

# **Kent County Council**

## **A Framework for Community Safety**

**2008-2011**





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## **FOREWORD**

Kent is a large and diverse county facing many changes and opportunities in the coming years. Current challenges for community safety include the health and anti-social behaviour issues caused by alcohol abuse, the implications of the '24/7' society and increasing confidence in the criminal justice system. Changing demographics and growth will bring new challenges, including protecting the built and natural environment from anti-social behaviour and disorder.

The place or circumstances in which people live often affects their life chances. Crime and antisocial behaviour are often more prevalent in deprived or isolated areas. It is therefore important that we provide local services through the extended policing family that helps to reassure people and reduce their fear of crime. A key issue in Kent is the paradox between actual and perceived levels of crime, and the media has a crucial role to play in influencing this.

Fair play, respect and tolerance have emerged as key issues for our society, along with the need to avoid discrimination against minority groups. For Kent's communities to thrive they must value the contribution of everyone in society. Encouraging and enabling individuals to take an active part in community life will ensure Kent's communities are confident enough to assimilate and integrate new members and embrace diversity.

'Stronger and Safer Communities' is a key theme in Kent's multi-agency community plan, 'Vision for Kent'. To achieve its aims we need to work through existing partnerships but make sure their work is increasingly focused and effective, to view community safety as part of the vision, to engage communities and put customers first and provide proactive services that help to prevent problems before they start.

This Framework sets out the county council's priorities for the period to 2011 and describes how they will be achieved, through the wide range of county council services, the county council's Community Safety Unit's own activities and by working in partnership with external agencies.



**Mike Hill OBE**  
Cabinet Member  
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**Peter Gilroy OBE**  
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## INTRODUCTION

### Kent – a county of change

The past decade has seen enormous change in Kent. Our position makes the county a gateway between Great Britain and an expanding continental Europe, reinforced by the Channel Tunnel and major transport routes.

Parts of Kent, already populous, are earmarked for major housing developments over the coming years, with attendant increases in population, traffic, commercial and industrial development and other major infrastructures. At the same time traditional industries such as farming are in decline. Although parts of Kent are very prosperous there are also pockets of high and persistent deprivation. All these factors combine to present a wide range of social, environmental and economic issues, not least for community safety.

In the ten years since the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 created a statutory duty requiring local authorities to work together with the Police, Fire & Rescue Services, Police Authority and Health Authorities to reduce crime and disorder, Kent County Council has been working in increasingly closer and complex partnerships with our partners to make our communities safer. This has resulted in frontline practitioners successfully tackling a whole range of crime problems.

Crime and community safety issues remain a high priority for KCC and the public, and the Authority must continue to move forward to ensure we stay ahead of the game.

Statutory reforms and changes to the way Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships (CDRPs) work require a more sophisticated and holistic approach with better connectivity between CDRPs, mainstream activities and other significant partnerships. Also, new performance frameworks will lead to further changes in partnership working.

### The people of Kent

- Kent's population (mid-2006 estimate) is 1.38 million
- The population has grown by 4% over the last ten years and is projected to grow by the same amount over the next ten years
- In the last ten years there has been an 11% increase in the number of households, largely due to the ageing population
- A low level of crime topped the list (55%) of replies to 'What makes somewhere a good place to live'
- 82% of people thought crime levels had stayed the same over the last three years
- 33% wanted more involvement in tackling crime.

## Crime in Kent

Kent is generally a safe place in which to live, work and travel. Over the last two years crime in Kent has fallen. Acquisitive crimes have shown a significant reduction with burglary decreasing by 45% and vehicle crime by 51%, albeit there have been fundamental changes in the way that crimes are defined and in the methodology used to collate and present statistical information on reported crimes over the past 10 years. A worrying trend however, is an increase in crimes of violence since 1998.

Youth crime in Kent is similar to that of the national picture with the majority of young people coming to the attention of the Criminal Justice system for a single offence that results in a brief intervention. Young people who go on to commit more offences are dealt with by the local Youth Offending Services who offer a range of support and rehabilitation programmes within the community. Young People who commit serious offences or continue to accumulate convictions can be placed within a custodial setting and the Youth Offending Service provides contact and support during this period and post release.

Young people within the Youth Justice system present a range of issues that require responses and services that address emotional and health needs, including substance misuse, accommodation and employment/education needs. The Youth Offending Service works in a multi-agency way to deliver services that aim to address these issues, all of which contribute to the likelihood of re-offending.

The majority of young people "grow out of crime" and it is important to note that whilst young people are frequently referred to as the perpetrators they are also a very significant part of the victim population. This Community Safety Strategy works to support the interventions and actions of the Youth Offending Service and places the prevention of youth crime at the centre of its agenda along with supporting opportunities to divert young people away from crime and make our communities safer for all.

The overall picture is of an essentially safe county. Indeed, Kent Police in conjunction with Kent County Council undertake regular consultation with the people of Kent and this is very much the consensus, with 89% of those surveyed stating that they feel 'very' or 'fairly safe' living in Kent.

### Case Study

#### Safe schools

Originating on the Isle of Thanet in 1996, Kent Safe Schools Project (KSS) Officers now provide support to in excess of 6,500 children and young people in over 200 schools and community/youth groups across Kent.

The recent LERN (Learning Evaluation Research Network) evaluation carried out by the University of Greenwich has described KSS as "an important and valuable initiative" identified improvements in "self esteem, confidence and emotional well being" and in "preparing young people to be positive citizens". The evaluation shows a 79% return stating improved relationships between the school and the young person. 88.7% of schools agree that KSS has a significant benefit to self esteem and over 70% reported an improvement in health and emotional well being.

Kent County Council along with its numerous partners continues to work hard to further reduce crime in Kent and the indications year on year suggest that this hard work is paying off. There have been significant percentage reductions in the total number of crimes committed in Kent compared to previous periods. This reduction in crimes has manifested itself in fewer burglaries and fewer vehicle crimes.

## Working together

The well researched and proven factors affecting quality of life, public safety, criminal and anti-social behaviour are complex and are often inter-related. In order to achieve effective outcomes in addressing these factors it is essential for the public, voluntary and commercial agencies to work together, with clear, coherent plans and communications.

KCC Directorates are well placed to influence levels of anti-social behaviour and crime by focusing on identified vulnerable people and their families, identifying and supporting vulnerable and diverse groups and addressing environmental issues. However, little can be achieved without working in collaboration with agencies such as the police, district councils, health authorities, the fire service and the criminal justice system to name but a few.

### Case Study

#### Operation Cubit

A multi-agency approach, aimed at dealing with abandoned cars and untaxed vehicles, the Cubit partnership consists of KCC, Kent Police, the Kent District Councils, Kent Fire & Rescue Service and the DVLA. Since the scheme was launched in 2001 it has dealt with more than 4500 abandoned or untaxed vehicles PER YEAR.

## Purpose of this framework

This document sets out Kent County Council's commitment and activity on Community Safety. It aims to provide a clear and cohesive picture of the contributions the County Council Directorates and services make to the achievement of our objectives. It covers the period to 2011 and is intended to be a handbook for County Councillors and senior and operational managers; it will also be of interest to our many partners. It provides a 'road map' through community safety in Kent to give a true picture of crime in Kent and to clarify:

- Who does what in community safety
- How all the different agencies work together
- What the policies and plans are for achieving more in the future

It provides a framework for county council services in their focus on community safety. For partner organisations, it provides information about the role and objectives of the county council in respect of community safety by:

- Raising awareness of community safety issues within county council service areas
- Identifying the ways in which county council services impact on community safety issues through prevention, protection and intervention.

This document is designed to link to, and support, the local statutory community safety assessments and strategies produced by the 11 Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships (CDRPs) in the county alongside the county wide assessment and strategic plan produced for the county area by the County Strategy Group.

## What is community safety?

Kent County Council has adopted the following definition of community safety:

*“Community safety is an aspect of the quality of life in which individuals and communities are protected from, equipped to cope with and have increased capacity to resist crime, anti-social behaviour and those associated aspects that affect the general quality of life. Safe communities should enable those who live, work and visit Kent to pursue and obtain fullest benefits from their social and economic lives within a just and tolerant community free from risk factors such as criminal and anti-social, racial, fire, substance misuse and environmental issues.”*

KCC Cabinet 2001.

## KENT COUNTY COUNCIL COMMUNITY SAFETY POLICY & OBJECTIVES

### Kent County Council's policy on community safety

It is the Council's policy to ensure that Kent residents and their families can live their lives in security and safety by reducing crime and the fear of crime. This will be achieved by:

- Promoting a range of crime and disorder reduction initiatives that include proof of age schemes, Safe Schools, community wardens, Cleaner/Greener Kent, and Handyvan schemes
- Delivering the safer and stronger communities targets in the National Indicators, Kent Agreement 2 and Towards 2010 plans
- Taking full account of our statutory responsibilities for crime and disorder in the way we exercise our functions
- Ensuring cooperation and collaborative approaches with our partners that make up the statutory Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships

### KCC's overall aims for community safety

- Reduce crime and disorder
- Reduce fear of crime
- Increase public confidence
- Reduce anti-social behaviour
- Combat substance misuse
- Improve safety in the community
- Improve quality of the environment
- Improve fire safety
- Improve road safety

## Kent County Council's strategic commitment to community safety

- Making sure community safety and crime reduction are priority areas for all Directorates via compliance with Section 17 of the CDA 1998
- Making sure community safety is considered at each stage of policy making in identifying issues, appraising options, decision making, allocating resources and implementation
- Reviewing existing and new policies and strategies to ensure they fully meet our responsibilities
- Ensuring an effective and appropriate supply of data as set by the National Partnership Standards to enable CDRP and Safer & Stronger partners to have best possible information sources to inform and tackle crime and disorder and community safety issues
- Commenting on external policies and strategies that affect community safety
- Monitoring progress through local performance indicators
- Ensuring we involve the community in determining our direction and plans
- Ensuring our community safety priorities and delivery promote communities tolerant of each other and positively affects all sections of our community.

## Cross-cutting objectives

- Work effectively with our partners to tackle causes of crime and disorder by concentrating on preventative work and considering enforcement action as appropriate
- Involve our communities in decision-making and local action
- Make sure services are focused on vulnerable groups who have a higher risk of being a victim and/or perpetrator of crime and disorder and of being involved in fire and road traffic incidents
- Financial planning to include accessing funding for countywide initiatives
- Ensure effective services and partnership working minimise the risk of young people being victims and/or perpetrators of crime and disorder and being involved in fire and road incidents
- Positive diversion, education, community involvement and services to reduce offending
- Reduce vulnerability and fear of crime for young people

- Reduce vulnerability, tackle fear of crime and improve community safety for older people
- Deliver services to help reduce violence, including domestic abuse, racist violence and other hate crimes
- Providing drug and alcohol treatment and support services
- Ensure that environmental issues such as unlawful fly tipping, abandoned vehicles, place and space are built into the county council's planning processes and frontline services
- Improve road safety through education, training, publicity, improved road maintenance and accident reduction
- Contribute effectively to developing community safety strategies across the county, including crime and disorder strategies, the Drug and Alcohol Action Team Plans and the County Policing Plan
- Contribute to urban design principles to design out crime and anti-social behaviour

#### Case Study

##### The Kent County Council Act 2001

The Kent County Council Act 2001 aims to regulate the trade in second hand goods and make it more difficult for criminals to dispose of stolen property by requiring traders in second hand goods to register with KCC and keep accurate records of all transactions. There has been a significant reduction in recorded burglary and vehicle crime in Kent since the introduction of the Act.

## Management arrangements

By having a corporate approach to community safety, we are able to build our commitment to create safer communities into corporate and directorate plans and objectives, best value reviews, partnership plans and service delivery and reviews. The implementation of this approach is via the cross directorate KCC Senior Managers Community Safety Group, chaired by the Director of Community Safety.

## Prevention is better than cure

Enforcement of the law will always play a major part in community safety. But much can be done to prevent problems before they arise and a great deal of our effort is devoted to supporting vulnerable people and their families, improving safety measures on the roads, improving the security of people's homes and 'designing out' crime in new developments.

A major part of crime and disorder reduction is achieved through considering and addressing the causes. The root causes include social issues of poverty, poor education attainment and training opportunities, unemployment and drug and alcohol misuse. Striving towards community cohesion, helping people become active citizens and improving personal responsibility in the community also contributes to improving community safety.

It is vital to focus services on those who are vulnerable, including children and young people who have high needs, older people, disadvantaged people and those in poor health.

It is vital to ensure that Community safety also includes considering environmental factors such as improving run-down areas, managing development sites, providing a clean environment and considering the design of public space. By effectively managing the physical and built environment not only is the potential for crime and disorder and road and fire safety risks reduced but perceptions of security and quality of life are improved. Improving safety and security in the home also improves quality of life.

#### Case Study

##### Clean Kent

Launched in 2004 to tackle environmental crime, improve the cleanliness of neighbourhoods and involve local people to take pride in Kent, the Clean Kent Campaign predicts a 40% reduction in loose rubbish fires, 17% reduction in fly tipping and a 20% increase in the public perception that Kent is clean.

In addition to education and preventative work, it may also be appropriate to take enforcement action against the perpetrators of crime and disorder, whilst actively supporting the victims.

## DELIVERING THE COUNTY COUNCIL'S COMMUNITY SAFETY OBJECTIVES

### The past ten years

Since the introduction of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, Kent County Council has been instrumental in working in increasingly closer and complex partnerships with a wide range of agencies and community organisations to make our communities safer. This has resulted in frontline practitioners successfully tackling a range of crime problems, particularly acquisitive crimes.

### Planning, policy and procedures

The county council's compliance with Section 17 of the 1998 Crime and Disorder Act, which places a general duty on local authorities to take account of the community safety dimension in all its work, ensures that all policies, strategies, plans and budgets are considered from the standpoint of their general potential to reduce crime and disorder including anti-social behaviour, substance misuse and environmental crime. Community safety is now an integral part of the annual planning

#### Case Study

All KCC staff are issued with an information leaflet informing them of their responsibilities to comply with section 17 and our duties under it.

It is also part of the induction programme for all new staff.

processes across the county council and is included in all appropriate business and operational plans.

## Shared strategic objectives and activities

As a leading Authority on the wide ranging groups and forums engaged with the community safety agenda, the County Council has been instrumental in galvanising joint strategic plans, joint resource allocation and shared service delivery.

## Operational/frontline service delivery

The past ten years have seen numerous successful community safety schemes and programmes, some jointly with partners and some just KCC funded and delivered.

The Comprehensive Performance Assessment (CPA) carried out by the Audit Commission in 2007/ 2008 had a key line of Inquiry that focused on safer and stronger communities. The result was that KCC was regarded as providing good leadership on community safety, with levels of overall crime and fear of crime reducing, the latter due to effective measures to reduce anti-social behaviour, such as the Community Warden Scheme and the HandyVan and HomeSafe schemes.

## Current activity

As a Statutory Responsible Authority on the 11 Crime and Disorder Partnerships, KCC spends more than £8 million per year on crime prevention and reduction delivered through its core services.

A wide range of county council services make a direct contribution to the community safety agenda though their core work and indirectly through day to day service provision as well as the engagement with the 11 CDRPs.

As identified by the recent CPA assessment, KCC has responded excellently to its legal responsibilities under the Crime and Disorder Act and its duty to ensure that community safety is mainstreamed across all its business and therefore its appropriate decision making processes, policies and procedures.

### Case Study

#### Rogue traders and bogus callers

Since 2006 KCC Community Wardens, in partnership with local Trading Standards Officers have provided training to the elderly and vulnerable in their communities to ensure they feel supported and have sufficient information to enable them to deal with bogus callers.

- Between 2006 and March 2008 wardens trained 6,651 people
- In 2007/08 the wardens ran 83 separate events with 1,763 individuals receiving training

<b>KCC Directorates Contribution to Community Safety</b>				
<b>Children Families and Education</b>	<b>Community Services</b>	<b>Environment and Regeneration</b>	<b>Adult Social Services</b>	<b>Chief Executive's Department</b>
Child Protection	Community Safety	Environmental Enforcement	Substance Abuse Care Management Team	Supporting Independence Programme
Domestic Abuse	Youth Services	Road Safety	Protecting vulnerable people	Safer Travel to School
Preventative work	Trading Standards	'Secure by Design'	Mental health services	Passenger Services
Early years	Emergency Planning	Waste Management	Care Management Teams	Kent TV
Family Support	Adult Education	Regeneration	Telecare	
Safe Schools	Sports Development		TeleHealth	
Alternative Curriculum	Arts & Libraries			
16plus	<b>Multi-Agency Teams</b>			
	Youth Offending Service			
	Kent Drug and Alcohol Action			

Robust, collaborative structures have been established, both internally and with an increasingly wide range of external partner agencies and community based organisations to ensure cohesion in planning cycles and the delivery of effective frontline activity.

Because of the scope and range of the County Council's services it would be unwieldy to put all relevant KCC activity, action and implementation plans containing community safety into one document. Please refer to the unit business plans for more detailed information.

The case studies throughout this document illustrate the breadth and range of interventions and projects undertaken by KCC Service Units.

## KCC Community Safety Unit

Working closely with the partners on the 11 CDRPS and the County Strategy Group, the KCC Community Safety Unit role is to:

- Provide professional advice on community safety and lead on the co-ordination of cross-directorate work to ensure compliance with statutory obligations and achieve KCC's aim to reduce crime and the fear of crime
- Facilitate and provide administrative support to the County Strategy Group
- Implement, manage and support a wide range of community reassurance pathfinder schemes and projects, including Community Justice Panels and Positive Ticketing
- Provide induction training programmes and monitoring compliance with Section 17 of the Crime & Disorder Act 1998
- Provide a lead on the implementation of the National Standards arising from the Police & Justice Act 2006
- Provide external funding and officer support on behalf of KCC to requests for grant aid on crime reduction issues
- Deliver the Community Warden Service of uniformed wardens which helps to prevent crime by encouraging the building of strong communities and by discouraging low-level, anti-social behaviour
- Provide foundation funding for the Safe Schools peer based mentoring programme based in over 130 schools addressing bullying, drugs and crime

### Case Study

#### Community Wardens

The Kent Community Warden Scheme began with a band of 12 wardens in May 2002, as part of a three-year pilot scheme. It delivered such early success that numbers were increased within six months and in March 2005 a new training centre – the first of its kind in the UK – was opened to help bring the team of wardens up to 100.

Community wardens aim to help the people of Kent to live safely and independently in their neighbourhoods and communities.

They provide a visible uniformed presence to tackle anti-social behaviour. Many wardens are regarded as the focal point for the communities they serve and their mobile telephone number is accessible to all.

To date they have been involved in over 38,316 activities, incidents, queries or interactions with the public, spend 71.3% of their time providing advice, reassurance, visits, surgeries or a visible presence to their communities and were engaged with 28,986 instances of partnership working. 90% of those surveyed who had dealings with a KCC community warden, were satisfied with the assistance they received.

"They are a trusted friend to our community" Local resident.

- Provide and manage the Handyvan and Home Safe Service, a fleet of 10 vehicles and fitters that install free safety and security kits to over 2500 targeted residents per year.
- provide funding and managerial support to the county Domestic Abuse Co-ordinator
- provide 50% funding and administrative support to the KCC/Kent Police Chief Superintendent liaison post
- Lead on joint arrangements and management of the annual community safety conference.
- Lead on International and European networks and exchanges for community safety projects and staff.
- Provide, via its training centre, a wide and comprehensive range of training programmes for over 500 delegates per year including Members, KCC staff and external partner agencies.

#### Case Study

##### Shared resources

###### *KCC/Kent Police Chief*

###### *Superintendent Liaison post.*

Jointly funded by KCC and Kent Police this post builds on and maximises the opportunities for joined up working between Kent Police and KCC, developing an agreed, shared and coherent strategic overview that will deliver improved service delivery and more effective outcomes.

#### Case Study

##### Shared resources

###### *County wide Domestic Abuse*

###### *Coordinator Post*

Predominantly funded by KCC with contributions from a range of other partners this post supports & assists with the implementation of the actions of the Kent & Medway Domestic Abuse Forum and links up with all 11 CDRPs.

## Neighbourhood policing and the “policing family”

There has been a large increase in police numbers over the past ten years including the extended policing family such as 101 KCC community wardens, 32 District Council street wardens and 400 Police Community Support Officers in Kent.

The Government is committed to establishing a neighbourhood policing made up of local teams of dedicated Neighbourhood Police Officers, Police Community Support Officers (and KCC Community Wardens in Kent) in every community. These teams are tasked with providing local people with more immediate access to and influence over local policing, problem identification and determination of solutions. As a 'Towards 2010' target, KCC has pledged to utilise its community wardens and a range of other services to assist in the effectiveness of neighbourhood policing.

## PARTNERSHIP STRUCTURES

### Crime & Disorder Act 1998

The Crime and Disorder Act 1998, as amended by the Police and Justice Act 2006, designates County Councils, District Councils, Fire and Rescue Authorities, Health Authorities, Police Forces and Police Authorities as **'Responsible Authorities'** and places a duty on them to work together to reduce crime and disorder in their areas.

The resulting arrangement is known as a **'Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership'** or **CDRP**.

Kent has 11 CDRPs, based on District / Borough geographical areas, with one CDRP for Dartford and Gravesham boroughs.

CDRPs are required to work in co-operation with a wide range of people and organisations including the Drug and Alcohol Action Team, the Crown Prosecution Service, the courts and representatives of community organisations and special interest groups.

#### Case Study

**KCC Youth Service – Whitstable Youth Centre** put in a successful bid to Canterbury CDRP for £4870.

The aim of the project was to divert young people from drinking on a Friday night on the beach at Whitstable and engage them in fruitful activities at the Youth Centre.

The grant was used to deliver 10 workshop on an "urban music" theme and included music technology, MC skills, graffiti art, urban/street dance and information on the risks of alcohol and substance abuse. Local police officers and PCSOs supported this project by referring young people to the centre. The 10 week summer programme was a huge success with up to 30 young people engaging in positive activities instead of crime and anti-social behaviour.

### Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships (CDRPs)

The main public bodies charged with addressing matters of crime and community safety are the CDRPs. There are 11 CDRPs in Kent based on district / borough geographical boundaries, made up of six Responsible Authorities, along with a range of agencies with a duty to cooperate and a wider range of potential invitees (see Appendix 1).

Following an assessment of the crime and disorder matters in their area, each CDRP must produce a rolling three year action plan that should be consulted with the public and reviewed annually. Performance and achievements against the plan must also be made public.

## National standards for CDRPs

The Regulations following the Police and Justice Act 2006 introduced a range of reforms to the structure, accountabilities and governance of CDRPs via a set of National Standards:

### *Empowered and effective leadership*

Ensure that the right people are engaged with CDRPs and that these individuals are empowered by authorities, to represent and make decisions on their behalf.

### *Intelligence Led Business Processes*

Mandatory sharing of information between partners with regular review and analysis of the intelligence, to inform priority setting and resource allocation.

### *Effective and Responsible Delivery Structures*

CDRP must facilitate the delivery of the priorities that have been determined through the analysis of intelligence. National standards mandate a CDRP strategic group to be responsible for the commissioning and delivery of the annual strategic assessment. Beyond this, CDRPs structures are not prescribed and there is freedom to determine action and focus groups to manage delivery.

In two tier areas the regulations require a community safety co-ordinating structure at top-tier county level to bring together the district strategic assessments, with the purpose of informing the Local Area Agreement and monitoring strategic performance.

### *Community Engagement*

The CDRP partnership plan will set out how the community is to be engaged in community safety issues.

### Case Study

#### **Code of Conduct – Kent Freedom Pass**

Transport Integration has had in place a code of conduct for those students who are eligible for free home to school transport for some years. This outlines the partnership of students, parents, schools and transport operators and provides a structure to managing any instances when the behaviour is not as expected.

Following the introduction of the Kent Freedom Pass, which has opened up the public bus network to a wider number of students, and in anticipation of its roll-out countywide, a similar code of conduct is being developed to ensure that the fact that their transport is now "free" is not a cause of a "no value" perception.

### *Visible and Constructive Accountability*

The CDRP partnership plan must be brought to the attention of communities via “face the people sessions”. Senior representatives of the responsible authorities will hold meetings that are open to the public regularly throughout the year to discuss community safety issues.

### *Appropriate Knowledge and Skills*

National standards require the Responsible Authorities to consider the CDRPs capacity to deliver the national standards and the key outcomes in terms of local area agreement priorities and targets.

#### Case Study

##### **Handyvan & Homesafe**

Introduced in 2003 to make the elderly and vulnerable be and feel safer in their own homes, these schemes, funded by the KCC community safety unit are delivered in partnership with help the Aged, Kent Fire & Rescue Service and Kent Police. To date over 17000 home safety checks and security installations have been carried out under these schemes.

“The improved security helped my wife and I feel safer living in our own home” - Local resident.

## Role and responsibilities of KCC directorates and service units

### **Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships**

As a Statutory Responsible Authority, the county council is represented on the 11 CDRPs by senior KCC staff based in district areas and who come from 4 main KCC services:

*Youth Service,  
Youth Offending Service,  
Education Services,  
Children and Families Services*

Nominally there are approximately 32 of these managers: in practice some managers attend more than one CDRP. Also many CDRPs have a set of themed or geographical substructures requiring input as appropriate by KCC services.

Collectively these KCC managers are known informally as the ‘Focus 48’ group. They are responsible for engaging in the assessment, planning and service delivery processes of the CDRP collective.

#### Case Study

##### **Case Study - Power Projects**

Established at various locations across Kent since 2006, Power Projects help young people at risk of getting involved in crime, anti-social behaviour or being excluded from school and are funded by CDRPs.

“Harry, aged 11, was referred by his Headmaster to the Power Project in Tunbridge Wells. He had been identified as vandalising property and bullying children. As a result of his experiences on the project Harry has become a peer mentor on crime prevention in his school and has worked with Kent Fire Brigade on this subject.”

The lead manager for each CDRP will be an identified Children's Services Partnership manager.

Supported by the community safety unit's two partnership officers, the lead manager's role is to:

- ensure that the county council is properly represented on the CDRPs
- ensure that CDRP community safety targets are consistent and complementary to KCC performance regimes
- oversee the local arrangements for involvement with local partnerships, such as children service partnerships, domestic abuse forums, local boards etc.

The lead managers report periodically to the KCC Senior Managers Community Safety Group.

Other KCC officers attend and contribute to CDRP agendas as and when required (e.g. Adult Social Services, Highways, Community Wardens, Environmental Services and Trading Standards).

## County Strategy Group

The Police and Justice Act 2006 also requires, for each county area, a county strategy group whose function shall be to prepare a community safety agreement for the county area on behalf of the Responsible Authorities in that county area.

The members of the County Strategy Group are:

1. the chairs of each of the strategy groups for the CDRP areas within that county area;
2. the elected Member responsible for community safety;
3. one or more persons appointed by the Chief Constable
4. one or more persons appointed by the Police Authority
5. one or more persons appointed by the Fire Authority
6. one or more persons appointed jointly by the Primary Care Trusts.

### Case Study

#### Grimebuster

Shepway and Ashford Councils with help from KCC, jointly purchased a graffiti cleaning machine in March 2006. The machine is operated by the probation service and the offenders on community pay back carry out clearance works for half a week in Shepway and half a week in Ashford.

Since its purchase 630 incidents of graffiti have been cleaned up using the machine in Shepway.

## Safer and Stronger Coordinating Group

Part of the Kent Partnership and Kent Agreement structures, this is a multi agency Chief Officer Group with the County Council represented by the Chief Executive along with the Director of Community Safety and Regulatory Services, the Director of Youth Services and KDAAT and several other senior managers representing other appropriate KCC service units are normally in attendance.

## Safer Kent Delivery Group

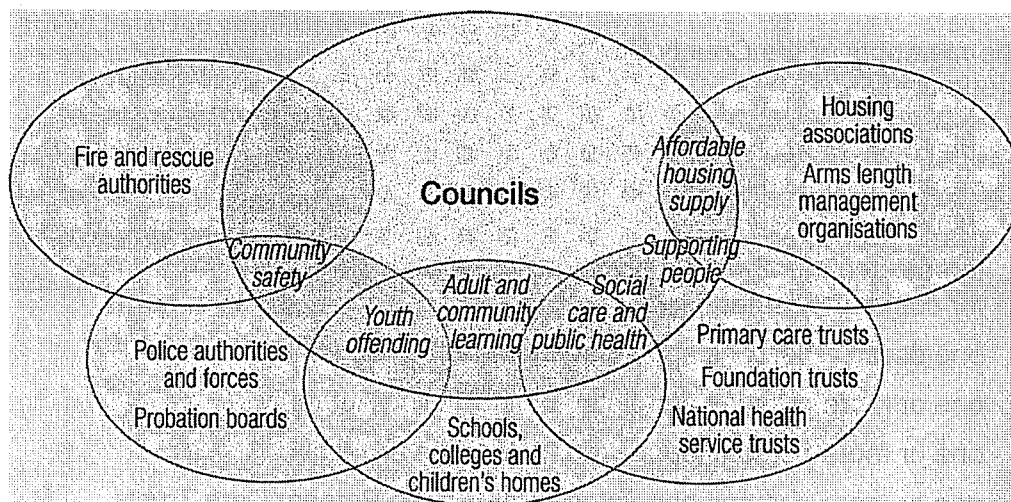
Led by the Assistant Chief Constable and comprising of all CDRP chairs and other statutory partners, including Children Families and Education and the Communities Directorates from KCC.

A schematic and fuller details of these structures can be found at Appendix 2.

## Links with other partnerships

CDRPs are not stand alone structures. It is vital that CDRP assessments, plans, implementations and resource allocations are collaboratively linked and integrated with partnerships such as the Childrens' Service Partnerships, Domestic Abuse Forums, Local Strategic Partnerships, Local Boards of County Councillors and Neighbourhood Policing arrangements.

It is the responsibility of all the agencies that make up CDRPs to ensure that local and county networks are cohesive and clear.



## Public Protection and Safeguarding Boards

An important feature of promoting safer Communities is the multi-agency safeguards process. Made up of a wide range of agencies the four main bodies are the Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA), the Kent Children's Safeguarding Board, the Kent and Medway Domestic Abuse Strategy Group and the Kent and Medway Safeguarding Vulnerable Adults Committee.

### MAPPA

MAPPA stands for Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements – a set of arrangements established by police, probation, prison service and Responsible Authorities to assess and manage the risk posed by sexual and violent offenders. Other agencies that cooperate in MAPPA include Youth Offending, JobCentre Plus, local education authorities, local housing authorities, registered social landlords, social services, strategic health authorities, Care Trusts/NHS Trusts and electronic monitoring providers.

The principles of MAPPA are simple:

- Identify who may pose a risk of harm
- Share relevant information about them
- Assess the nature and extent of that risk
- Find ways to manage that risk effectively, protecting victims and reducing further harm.

### Kent Safeguarding Children Board

The Kent Safeguarding Children Board (KSCB) provides information for everyone in Kent who is concerned about safeguarding children and meeting their needs. That particularly includes children, parents, and everyone in Kent whose work brings them into contact with children and families.

1. The Kent Safeguarding Children Board is well established with a Constitution and Partnership Agreement, clearly setting out the roles and responsibilities of each agency, the purpose and remit of the Board.
2. The Board is chaired by the Managing Director of KCC Children, Families and Education Directorate.
3. The co-ordination of these partnerships and the key priorities is established, with joint protocols in place in respect of Domestic Abuse, MAPPA, Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) and Kent Fire & Rescue Service (KFRS) in relation to safety in the home from fires.
4. The business plan and work programme for the KSCB regularly considers progress against the agreed priorities.

## The Kent and Medway Domestic Abuse Strategy Group

The Kent and Medway Domestic Violence Strategy Group (KMDVSG) was formed in 2000 for the purpose of researching multi-agency responses to domestic violence in Kent, and to make recommendations for the way forward. The Delivery Plan of the KMDVSG's 2007-2010 Strategy '*An Integrated and Proactive Response to Domestic Violence*' details actions for effectively addressing the issue of domestic violence in the county and the steps that will be taken to achieve this within individual agencies as well as on a multi-agency basis. The focus of the Strategy's Delivery Plan is broken into the three key themes: prevention and early intervention; protection and justice; support for victims.

## The Kent and Medway Safeguarding Vulnerable Adults Committee

Kent County Council, working with partners and with Kent Adult Social Services as its lead Directorate, is accountable for safeguarding vulnerable adults in Kent. In practice this means the arrangements in Kent are managed through the Kent and Medway Safeguarding Committee, which the Managing Director for KASS chairs. In summary, safeguarding vulnerable adults is a statutory duty to protect them from physical, sexual or financial abuse or neglect.

### **Who is included under the heading 'vulnerable adult'?**

An Adult (a person aged 18 or over) who 'is or may be in need of community care services by reason of mental or other disability, age or illness; and who is or may be unable to take care of him or herself, or unable to protect him or herself against significant harm or exploitation'

This includes people with learning disabilities, mental health problems, older people and people with a physical disability or impairment. It may also include an individual who may be vulnerable as a consequence of their role as a carer in relation to any of the above. Their need for additional support to protect themselves may be increased when complicated by additional factors, such as domestic violence, physical frailty or chronic illness, sensory impairment, challenging behaviour, drug or alcohol problems, social or emotional problems, poverty or homelessness.

Many vulnerable adults may not realise that they are being abused. For instance an elderly person, accepting that they are dependent on their family, may feel that they must tolerate losing control of their finances or their physical environment. They may be reluctant to assert themselves for fear of upsetting their carers or making the situation worse.

The need to safeguard vulnerable adults can occur in the community or in residential or hospital settings.

## POLITICAL GOVERNANCE

Schedule 19 of the Police and Justice Act 2006 requires that, from April 2009, every Local Authority has a committee with the power:

*“To review or scrutinise decisions made, or other action taken, in connection with the discharge by the responsible authorities of their crime and disorder functions”*

The Police and Justice Act 2006 also introduces a Councillor Call for Action (CCA). It gives local communities a way to secure action from community safety partners (CDRPs) if they have failed to address a particular persistent problem. It is not designed to replace existing methods of complaint or service enquiry, but to complement them.

The gate keeper for Councillor Call for Action will be both the District Ward Councillor and County Councillors who will determine what constitutes a CCA as they should know if previous processes have been exhausted.

## EQUALITY & DIVERSITY

Kent's communities consist of various people and groups, each with specific differences and values that form the diverse community in which we live and work. The county council is committed to creating, maintaining and promoting a community and working environment where everyone has the opportunity to receive quality services regardless of any differences they may have.

We will seek to ensure that in our policies and procedures we do not discriminate against any groups or individuals within the community. We will also seek to reduce the effects of inequality so that everyone has access to opportunities to improve their quality of life.

The county council believes that a commitment to equality and diversity is essential to build strong, inclusive communities. We are therefore committed to, amongst other things:

### Case Study

#### Safeguarding Adults

StOP – Stop the abuse of older people

A community based project on the Romney Marsh in conjunction with primary health services, police and community groups with three year funding from Comic Relief to:

- Increase the awareness amongst older people of elder abuse
- To empower older people who have been abused to speak out and stop the abuse.

This is an excellent project that has provided a much needed service in a very rural and hard to reach area.

There is already evidence that the information and training delivered has empowered older people to speak out about their experiences and to regain confidence especially when they have been targeted by rogue traders or abused by relatives or service providers.

- Valuing and celebrating diversity
- Delivering accessible services relevant to the needs of service users
- Consulting and seeking the views of the community and staff and keeping people informed of outcomes and progress
- Promoting equality and diversity issues in community safety.

## SETTING PRIORITIES & TARGETS

### National

The Government's National Community Safety Plan 2008-2011 sets out its key community safety priorities as follows:

- Focus on serious violence
- Continued pressure on tackling anti-social behaviour
- Renewed focus on young people
- National approach to designing out crime
- Continuing to reduce re-offending
- Greater sense of national partnership
- Freeing up local partners, building public confidence.

PSAs set out the Government's objectives for public service delivery and explain how success in delivering those objectives will be measured. The PSAs for 2008/09 to 2010/11 demonstrate much more clearly a partnership endeavour at a national level, as well as at regional and local levels: they can only be delivered through government departments and delivery agencies working closely together.

There is a single PSA for improving community safety: PSA 23, Make communities safer. It reflects the Government's vision that:

- Continuing to build on the significant reductions in crime achieved over recent years, fewer people will be victims of crime, especially the most serious crime – violent, drug and alcohol-related crime – and the public will be protected from the most harmful offenders
- Local agencies will be accountable and responsive to the needs and priorities of the local community, leading to increased public confidence in those agencies.

There are also a number of other PSAs that contribute to delivering community safety, and together these support the delivery of the CDRP and County Strategy Group action plans.

## Local

Each CDRP in Kent undertakes an annual assessment of crime and disorder in its area and, following consultation with the public, produces an action plan to address prioritised issues.

The eleven CDRP action plans and assessments are aggregated into the annual County Community Safety Agreement, which is overseen by the Safer and Stronger Communities Group and approved and monitored by the County Strategy Group.

The County Community Safety Agreement identifies the following seven priorities:

- Reduce levels of domestic violence and repeat victimisation
- Reduce levels of anti-social behaviour
- Reduce crime and anti-social behaviour where the offender or victim are aged 17 years and under
- Improve Safer Socialising and reducing violence in the night time Economy (NTE)
- Reduce alcohol and drug related disorder in the NTE, including binge drinking and underage drink
- Reduce alcohol and drugs misuse
- Reduce fear; improving perception of crime and ASB and promoting feelings of safety through community engagement/communication.

## Analytical provision and data systems

### **Kent Crimeview & Central Support Team**

Funded by Kent County Council, state of the art data sharing systems and analytical support around community safety and crime is provided to both KCC and the CDRPs using a range of data streams and the Kent Crimeview data hub via the Kent Partnership, Central Support Team (CST). The CST has corporate responsibility for assessment of performance and the provision of intelligence and information products.

### **Central Support Team (CST)**

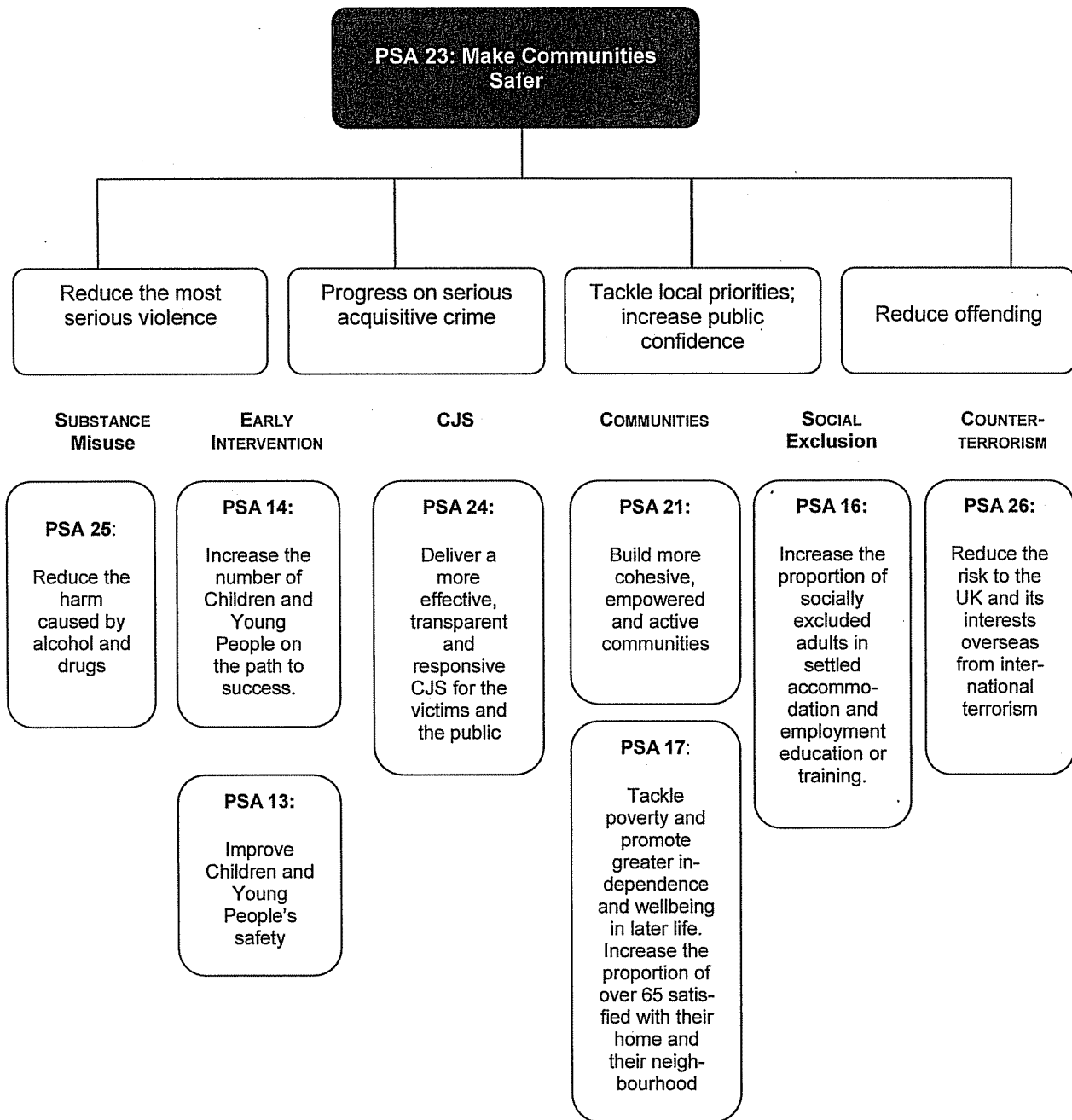
*Purpose:* To develop standardised application of information and intelligence products to deliver effective partnerships and safer communities.

### **Kent Crime View Partnership Data Hub**

*Purpose:* To provide an accessible partnership data hub facility containing depersonalised data across the county; holding comprehensive multi-agency statutory and extended data sets.

The team has improved the provision of intelligence and information products to the key strategic groups. The presentation of information/intelligence data has been enshrined within group agendas. The CST products have been designed to better inform and assist group members in understanding problems and to encourage better co-operation and support. The products also recommend specific courses of action. This process ensures that intelligence and information leads to strategic and 'front-end' targeted action.

The CST's suite of intelligence and information products is consistent with the 6 Hallmarks of Effective Partnership. They work in close liaison with District CDRPs to support corporate application of intelligence/information products across the county.



## MEASURING PERFORMANCE

### National Indicators

The Government sets the strategic direction for the community safety partners that make up CDRPs. The PSAs for 2008–11 articulate the national priority objectives for community safety, including national indicators that will be used to help measure how well these are being achieved across England and Wales. As the PSAs make clear, local partners will have flexibility to balance their local community safety priorities with these national strategic objectives, through establishing priorities for improvement in Local Area Agreements (by LSPs and CDRPs) and through the role of police authorities in setting priorities for the police locally through policing plans.

The principles underpinning this new approach for the performance management of crime and policing will be as follows:

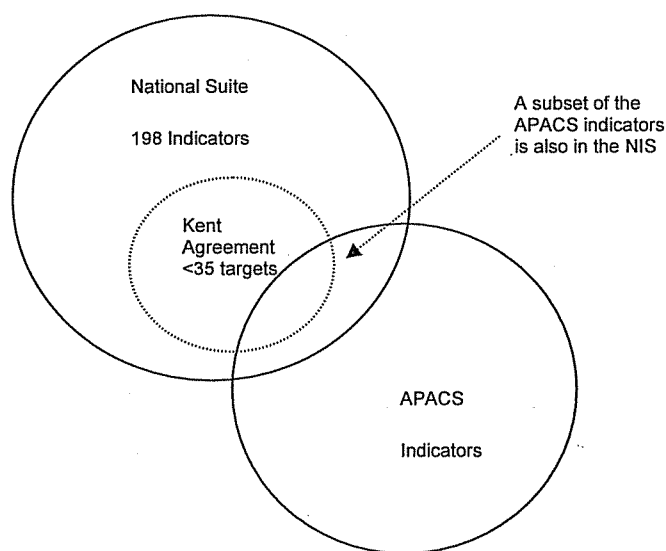
- To use the Kent Agreement as a driver for improved performance, and to establish local policing and community safety priorities for the communities concerned.
- To work with partners to improve delivery for the public by strengthening the way in which performance and delivery frameworks fit together.
- To reflect the particular importance of performance on crime to the public's sense of wellbeing and confidence, and recognise the fact that in a fast moving world, crime trends can change fast and require a real-time response.
- To continue to provide high-quality and up-to-date information to the public to enable them to hold services to account.

### Assessment of Policing and Community Safety (APACS)

CDRP performance will be monitored through APACS. The Policing Performance Assessment Framework (PPAF) was introduced in 2004, and APACS has been developed as its successor. The main principle of APACS is as follows:

APACS will support a balanced regime of accountability, building on the roles of partners locally, regionally and nationally – and within the framework – to allow a realistic balance between nationally and locally identified priorities.

## Relationship between APACS, the NIS and Kent Agreement



## Local indicators

Because of the scope and range of the county council's services it would be unwieldy to put all relevant community safety targets and key performance indicators into one document. Therefore, as part of its compliance to Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 and its commitment to community safety, each appropriate directorate and business units include community safety activity and targets within their appropriate annual operational plans to which reference should be made.

Targets are developed each year with directorate managers as part of the corporate and directorate annual business planning process. Agreed targets and performance indicators are derived from the National Community Safety Plan, Towards 2010, the Kent Agreement and National Indicator Sets.

Review and monitoring arrangements include monitoring of performance by the Directorate and Corporate Performance Management teams. Performance is reviewed by the Corporate Management Team and monitored by the Scrutiny Committee.

## Vision for Kent

Kent's Community Strategy aims over the long term to reduce crime and the fear of crime as well as improving fire and road safety. It contains a number of shorter term targets, some of which we share with our partners. Many of them are reflected in Towards 2010, the Kent Agreement and National Indicators.

## Towards 2010

*Towards 2010* sets out targets in seven key areas over the next four years, including Stronger and Safer Communities, and contains action plans for their achievement.

## Kent Agreement 2

Part of the Local Area agreement regime, the Safer and Stronger block of targets within the Kent Agreement reflect the national priorities and Indicators.

## County Community Safety Agreement

An aggregation of all 11 CDRP assessments and action plans, the County Community Safety Agreement reflects the priorities across the county and details focused joint activity to achieve county wide targets.

Please see Appendix 3 for details of key targets and performance Indicators.

## How will Kent residents know that our aims have been achieved?

We believe that communication with the public is vital and is an essential element of this framework. It is how:

- People can be informed of what the county council is doing to improve community safety;
- The profile of the work can be raised with the general public
- Community involvement is facilitated
- The fear of crime is reduced
- Support from the communities can be gained for the work
- Approaches to crime and community safety issues can be challenged and changed.

Details of performance against community safety targets are contained within the KCC Annual Report which is available to the public, the County Strategy Group reports publicly on an annual basis, as do each of the CDRPs.

## The way forward

In the ten years since the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 created a statutory duty requiring local authorities to work together with the Police, Fire & Rescue Services, Police Authority and Health Authorities to reduce crime and disorder, Kent County Council has been working in increasingly closer and complex

partnerships with a wide range of agencies and community organisations to make our communities safer.

## CDRP reforms

Statutory reforms and changes to the way Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships (CDRPs) work introduced in 2008 require a more sophisticated and holistic approach with better connectivity between CDRPs, mainstream activities and other significant partnerships. Also, new performance frameworks will lead to further changes in partnership working.

There is now an observable shift to, and a strong emphasis on, prevent and deter, addressing people's perceptions and their fear of crime along with place shaping and environmental/locality issues. Put simply "how do you feel when you open your front door?"

It has finally been recognised that many of the drivers of crime, and their putative solutions, lay beyond the reach of the criminal justice system. Thus those interested in controlling crime need to reach out to connect with and co-ordinate these solutions and introduce preventing crime rather than reacting to its occurrence.

The shift of approach to prevent and deter is best illustrated with the introduction of national standards for CDRPs accompanied by a new suite of performance regimes including Assessments of Policing and Community Safety (APACS) and the Comprehensive Area Assessment (CAA).

The new regimes are designed to promote enhanced joint working between public services at a local level. They include measurement of partnership activity, public perception, community engagement and place shaping indicators as well as hard crime targets.

## Community engagement

KCC emerging policies recognise the need for community engagement and greater local flexibility and that neighbourhood management and community engagement models must be tailored to each locality, individually to meet local circumstances.

## Increasing KCC's effectiveness

Given the above changes of emphasis for the work of CDRPs along with the mandatory CDRP reforms it is timely to implement a series of actions to improve KCC engagement with CDRPs and bring to the front KCC wealth of resources available to influence agendas, direction of travel and most importantly, effective service delivery.

## Officer involvement

As of September 2008 KCC officers who attend and contribute to CDRP will be supported by two KCC CDRP partnership officers from within the community safety unit.

At the same time as these posts are introduced, the local Childrens Services Partnership managers will act as the county council's lead officer for their appropriate CDRP.

## Member engagement

The KCC Cabinet Member for Community Services chairs the County Strategy Group (County CDRP) and all 11 CDRPs now have district and county councillor representation; indeed some CDRPs are chaired by their elected member.

## Future political considerations

The CDRP reforms introduced by the Police and Justice Act 2006 require local authorities to review or scrutinise decisions made, or other action taken, in connection with the discharge by the Responsible Authorities of their crime and disorder functions.

### Scrutiny Panels

The Home Office has indicated that suitable arrangements for overview and scrutiny should be in place by April 2009. It is anticipated that the county council will need to develop with districts an agreement, relating to the operation of the overview and scrutiny process at both district and county level.

Several district council overview and scrutiny committees have already started to engage with the community safety agenda and this has highlighted the requirement for the establishment of clear guidelines for partner organisations engaged in this process.

### Councillor Call for Action

County and district councillors will have access to this process and there is the potential for KCC officers and services, along with the Police, Health and Fire and Rescue Services, as Responsible Authorities on CDRP's, to be subject to investigation and scrutiny instigated by councillors.

## Priorities

### External

The CDRP reforms and new performance regimes predict a cultural and relationship change at CDRPs. It will be necessary to enter into dialogue with the other Responsible Authorities to invite them to support a shift in direction and decision making governance for CDRPs.

### Internal

There is a need to rejuvenate the "Focus 48" set of district based KCC Officers who should be engaging with their local CDRPs and to ensure that their input and influence is increased.

The introduction of two KCC CDRP partnership officer posts in 2008 will be a first step in effecting the required changes. Their primary roles will be to support the work of those KCC officers engaged with CDRPs and to provide an important communications link with Trading Standards. They will also be responsible for supporting the county councillor role and ensuring clear communications on policy, practice and financial updates as well as ensuring that KCC is part of the CDRP decision making processes. In practice it is likely that they will act as the lead spoke person for KCC at CDRPs.

The local Children's Services Partnership managers will act as the county councils lead officer for their appropriate CDRP. As well as being a direct link with the emerging local childrens services partnerships, they will also be briefed by other colleagues on progress etc and will support the county councillor role. It is expected that there will be pre meets prior to CDRPs to evaluate input to agenda items and attendance requirements.

### Training

A comprehensive rolling series of training seminars focusing on the new role and responsibilities of the Focus 48, partnership support officers and elected members is currently being developed by the KCC community safety training unit. It is also planned to offer a set of seminars to the other Responsible Authorities to ensure they are informed of KCCs changing role and aspects of CDRPs. These seminars run alongside work that the training unit is undertaking with the Home Office and GOSE in establishing the KCC Community Safety Training unit as the centre of excellence for CDRP effectiveness training and to deliver these training programmes on improving effectiveness to other GOSE region CDRPs.

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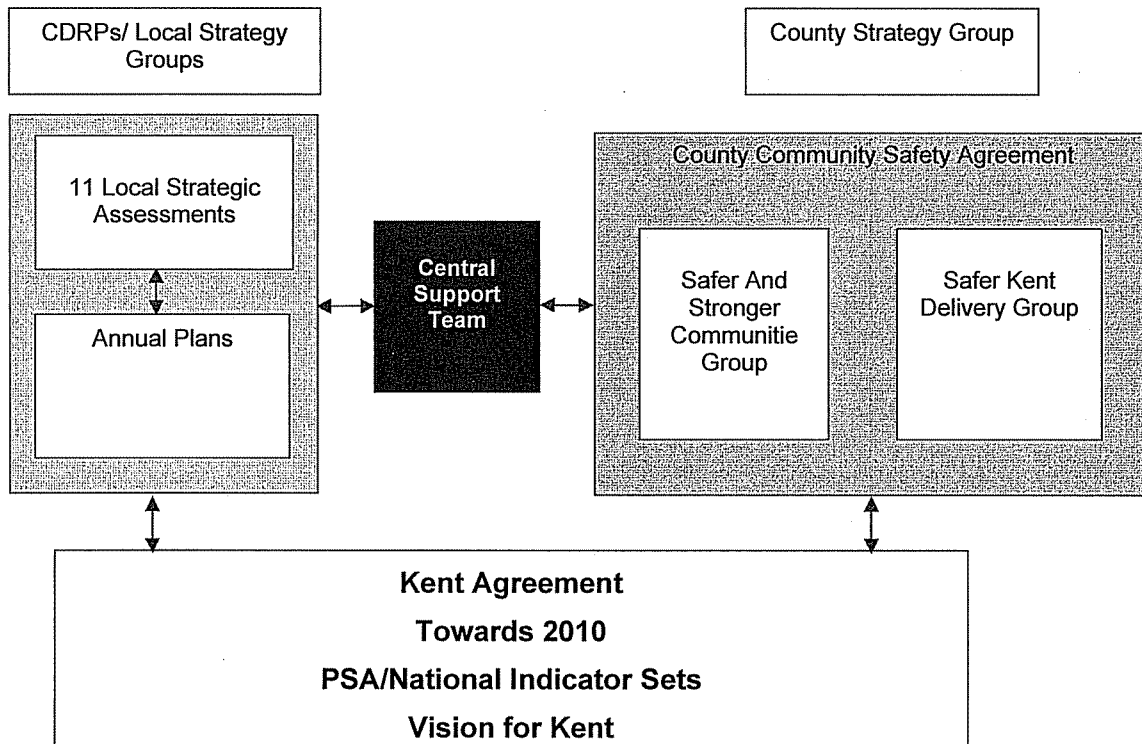


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## APPENDIX 1: Responsible Authorities

Section 5 (1) Responsible Authorities	Section 5 (2) Co-operating Bodies	Section 5 (3) Invitees to Participate
<p>Police</p> <p>Local Authority (County Council &amp; District Councils)</p> <p>Police Authority</p> <p>Fire &amp; Rescue Authority</p> <p>PCTs</p>	<p>Secretary of State also requires:</p> <p>(a) Parish Councils</p> <p>(b) NHS Trusts</p> <p>(bb) NHS Foundation Trusts</p> <p>(c) Governing bodies of schools</p> <p>(d) Proprietors of independent schools</p> <p>(e) Governing bodies of an institution within the further education sector</p>	<p>Secretary of State directs at least one representative from:</p> <p>Social landlords</p> <p>Drug Action Teams or the Drugs and Alcohol Teams</p> <p>Training and Enterprise Councils</p> <p>Voluntary Organisations – whose objects are to provide assistance to young persons via youth work/ informal education.</p> <p>Crown Prosecution Service</p> <p>Crown Court Manager</p> <p>Magistrates Court Committee</p> <p>Representative of Neighbourhood Watch Schemes</p> <p>Victim Support Scheme member</p> <p>Service Police</p> <p>Ministry of Defence Police</p> <p>Bodies providing School transport.</p> <p>Bodies providing and operating public transport</p> <p>Passenger Transport Executives</p> <p>Passenger Transport Authorities</p> <p>Bodies providing services to women, young, elderly, physically and mentally disabled, those of different racial groups, homosexuals and residents</p> <p>Bodies established for religious purposes</p> <p>A company or partnership which has a place of business within that area</p> <p>Bodies established to promote retail business</p> <p>Trade union</p> <p>Registered Medical practitioner providing general or personal medical services in that local government area</p> <p>Bodies representing medical practitioners</p> <p>Higher education governing body</p> <p>Chief Officer of the fire brigade</p> <p>British Transport Police</p>

## APPENDIX 2: County wide CDRP structures



### County Strategy Group

#### Membership

- KCC Cabinet Member Community Services
- Chairman, 11 CDRPs / Local Strategy groups
- Safer and Stronger Coordinating Group

#### Terms of Reference

- Meet annually
- Approve the County Community Safety Agreement
- Review progress and debate priorities
- To review crime intelligence countywide and consider performance and priorities
- To review LAA guidance countywide
- To consider funding priorities for future strategic planning
- To share best practice across CDRPs and agencies

## Safer and Stronger Communities Group

### Membership

- The six Responsible Authorities (i.e. County Council, Police, KPA, Fire and Rescue, Health, District Councils, (4 District Chief Executives as a representative viewpoint from CDRPs)
- Cooperating bodies (e.g. Prison Service, CPS, Probation, Transport Authorities)
- KDAAT
- Representation from diversity, rural, business & commercial interests
- The private, voluntary sectors and BME groups.

### Terms of Reference

- Performance management of safer and stronger section of the LAA via 6 monthly review from CDRPs to feed into LAA
- Prepare and update a countywide strategic assessment based upon an aggregation of the CDRP strategic assessments
- Co-ordinate the work of countywide agencies
- Provide guidance on major cross-agency projects and support systems
- Report progress to Government Office South East
- Guide action which supports stronger communities
- Lobby Government with a joint partnership voice in major issues – including LAA freedoms and flexibilities
- Identify actions on environmental issues which contribute to place making and a sense of security
- Communications and messaging to join up approaches across the county

## Safer Kent Delivery Group

### Membership

- CDRP Chairman/Officer Representatives
- The six Responsible Authorities
- Cooperating Bodies (e.g. Prison Service, CPS, Probation, Transport Authorities, etc.)
- KDAAT
- KCJB

### Terms of Reference

- Performance management
- Stakeholder management
- Tactical action group to deliver priorities on thematic or geographical themes
- To ensure that strategic assessment take account of community intelligence and priorities
- To conduct an annual skills and knowledge audit, and to address any gaps identified
- Operating an information-sharing protocol
- Undertaking multi-agency analysis and problem-solving
- Commissioning and co-ordinating activity from partnership agencies
- Effective targeting of resources towards partnership priorities
- Meets on quarterly basis, prior to the safer and stronger communities meeting.

## APPENDIX 3: Performance Monitoring National Indicators

Below are the Statutory National Indicators associated with Safer Communities extracted from The New Performance Framework for Local Authorities & Local Authority Partnerships. The new indicators come into effect from April 2008.

Outcome	National indicators
Safer communities	<p>NI 15 Serious violent crime rate PSA 23</p> <p>NI 16 Serious acquisitive crime rate PSA 23</p> <p>NI 17 Perceptions of anti-social behaviour PSA 23</p> <p>NI 18 Adult re-offending rates for those under probation supervision PSA 23</p> <p>NI 19 Rate of proven re-offending by young offenders PSA 23</p> <p>NI 20 Assault with injury crime rate PSA 25</p> <p>NI 21 Dealing with local concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime by the local council and police PSA 23</p> <p>NI 22 Perceptions of parents taking responsibility for the behaviour of their children in the area HO DSO</p> <p>NI 23 Perceptions that people in the area treat one another with respect and dignity HO DSO</p> <p>NI 24 Satisfaction with the way the police and local council dealt with anti-social behaviour HO DSO</p> <p>NI 25 Satisfaction of different groups with the way the police and local council dealt with anti-social behaviour HO DSO</p> <p>NI 26 Specialist support to victims of a serious sexual offence PSA 23</p> <p>NI 27 Understanding of local concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime by the local council and police HO DSO</p> <p>NI 28 Serious knife crime rate HO DSO</p> <p>NI 29 Gun crime rate PSA 23</p> <p>NI 30 Re-offending rate of prolific and priority offenders HO DSO</p> <p>NI 31 Re-offending rate of registered sex offenders PSA 23</p> <p>NI 32 Repeat incidents of domestic violence PSA 23</p> <p>NI 33 Arson incidents HO DSO</p> <p>NI 34 Domestic violence – murder PSA 23</p> <p>NI 35 Building resilience to violent extremism PSA 26</p> <p>NI 36 Protection against terrorist attack PSA 26</p> <p>NI 37 Awareness of civil protection arrangements in the local area CO DSO</p> <p>NI 38 Drug-related (Class A) offending rate PSA 25</p> <p>NI 39 Alcohol-harm related hospital admission rates PSA 25</p> <p>NI 40 Drug users in effective treatment PSA 25</p>

Outcome	National Indicators
<b>Safer communities</b> <i>(continued)</i>	<b>NI 41 Perceptions of drunk or rowdy behaviour as a problem PSA 25</b> <b>NI 42 Perceptions of drug use or drug dealing as a problem PSA 25</b> <b>NI 43 Young people within the Youth Justice System receiving a conviction in court who are sentenced to custody MoJ DSO</b> <b>NI 44 Ethnic composition of offenders on Youth Justice System disposals MoJ DSO</b> <b>NI 45 Young offenders engagement in suitable education, employment or training MoJ DSO</b> <b>NI 46 Young offenders access to suitable accommodation MoJ DSO</b> <b>NI 47 People killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents DfT DSO</b> <b>NI 48 Children killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents DfT DSO</b> <b>NI 49 Number of primary fires and related fatalities and non-fatal casualties, excluding precautionary checks CLG DSO</b>

Outcome	National indicators
<b>Children &amp; Young People</b> <i>(continued)</i>	<i>Stay Safe</i> <b>NI 69 Children who have experienced bullying DCSF DSO</b>
<b>Children &amp; Young People</b> <i>(continued)</i>	<i>Make a positive contribution</i> <b>NI 110 Young people's participation in positive activities PSA 14</b> <b>NI 111 First time entrants to the Youth Justice System aged 10 – 17 PSA 14</b> <b>NI 115 Substance misuse by young people PSA 14</b>

Outcome	National indicators
<b>Environmental sustainability</b>	<b>NI 196 Improved street and environmental cleanliness – fly tipping Defra DSO</b>

## Vision for Kent

### Aspirations

- Is composed of confident, stable communities which are well-equipped to deal with change
- Is characterised by supportive and enabled individuals, families and communities
- Is strengthened by a partnership approach in which communities work together with public services
- Informs and enables its residents to ‘think global and act local’ in addressing complex environmental, physical and social issues
- Is confident enough to embrace all cultures and diversity
- Ensures that communities include the diverse range of people of all abilities which live within them
- Develops new communities that are as active and engaged as existing communities
- Enjoys effective community leadership and a network of support systems.

### Towards 2010 — safer communities

**Target 57:** Build on the successful Kent Community Warden scheme, supporting Kent Police in their visible neighbourhood policing programme and working with them and the CDRPs to strengthen police presence in problem areas.

“Aspirational” target – illustrate community wardens role with the roll out of the neighbourhood policing and wider management programme.

**Target 58:** Help maintain Kent's low levels of burglary and car theft and work with off-licence, pub and club owners to reduce alcohol fuelled crime and disorder, anti-social behaviour and domestic abuse

Measurable Indicator (s)	2006/07	2009/10 Target
Domestic Burglary per 1,000 households	10.7	Maintain or reduce
Car Crime per 1,000 population	10.3	Maintain or reduce

**Target 59:** Work with our partners to reduce the number of deaths and serious casualties from road accidents

Measurable Indicator (s)	2006	2010 Target
Number of road accidents casualties - Killed or seriously injured (excluding Highways Agency roads - i.e. Motorways)	559	To reduce

**Target 60:** Support young people to reduce the risk of them offending

Measurable Indicator (s)	2006/07	2009/10 Target
Number of new entrants to the youth justice system	New indicator	To reduce

**Target 61:** Extend our public awareness campaign to alert people to the activities of rogue traders, particularly those involved in door-to-door sales, and increase the number of offenders prosecuted

Measurable Indicator (s)	2006/07	2007/08 Target	2009/10 Target
Percentage increase in number of community organisations in Kent receiving alerts about the activities of rogue traders	New indicator	15%	25%

**Target 62:** Expand the Kent Handyvan scheme, making the homes of older and vulnerable people more secure

<b>Measurable Indicator (s)</b>
Number of safety checks completed by the 'HandyVan' service (cumulative from 2006/07)

## Kent Agreement

NI195 Improved street and environmental cleanliness (levels of graffiti, litter, detritus and fly posting)
NI15 Serious Violent Crime Rate
NI21 Dealing with local concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime by the local council and police
NI111 First time entrants to the Youth Justice System aged 10-17
NI32 Repeat incidents of domestic abuse
NI3 Civic participation in the local area
NI6 Participation in regular volunteering

## County Community Safety Agreement

- Reduce levels of domestic violence and repeat victimisation
- Reduce levels of anti-social behaviour
- Reduce crime and anti-social behaviour where the offender or victim are aged 17 years and under
- Improve Safer Socialising and reducing violence in the night time economy (NTE)
- Reduce alcohol and drug related disorder in the NTE, including binge drinking and underage drinking
- Reduce alcohol and drugs misuse
- Reduce fear; improving perception of crime and anti-social behaviour and promoting feelings of safety through community engagement/ communication.

