

By: Joel Cook (Scrutiny Research Officer)
To: Crime and Disorder Committee – 4th February 2015
Subject: Community Safety Agreement

Summary: This report briefly explains the background of Community Safety Agreements and the development of Kent's Agreement. This report also seeks to outline the Committee's should effectively scrutinise the Kent Community Safety Agreement.

1. Community Safety Agreements

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

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

2. Kent Community Safety Agreement

2.1 Responsibility for delivering the CSA priorities rests with the Kent Community Safety Partnership (KCSP). The KCSP agreed the 2014-17 Community Safety Agreement document in July 2014 and approved the development of its associated action plan which detail what work would be undertaken to achieve the achieve the desired outcomes.

2.2 The Kent CSP agreed, at its October meeting, to include additional performance monitoring managed by the Kent Community Safety Team (KCST) and relevant priority leads from the partner agencies. Any points of concern or anomalies would be reported to the KCSP for consideration.

2.3 The priorities included within Kent's CSA are:

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

2.4 Details of the relevant Leads for each priority are contained within the main CSA document along with outlines of why each priority was selected. Additionally the action plan provides more information on the related actions being undertaken to deliver the priority outcomes including a set of cross-cutting themes and safeguarding issues.

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

3. Committee Role

- 3.1 The Scrutiny Committee is required to meet in the form of the Crime and Disorder Committee to review and scrutinise work undertaken by relevant partner agencies and authorities responsible for managing crime and disorder in the County. This duty arises from the Police and Justice Act 2006 which introduced Crime and Disorder Committees to fulfil this scrutiny function.
- 3.2 The Committee exists as a 'critical friend' of the Community Safety Partnership, considering the strategic level approach on crime and disorder and should not seek to challenge operation level actions.
- 3.3 Reviewing, considering and commenting on the Community Safety Agreement and its associated action plan serves as a constructive approach for the Committee to fulfil its statutory requirement to scrutinise the strategic activity in the arena of crime and disorder. The focus of the Committee's scrutiny should be on the collective work of the partnership rather than the activities of the individual agencies.

4. Recommendation

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

Background Documents:

Kent County Council - Kent Community Safety Agreement 2011 – 14

http://www.kent.gov.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0019/6184/Kent-community-safety-agreement-2011-14.pdf

Kent County Council – Vision for Kent

http://www.kent.gov.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0003/5475/Vision-for-Kent-2012-2022.pdf

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