestic abuse may occur behind closed doors but the consequences are often devastating and long term, affecting victims' physical health and mental well-being. It can also have a significant and long-lasting effect on children in the household, the wider family and the local community.

4. Combat organised crime and gangs

Tackling organised crime and gangs presents considerable challenges at a local, regional, national and global level. The impact on individuals and whole communities can be significant.

Kent Police must continue to develop and share intelligence to build a detailed local picture of threats, risk and vulnerabilities, to enable the deployment of the right resources to prevent, disrupt and investigate offending in order to keep the county safe. There also needs to be a combination of effective local, regional, national and international coordinated activity, and seamless working between Kent Police and other partners and law enforcement agencies.

In addition, as technology develops, so too does criminality. Online crime for example, is becoming an increasing problem, with organised criminals exploiting the internet to commit a diverse range of crimes.

5. Provide visible neighbourhood policing and effective roads policing

Neighbourhood policing is fundamental to delivering policing in the county. By focusing on local problem solving, together with partners and local communities, it improves the quality of life within those communities, helps keep people safe, and importantly builds public confidence and trust.

Kent Police must also continue to work with partners to ensure that individuals - whether driving, riding a bike or motorbike or walking - can use our roads safely. The force must continue to crackdown on the main factors which contribute to people being killed and seriously Injured on Kent's roads – including speeding, using a mobile phone, not using a seatbelt, and drink/drug-driving. These are not trivial offences; they put public road users at risk and can be addressed with both education and enforcement.

6. Deliver an efficient service

Kent Police must continue to exploit opportunities to collaborate with Essex Police and other parts of the public sector. As part of the Seven Force Strategic Collaboration opportunities are available to share procurement and other functions in order to increase efficiency and innovation.

Whether through new technology and innovation such as mobile devices, body worn video, or video enabled justice, by reducing demand or investing in its people, Kent Police must continue to review processes and reduce bureaucracy where appropriate, to make sure the demands of local communities are being met, while ensuring value for money.

The Strategic Policing Requirement

Like all forces, Kent Police must be ready to make an effective contribution to tackling the national threats set out in the Strategic Policing Requirement. At any moment it may need to share and pool resources with other forces in order to tackle incidents that cause serious harm or are a threat to the nation's security and public safety. This may include acts of terrorism, serious and organised crime, cybercrime, child sexual abuse, major public unrest or civil emergencies such as flooding. The Chief Constable must ensure there are sufficient resources to meet these important responsibilities.

The force must also continue to work with other emergency services to respond to major or complex incidents effectively.

How I will support this plan:

The PCC has a broad set of responsibilities that expands beyond policing and it is important that I carry out these functions effectively to support local people's priorities.

1. Holding the Chief Constable to account for the delivery of Kent Police's priorities

A key duty of PCCs is to be democratically accountable to the public for the provision of an efficient and effective police force by holding the Chief Constable to account.

It is important for these accountability arrangements to be visible to the public, and for policing to be responsive to local communities. It is vital that the public's voice is heard on how policing is delivered across the county and my office will ensure this happens.

To exercise my powers and duties in holding the Chief Constable to account, my governance arrangements will include:

- Weekly one-to-one meetings with the Chief Constable, which on a cyclical basis will cover Performance, Police and Crime Plan Delivery, Finance and People.
- A quarterly Performance and Delivery Board meeting at which the Chief Constable will be held to account on the themes listed above. The meeting will be open to the public, with an additional meeting every year held in the evening to encourage attendance.
- A joint Audit Committee that looks at financial and risk management as well as internal controls.
- Attendance at the internal Kent Police Culture Board, which is chaired by the Chief Constable. The Board's purpose is to continue the development of a culture consistent with the Chief Constable's and my shared Mission, Vision, Values and Priorities and to ensure the Code of Ethics forms the bedrock of standards and behaviour.
- An established scheme of Independent Custody Visitors (ICVs), who check on the welfare of people in police custody by visiting police stations unannounced.
- Requesting bespoke briefings from the force on significant and/or sensitive issues.

Kent Police and Essex Police also share a number of operational and non-operational resources and I will ensure appropriate governance arrangements are in place, such as the Kent and Essex Collaboration Board, to oversee these shared resources.

In specific circumstances, PCCs may also call upon public bodies, such as Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC), to inspect their force.

2. Supporting all victims of crime and abuse

It is my responsibility to commission support services for victims of crime across the county. I am committed to providing services that treat victims as individuals, and can be tailored to their needs. I also believe services should support victims in not only dealing with the often complex criminal justice system but empower individuals to cope and recover from the crime they have suffered.

The services I will support and develop range from core victim support services for those who have suffered crimes such as theft, to specialist services for victims with more complex needs, such as rape, sexual assault and hate crime.

In light of this, I will continue to support and develop services for all victims, providing the following:

- **Engagement and Support Service**

Currently awarded to Victim Support and delivers free and confidential support, advice, information, signposting and referral for Kent residents who have been a victim of crime and have reported it to the police. Victim Support also provides self-referral opportunities for those that have experienced a crime but do not wish to report it to the police. This service works in collaboration with specialist services to ensure victims receive the most appropriate support for their needs.

- **Compass House**

This is the hub for victim and witness support services in Kent. Victim Support, Kent Police's Witness Care Unit and Citizens Advice's court-based Witness Service are co-located within the building on a permanent basis. In addition, other services also co-locate based on need to meet with victims or work collaboratively with the permanently-based agencies on delivering improved services to victims.

Victims and witnesses are not required to visit Compass House to access support, as the services are delivered within Kent's communities. Victim Support also operates Compass Points where victims can discuss their needs face-to-face in their communities.

- **Specialist Victims' Services**

In addition to the services provided by Victim Support, it is important to ensure victims have access to more specialist support services where they have more complex and specialist needs. These services might include trauma counselling and support for sexual assault victims, and my office will continue to identify opportunities to develop these in collaboration, or by making funding available such as through the Victim Specialist Services Fund.

- **Restorative Justice**

Recognising that the recovery process is unique, I will provide services that support the delivery of victim-led restorative justice opportunities in order to support their recovery and reduce re-offending.

- **Independent Sexual Violence Advisers and Sexual Assault Support Services**

I will seek to provide greater sustainability for Independent Sexual Violence Advisers in Kent, including by working closely with NHS England, Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) and other partners to ensure the right services are available at the right time.

- **Domestic Abuse**

I will continue to work in collaboration with partners to ensure victims of domestic abuse, whether male or female, including the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Trans (LGBT) community, are able to access appropriate support services, and that prevention and early intervention opportunities are identified. This includes working with both Kent County Council and Medway Council on delivering an effective commissioned service for domestic abuse victims. I will also provide any extra resources that are needed to guarantee future provision of domestic homicide reviews and raise awareness of domestic abuse services for men.

- **Child Sexual Assault**

Part of the funding I receive from Government is to specifically support victims of child sexual assault. I will continue to work with partners and providers to identify the best opportunities for supporting children who have suffered sexual assault, including adults who now feel able to access services to help them deal with historic abuse.

To ensure the best possible service for victims of crime in the county, it is important I understand their needs and views on the services being delivered. I will continue to engage with victims through a range of forums, including the Victims Panel.

3. Commissioning services that reduce pressure on policing due to mental health

I will allocate funding to support schemes and / or projects that reflect my commitment to this issue. In addition to projects already in existence or those implemented since I took up office, including increasing the presence of mental health professionals within the Force Control Room, I will make funding available for new and innovative projects that reduce pressure on policing due to mental health through early intervention, raising awareness, counselling, crisis support or provision of alternative places of safety. I also want to work with those who help keep vulnerable people, with conditions such as dementia, safe from harm and exploitation.

Importantly, the funding will not be used to support mental health services which are the responsibility of the NHS, or to support those services where statutory funding has been withdrawn or reduced. I want to see locally-led, community-based initiatives that will help reduce demand on officers and staff.

Equally, research conducted by the mental health charity Mind shows that members of the emergency services are more at risk of experiencing a mental health problem than the general population, but less likely to seek support. I will work with them to support their own wellbeing.

4. Investing in schemes that make people safer and reduce re-offending

I will continue to allocate funding to support innovative local working to tackle online crime and other issues linked to this plan. The funding will be aimed at the Community Safety Partnerships, Kent Police, voluntary, charity and community groups to support the delivery of projects that address one or more of the following criteria:

- Empower and support local communities to work towards preventing and/or reducing crime and antisocial behaviour;
- Provide support to vulnerable, minority and/or hard to reach groups to prevent and/or reduce victimisation and repeat victimisation;
- Prevent and reduce re-offending.

Police forces are not responsible for funding CCTV schemes, and Kent Police does not fund any at present. Due to financial pressures, this policy will not change, but I will look at ways CCTV might be used more flexibly to target antisocial behaviour.

I will continue to fund drug and alcohol misuse programmes in order to support individuals to turn their lives around, and tackle the harm that can be caused in communities. I shall also fund work to reduce youth offending and to try to prevent young people re-entering the criminal justice system.

5. Making offenders pay for the harm that they have caused

An important principle of criminal justice is to ensure that those who cause harm give back to victims and the community they have hurt. The Proceeds of Crime Act (POCA) allows forces to keep some of the revenue from illegal activity, which is shared between the Government, CPS, victims and policing. I will ensure Kent Police continues to re-invest POCA proceeds to drive up performance on asset recovery and to fund crime fighting priorities for the benefit of local communities.

There are also other mechanisms to ensure that offenders repay communities. When people are fined, or their cars seized after breaking the law on our county's roads, depending on the offence some of this money is retained by Kent Police. For example, I will use money from those found to have been driving without insurance to support community safety projects. Further details on this will be published in due course.

6. Actively engaging with residents in Kent and Medway

A fundamental duty of PCCs is to ensure the public's concerns are listened to and acted upon. Good public engagement also improves the quality of decisions PCCs take, since they are based on a broad knowledge of the issues that matter most to local communities.

That is why I have developed a varied engagement programme that enables residents to have their say on how their streets and communities are policed. The programme has been designed to allow people to express their views in a way which is most convenient for them, including in urban, rural and coastal locations right across the county, and opportunities outside of normal office hours.

They include the following:

- A more accessible website;
- 'Street stalls' in high-footfall locations;
- 'Question Time' events;
- Public consultations;
- Talking to pupils at the county's schools;
- Traditional and social media channels;
- Visits to various community organisations and representative groups;
- Direct engagement with partners and other elected officials;
- Proactive e-news alerts.

Alongside this plan, I will also set out how I will increase my direct engagement with young people to ensure that they are adequately represented, and those who face particular challenges, such as looked after children and unaccompanied asylum seeking children are supported.

In addition, many Kent Police officers and staff live within the county, and so their feedback is important. As a result I will continue to engage with them and meet with representatives of the Kent Police Federation, UNISON and staff support associations such as Kent Network of Women and Kent Minority Ethnic Police Association.

Opportunities for the future:

1. Calling for more criminal justice powers for PCCs

Criminal justice is delivered by a number of organisations including the police, Crown Prosecution Service, the courts, probation and prisons. Through the Kent Criminal Justice Board, these organisations work together to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal justice system.

However, there is more that can be done. The Ministry of Justice is reviewing the potential of further devolvement of victims' services to PCCs. I will explore these opportunities to ensure that victims of crime in Kent receive the best possible services to support them in coping and recovering from the crime they have experienced.

PCCs can also play a pivotal role in developing and improving partnership working. I want to ensure those organisations involved in Kent – not just the police – play their part, and will call for further criminal justice powers to be devolved to PCCs.

2. Lobbying for a fairer funding settlement for Kent

As PCC, part of my role is to ensure the Chief Constable has the resources he needs to deliver effective policing across the county.

As the 'Gateway to Europe', Kent Police faces some very unique policing challenges with ferry ports, the Channel Tunnel and miles of coastline within our county. Kent's officers and staff are on the frontline in protecting the country from terrorism and international criminality, including human trafficking and drugs smuggling.

Recent world events have led to increased international migration and the plight of those trying to enter the country illegally is a reality in Kent, as are protests over immigration. There are also significant challenges in relation to the increased numbers of unaccompanied asylum seeking children being looked after in the county, many of whom are in the care of local authorities, but at risk of being exploited by gangs and unscrupulous criminals.

Kent Police has the UK's longest Strategic Road Network and some of the busiest, with significant levels of traffic flowing through the ports and a corresponding high level of freight and HGVs. This takes up substantial police resources and at times of major disruption at the ports, requires the implementation of Operation Stack. Ramsgate is also the only port in the country that has live animal exports, which in turn can attract protests which require policing.

The county's proximity to London also presents opportunities for gangs and organised crime groups to cross borders and operate in our county. That is why I will continue to lobby Government to get a good deal on police funding for Kent, so these unique challenges, and many more, are properly recognised.

3. Further collaboration with other organisations

Over recent years, Kent Police has embraced collaboration, for example, leading the way nationally in its work with Essex Police to develop a Serious Crime Directorate and shared Support Services, as well as co-locating Kent Fire and Rescue Service staff in the Force Control Room, the first fire service to do so in the UK.

The force also works closely with a number of statutory and non-statutory partners to tackle crime and address community safety issues, including the Community Safety Partnerships, local authorities, health and probation services.

Kent is formally linked with two regional groups of police forces. The Eastern Region group of seven forces, which includes Kent and Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire, is where the most collaboration is done and where there is greater potential to explore benefits to policing. Kent also works with Surrey, Hampshire, Thames Valley and Sussex Police in the South Eastern region, but on a smaller scale.

By collaborating with other organisations, it is possible to tackle crime and community issues more effectively through improved communication and by making better use of limited resources and greater sharing of skills and expertise. We can also share best practice across a wider area on issues like mental health and innovation. Powers given to PCCs and police forces in the Police and Crime Act will increase the opportunities for Blue Light services to work together for the benefit of the areas that they serve.

As a PCC, I am developing positive relationships with the county's MPs, Council Leaders and other key stakeholders, so that we can deliver even more for Kent and Medway residents.

4. Oversight of the police complaints process

The Police and Crime Act will give PCCs greater involvement in, and responsibility for the performance of, the police complaints process. At present, my office only has a statutory duty in terms of complaints made against the Chief Constable and also works with the force to assess complaints handling.

There are several different models suggested for PCCs in the future, and I am considering the 'Appellate' function, which would provide a review process for complainants to contact the PCC if they are not satisfied with lower level complaints handling.

Through reform of the Independent Police Complaints Commission (IPCC) and changes proposed, more confidence can be given to the public, seeking resolution, when things do not go right.

5. Ideas tested during the consultation

A number of suggested policies were included in section three of the consultation in order to see if they were plans that residents might support. There were some which received high levels of support, and so I will work with the force to explore these further.

6. Backing volunteering

Kent Police is lucky to have so many dedicated officers and professional staff working within the organisation, who are also supported by our award-winning Special Constabulary and police volunteers. With match-funding from my office, we have started to see the return of Volunteer Police Cadets for young people. Through the force's Citizens in Policing Board, further opportunities can be developed for those who give up their time to work within Kent Police.

I am also keen to support those organisations which support Kent Police, but do not formally wear a police logo. Without the extensive support of a great number of charities and volunteers, there would be extra costs and resources that Kent Police would need to find. Through my Volunteering Support Group, I will back those who compliment policing through their vital work.

Resources and Medium Term Finance Plan:

Setting the force budget and deciding on the level of council tax is one of the most important decisions I take. In a time of diminishing resources I will challenge every spending decision to ensure it delivers value for money for the Kent taxpayer.

• Funding

I receive all funding for policing and crime in Kent. The current gross funding I receive comes from the following sources:

- 63% grant funding, both general and specific, from Central Government
- 31% from the council tax
- 6% from miscellaneous income

The amount I receive from government is falling and for 2017/18, Kent will lose £2.4million of funding as money has been taken away to pay for other central government priorities in policing and criminal justice. That equates to an actual cash cut of 1.4%.

• Medium term financial challenges

A significant challenge over the medium term is the uncertainty over the funding I will receive in the future. The government has announced plans to revise the Police Funding Formula. This is the formula used to distribute the national pot of police grant to the individual PCCs. It is anticipated that a new formula will be in place for the police grant settlement for 2018/19. It is hard to predict whether Kent will gain or lose funding through this change but I will be lobbying government hard to make Kent's voice heard, highlighting the unique financial pressures we face and trying to ensure we receive a fair share of police funding.

The reduction in funding for 2017/18 was larger than expected and with inflation and other cost pressures Kent requires savings to be made of £25.9m by 2020/21. With the increased uncertainty over future funding levels due to the potential formula changes I have decided to support the force with £5.1m reserves in 2017/18 with further support in 2018/19. This does not absolve the force from making those savings but allows them time to re-profile the savings over a longer period when more certainty over funding levels is known.

I have challenged the Chief Constable that I expect the force to maximise efficiency opportunities, fully explore collaboration with other forces and with partners and challenge all aspects of spending in order for the savings to be achieved and to limit the impact of savings on the frontline wherever possible. I have received assurance from the Chief Constable that the force are developing and refining saving options to ensure that we can meet the medium term challenge.

• Council tax

The Government sets a limit on how much can be raised through the council tax before I have to call a referendum. For most forces this limit is 1.99%, but for the ten force areas with the lowest council tax, which includes Kent, the limit is £5.

Ideologically, I am a low-tax Conservative. During the course of my campaign, I said that I did not want the precept to rise unless it was needed to protect frontline policing. The Chancellor has stated clearly that to maintain funding for policing the precept should be increased to the maximum level. Therefore I believe for 2017/18 that this announcement meets that test and that the council tax for Kent will increase by £5 for an average Band D property, an equivalent increase of 3.3%.

I have made no assumptions on increases over and above the 1.99% limit in future years.

- **Commissioning and working with partners**

Working with partners to reduce crime, antisocial behaviour and to support victims is vital and I have been given responsibilities and funding to deliver the ‘and crime’ element of my role. I have developed a [Commissioning Strategy](#) that sets out clearly my approach to commissioning.

In total the combined Commissioning and victims support budget of £4.2m is fully funded for 2017/18. My commissioning strategy sets out the intention to provide as much medium term certainty to our partners as possible, however, the position over the medium term may need to be adjusted in light of future Ministry of Justice grant decisions.

The commissioning budget breakdown for 2017/18 is set out below.

Organisation	2017/18 £m
Community Safety Partnerships	511,229
Young Persons Substance Misuse	92,627
Youth Offending Teams	365,460
Kent & Medway Safeguarding Adults and Children Boards	82,488
Drug and Alcohol Action Teams	360,491
Volunteer Youth Cadets	40,000
National Crimestoppers	39,156
Local Crimestoppers	14,699
The Safer in Kent Fund	150,000
Safer Kent	20,000
Domestic Abuse Services	185,000
Kent Criminal Justice Board Support	40,000
Restorative Justice	200,000
Sexual Assault Support Services	200,000
Core Victim Services	1,055,000
Specialist Victim Services	500,000
Mental Health & Policing Fund	250,000
Contingency	95,367
Total	4,201,517