

Kent Community Safety Agreement



April 2021

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Version Control

Version	Date	Changes
1.0	April 2017	New Kent Community Safety Agreement (CSA) – effective from April 2017
2.0	April 2018	Refreshed Kent Community Safety Agreement (CSA) - Updated document date to April 2018 - Ch.1 - reference added to 1.1 about version control - Ch.5 - achievements for 2017/18 added - Ch.6 - priorities/cross-cutting themes updated effective from April 2018, including refreshed diagram - Ch.7 - priority leads updated - Appendix A - strategic assessment outcomes updated - Appendix B - MoRiLE outcomes refreshed - Appendix C - refreshed horizon scanning - Appendix D - Police & Crime Plan details updated
3.0	April 2019	Refreshed Kent Community Safety Agreement (CSA) - Effective date changed to April 2019 - Ch.3 - updated legislation and addition of partnership changes and challenges - Ch.5 - achievements for 2018/19 added - Ch.6 - minor changes to the chapter acknowledging the 2019 review - Ch.8 - minor changes to the list of plans - Appendix A - strategic assessment outcomes updated - Appendix B - MoRiLE outcomes refreshed - Appendix C - refreshed horizon scanning - Appendix D - minor change acknowledging the latest review of the Police & Crime Plan
4.0	April 2020	Refreshed Kent Community Safety Agreement (CSA) - Effective date changed to April 2020 - Foreword – updated to reflect new version - Ch.3 - updated legislation partnership changes - Ch.5 - achievements for 2019/20 added - Ch.6 - minor change to one priority - Ch.7 - minor changes to the list of leads - Ch.8 - minor changes to the list of plans - Appendix A - strategic assessment outcomes updated - Appendix B - MoRiLE outcomes refreshed - Appendix C - refreshed horizon scanning - Appendix D - minor change acknowledging the 2020 review - Appendix E – Kent CSA Priorities and Cross Cutting Themes

5.0	April 2021	<p>Refreshed Kent Community Safety Agreement (CSA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Effective date changed to April 2021 - Foreword - updated to reflect latest version - Ch.3 - updated legislation and partnership changes - Ch.4 - change to the named responsible authorities - Ch.5 - achievements for 2020/21 added - Ch.6 - addition of a new cross-cutting theme - Ch.9 - change to the named responsible authorities - Appendix A - strategic assessment outcomes updated - Appendix B - MoRiLE outcomes refreshed - Appendix C - refreshed horizon scanning - Appendix E - addition of a new cross-cutting theme - Logos - updated logos to reflect the changes to the responsible authorities
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Foreword

As Chair of the Kent Community Safety Partnership (KCSP) I am pleased to present the latest refresh of the Kent Community Safety Agreement (CSA) which takes effect from 1st April 2022.

The Community Safety Agreement sets out how partners in Kent will work together to address the key community safety priorities for the County, identifying the shared objectives and outcomes required to improve the lives of the people of Kent. Whilst enforcement of the law will always play a major part in community safety, much can be done to prevent problems before they arise and a great deal of effort is devoted to supporting and safeguarding vulnerable people, tackling issues of substance misuse, improving road safety, enhancing quality of life and developing community resilience.

I am pleased to say much progress has been made by partners over the last few years in addressing the community safety issues identified within the CSA and this latest update along with the refresh of the action plan will help support the ongoing focus of the Kent Community Safety Partnership.

The Community Safety landscape is ever changing and the problems we face are becoming increasingly more complex. The KCSP recognises the challenges in addressing these issues and operates alongside a number of cooperating bodies and other multi-agency partnerships. Over the coming year, the KCSP will work with and support the Violence Reduction Unit to tackle serious violence in the county including working with partners to implement the Government's proposed new Serious Violence Duty, as well as continuing to address the many other issues identified within the agreement. The more immediate issue during the last year has been the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and partners across Kent have worked hard to support residents and ensure services continue to be delivered whilst adapting to new ways of working. Inevitably this has impacted on some of the CSA activities but as we follow the Government's roadmap to recovery, we hope to see a return to more face-to-face interactions and continued partnership working to ensure this can take place safely.

I would like to take this opportunity to recognise that the success of this agreement can only be achieved through the ongoing delivery of the associated action plans, which would not be possible without the considerable support of the Kent Community Safety Team and partner agencies at both district/borough and county level, as well as non-statutory organisations and the voluntary sector. I would therefore like to thank everyone involved for their efforts and continued support during a very difficult time.

Mike Hill OBE

Chair Kent Community Safety Partnership

Cabinet Member for Community and Regulatory Services

1. Introduction

- 1.1. The Community Safety Agreement (CSA) outlines the key community safety priorities for Kent. The CSA is reviewed and refreshed annually, so for details of the current version, effective date and changes to previous documents see version control (page 4).
- 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 unitary 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.
- 2.5. The requirement for Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) to conduct Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHR) came into effect on 13th April 2011 as a result of the Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act (2004). In Kent and Medway it was agreed that these would be commissioned by the Kent Community Safety Partnership (KCSP) utilising pooled funding on behalf of the local CSPs including Medway. The process is managed, coordinated and administered by the Kent Community Safety Team (KCST) with input from a wide variety of partners. The DHR process has been developed and enhanced since its introduction including the implementation of updated statutory guidance from the Home Office.

3. Key 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.

Global Pandemic

- 3.1. Coronavirus (COVID-19): During the last 12 months the whole country has endured a range of measures in the ongoing response to tackling the COVID-19 pandemic including several periods of lockdown. The measures that have been put in place (*including staying at home, social distancing, self-isolation, wearing of masks, infection testing, closing of schools and businesses, etc.*) have impacted on all walks of life in an effort to slow the spread of the virus and to protect the NHS from being overwhelmed. These measures are unprecedented and whilst everyone is working hard to reduce the impact of the virus there are unfortunate knock on effects on communities and individuals, from social isolation, loneliness, stress / anxiety, financial impacts, relationship impacts, as well as some of the hidden harms which have increased or been highlighted by the pandemic including domestic abuse; mental health issues; homelessness; alcohol consumption; inequalities; etc. Whilst this has significantly changed the way we live it has also changed the way that partners are able to deliver services, alongside which the needs and demands of communities and residents has changed too. Community Safety partners have moved many of their usual services online, where possible, such as providing support to residents through webchats, phone based services, etc, but inevitably this has had an impact on the way partners would normally work, limiting face-to-face meetings, seminars, training, etc. as well as interaction with residents. In addition, agencies across the county have been working together through the Kent Resilience Forum to coordinate and deliver an enhanced range of services from setting up local community hubs to support residents needing help with shopping or access to foodbanks, to the establishment of testing and vaccination centres. Despite the anticipation of a return to some kind of normality as the infection rates fall and the vaccination programme is fully rolled out, the impacts of the pandemic will be felt for a long time to come, and over the coming months community safety partners will continue to respond to the needs of the community and adapt their services and priorities as necessary, whilst also looking to the future and planning for the easing of restrictions.

Changes to Legislation

- 3.2. Anti-Social Behaviour: The 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. Updated statutory guidance from the Home Office released in December 2017 has brought greater clarity around the use of the tools and powers introduced by the Act.
- 3.3. Safeguarding: Between 2014 and 2016 a number of pieces of legislation were introduced to provide authorities with additional tools, powers and statutory duties to tackle community safety and safeguarding issues. Including the Care Act 2014, Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 (and subsequent amendments in 2019), Serious Crime Act 2015, Modern Slavery Act 2015 and Psychoactive Substances Act 2016. These pieces of legislation introduced a range of duties including new reporting, referral and decision-making mechanisms, staff awareness requirements and impacts on contract management to be included in the everyday work of relevant organisations. More recently statutory guidance was introduced regarding inter-agency working to safeguard and promote the welfare of children in 'Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018'.
- 3.4. General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR): This came into effect on 25th May 2018 and whilst not solely related to community safety activities, it has resulted in partners reviewing and refreshing their information sharing practices, updating the Kent and Medway Information Sharing Protocol and development of Privacy Notices to cover a variety of partnership activities.
- 3.5. Domestic Abuse: On 21st January 2019 the Government published its draft Domestic Abuse Bill however due to the dissolution of Parliament in November 2019 the bill failed and has since been reintroduced as a new proposal in March 2020. The Bill is now progressing through parliament and reached the report stage in the House of Lords in March 2021. Although it is not yet law the proposed changes will impact on victims and their families and the agencies that support them by improving the response to domestic abuse. Some of the recommended changes include a statutory definition of domestic abuse; introduction of a Domestic Abuse Commissioner; a new domestic abuse protection notice and order; a new duty on local authorities in England to provide support to victims and their children in safe accommodation, as well as the establishment of a Domestic Abuse Board, etc. This is an evolving piece of draft legislation but Community Safety partners welcome the potential changes that new legislation could bring.

- 3.6. Serious Violence: In 2019/20 the Home Office ran a consultation on a new legal duty to support a multi-agency approach to preventing and tackling serious violence. The outcome was a decision to bring forward primary legislation to create a new duty on organisations to collaborate, where possible through existing partnership structures, to prevent and reduce serious violence. In addition, there is an intention to amend the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to ensure serious violence is an explicit priority for Community Safety Partnerships, in recognition of the important role of CSPs. Although legislation has not yet been introduced Community Safety partners are already working together to address serious violence as appropriate and await the governments introduction of new legislation.

Partnership Changes and Challenges

- 3.6 Violence Reduction: In response to the Government's national Serious Violence Strategy, the Kent Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) introduced a Violence Reduction Challenge (VRC) in 2018, a year-long study into the challenges around reducing violence. The PCC worked with victims, residents, charities, statutory bodies and others to learn about people's experiences of violent crime, its causes and how it can be tackled as well as challenging Partner agencies to look at opportunities to address this issue. As a result of this work the PCC set up a Violence Reduction Fund in 2019/20 to tackle violence in the county and requested that the Crime Reduction Grant funding provided to Community Safety Partnerships in Kent and Medway by the PCC has a particular focus around tackling violence. Coupled with this, in 2019, the OPCC was successful in being awarded Home Office funding to set up a Violence Reduction Unit (VRU) in Kent to deliver a range of violence reduction projects. The VRU is a partnership between police, local councils, health service providers and other key agencies to deliver a reduction in violence in the county.
- 3.8 Transformation of Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs): Following formal approval from NHS England and NHS Improvement the eight CCG's within the Kent and Medway footprint amalgamated to form a single CCG with effect from 1st April 2020, now known as the NHS Kent and Medway Clinical Commissioning Group. The emergent Kent and Medway Clinical Commissioning Group remains an active member of the Sustainability and Transformation Partnership (STP), working with partners to deliver the Kent & Medway five year strategic plan (2019/20 – 2023/24) to meet all the commitments identified within the Long Term Plan.
- 3.8 Delivery of Probation Services: Following a public consultation, 'Strengthening Probation' July to September 2018, the Ministry of Justice set out its plans to renationalise the case management of adults under probation supervision in England and Wales. Nationally, the Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC) contracts will expire on 25 June 2021 and with effect from 26 June 2021 the

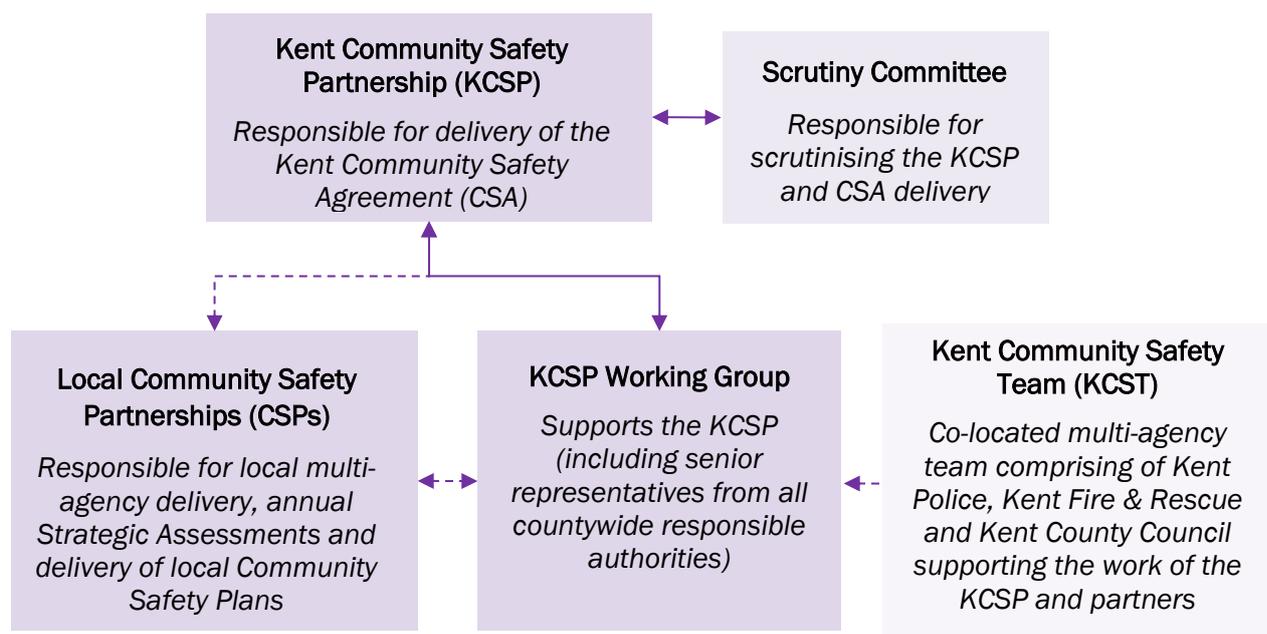
National Probation Service (NPS) will take over responsibility for all case management, community payback and accredited programmes. Rehabilitative services will be delivered by providers, commissioned through a Dynamic Framework. In Kent and Medway, Employment, Training and Education (ETE) provision will be delivered by Interventions Alliance, Seetec's justice and social care division. As the current parent company to Kent, Surrey and Sussex Community Rehabilitation Company (KSS RC), Seetec, an employee owned organisation, is well placed to provide seamless transition of this service through Interventions Alliance. Additional services on the Dynamic Framework remain subject to formal announcement and on-going competition. During 2020-21 the NPS and CRC have worked closely together to manage the safe and smooth transfer of services and staff, to the National Probation Service and Dynamic Framework. In the meantime KSS CRC will continue to deliver the existing range of probation services and maintain its commitment to work with partners to reduce reoffending.

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 the responsible authorities (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, NHS Kent and Medway Clinical Commissioning Group, Kent Fire & Rescue Service, and Kent, Surrey and Sussex Community Rehabilitation Company (*until 25 June 2021*) to be replaced by the National Probation Service (*from 26 June 2021*).

- 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 KCC 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 2020/21 the key priorities identified as those with the potential to benefit from being supported at a county level included Domestic Abuse, Substance Misuse, Safeguarding Vulnerable People, Serious Violence & Organised Crime, Anti-Social Behaviour, Road Safety and Preventing Extremism & Hate. The priorities are addressed through a rolling partnership action plan linking into existing multi-agency partnership arrangements where possible. Progress is monitored and reported to the Kent Community Safety Partnership (KCSP) on a regular basis by the Working Group.

Some of the progress and key achievements include:

- **Resilient Communities Conference (virtual):** The Kent Community Safety Partnership (KCSP) has delivered a conference for the benefit of partners across the County for a number of years, depending on an identified need. In 2020/21, as a result of the multi-agency work undertaken by partners in responding to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on our communities, the KCSP worked with the Kent Resilience Forum (KRF) to deliver a joint conference on the topic of 'Resilient Communities'. This was the first time that the two groups have worked together to deliver a joint conference, and the first time either group has held a conference as a webinar. It was attended by over 100 people from a variety of organisations with either a resilience/emergency planning or community safety background. The feedback was very positive with 93% rating the webinar as either excellent or good.
- **Kent Community Safety Team (KCST):** As part of the KCST's role in sharing good practice and facilitating joint working, the team produces a regular newsletter on Community Safety in Kent, highlighting and promoting partnership working. During 2020/21 the KCST produced three newsletters which included input from partners across the county sharing information, examples of best practice, good news stories and events. The KCST also produced more frequent e-bulletins aimed at providing brief updates on emerging issues, such as changes to services, new documentation, data releases, media articles, funding opportunities, etc. During 2020/21 the bulletins were initially circulated on a fortnightly basis to help share information about the many partnership, government and service delivery changes resulting from COVID-19. As the first lockdown eased, the bulletins moved to a monthly update, however this remains flexible and future frequency will vary dependent on need.
- **Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHRs):** During 2020/21 (to date) the KCSP has published three completed reviews following quality assurance from the Home Office, ensured that 38 recommendations from across six different DHRs have been implemented; this includes three reviews which have been signed off with all recommendations complete. The Partnership is committed to ensuring that the learning from these tragic cases is shared with partners to not only help in preventing

such homicides in the future, but also to help improve services for all victims of domestic abuse. The KCST would normally deliver DHR Lessons Learnt Seminars to several hundred frontline practitioners and professionals to share the learning from the reviews and inform future practices. However as a result of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic it was not possible to deliver face-to-face seminars during 2020/21, as such the KCST developed an information pack to share the learning from reviews reaching approximately 600 colleagues across the county. With the continued restrictions impacting large-scale events other methods to share learning with partners are also being explored through the use of digital technology. The KCST continues to manage the current caseload on behalf of Community Safety Partnerships across Kent and Medway, these are at various stages of the DHR process.

- **Project Funding:** In 2020/21 the KCSP used the funding provided by the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) to fund a total of ten projects focusing on a variety of topics. These included a community café, scams social media campaign, two women's breakfast clubs, trading standards checked videos, crime prevention education, Heritage Watch signs, Country Eye refresh, translation of Hate Crime leaflet, Modern Slavery in the Supply Chain training and the conference mentioned above. Unfortunately due to the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic completion of some of the projects has been delayed, particularly those involving face-to-face interaction, but partners are working hard to ensure the currently funded projects are delivered as soon as practical. The achievements and outcomes of these projects are monitored by the KCSP Working Group and reported back to the PCC.
- **Domestic Abuse Service Information:** The KCST led on the review and refresh of the Kent and Medway Domestic Abuse website, working with partners to ensure the directory of services and content was up to date and provides the best experience for visitors to the site. During 2020/21 the refreshed website moved onto a new platform to make it more user friendly. The public facing element of the website went live on the 23rd November in line with the 16 Days of Activism Against Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) with development planned for the professionals section of the website. In addition to the above, throughout the COVID-19 pandemic the KCST has kept the website updated with changes to services to ensure those in need have access to current and up to date information on service provision in the county.
- **Workshops / Events:** During 2020/21, in addition to events already mentioned, the Kent Community Safety Team (KCST) organised and delivered a number of workshops to support partnership delivery including a Strategic Assessment Data workshop for district partners, and a Community Safety Information Sessions for staff in a number of districts on a variety of topics including the Domestic Abuse Bill, Brexit Transition, COVID enforcement, Immigration, Modern Slavery, etc.

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.

6. 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 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 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. In subsequent years this has been refreshed for the County CSA. Further details are 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, hate crime, gangs, organised crime groups, child sexual exploitation, modern slavery, online safety, cybercrime, mental health, vulnerable people, victims etc. Many of which were incorporated into the broader themes identified in the April 2017 CSA of 'Safeguarding Vulnerable People' and 'Serious and Organised Crime'.
- 6.5. Following the review in 2018 it became evident that preventing violent extremism along with hate crime had risen up the priority listings and warranted being a priority in its own right – 'Preventing Extremism and Hate'. In the same review the profile of 'Road Safety' had dropped at a local level but remained an issue for county partners. It was therefore agreed that it remain a priority within the CSA but to note that it would be led by the multi-agency Road Casualty Reduction Partnership (RCRP) reporting back to the KCSP as necessary.
- 6.6. In the 2019 review no major changes were identified for the overarching priorities although the Violence Reduction Challenge (VRC) launched by the Kent Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) and the impacts of Brexit were noted. It was

agreed however that these two elements could be incorporated into existing priorities such as Serious and Organised Crime, Safeguarding Vulnerable People and Preventing Extremism and Hate.

- 6.7. In the 2020 review in response to the increased focus on serious violence for both Government and local partners the priority of 'Serious and Organised Crime' was renamed 'Serious Violence and Organised Crime'. This change reflected the fact that the PCC had successfully secured funding for a Violence Reduction Unit in Kent and in anticipation of the Government's plans to introduce new duties for individual agencies and CSPs to tackle serious violence.
- 6.8. The latest review (April 2021) focused on the most significant issue to affect the country - the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and the associated response to the situation (i.e. lockdowns, social distancing, etc.). The pandemic has had a significant impact on everyday life including the way in which partner agencies deliver their services, the changing needs of communities and the introduction of new measures to support and address these issues. The impact of COVID-19 has been felt across the board and has affected all of the existing priorities in one way or another, such as changes to Domestic Abuse Services or the introduction of district/borough community hubs to support vulnerable people. As such there are no proposals to amend the existing priorities at this stage, however it was agreed a new cross-cutting theme be introduced to reflect the breadth of impact.
- 6.9. The CSA also includes a number of cross-cutting themes to be addressed within each priority as appropriate. In the 2018 review, a new theme was added - 'Support Mental Health and Wellbeing', which has since been significantly and adversely impacted by the pandemic. In this latest review (April 2021), whilst a standalone priority for COVID-19 would not be appropriate, partners have agreed to add a new cross-cutting theme of '*Response and Recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic*', acknowledging the current and future impacts that the pandemic has on all the priorities, services and residents in Kent.
- 6.10. The diagram over the page not only includes the priorities and cross-cutting themes for the CSA but also shows those identified in the Police and Crime Commissioner's Safer in Kent Plan 2017-21 (*updated Spring 2020*), reflecting the need to have due regard for each other's priorities.
- 6.11. 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. Including groups such as the *Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Executive Group; Domestic Homicide Review Steering Group; Road Casualty Reduction Partnership; Kent Safeguarding Children Multi-Agency Partnership; Kent & Medway Safeguarding Adults Board; Kent & Medway Joint Exploitation Group; Prevent Duty Delivery Board; Channel Panel; Hate Crime Forum; Kent & Medway Reducing Offending Board*; etc.

6.12. These multi-agency partnerships can be further enhanced with links to the Kent CSA and where necessary suitable co-operative arrangements and joint interventions can be established to deliver shared priorities or issues.

Kent Community Safety Agreement Priorities and Cross-Cutting Themes:



Kent CSA priorities & themes (purple). Chief Constable's priorities from the Safer in Kent Plan (grey). See Appendix E for a table display of above diagram.

- ASB includes: *Neighbour Disputes, Environmental Crime, Deliberate Fires*
- Safeguarding Vulnerable People includes: *Child Sexual Exploitation, Scams, Cybercrime, Victims, Vulnerable People at Risk of Exploitation*
- Serious Violence & Organised Crime includes: *Organised Crime Groups (OCGs), Gangs, Modern Slavery / Human Trafficking, Violence Reduction*
- Preventing Extremism & Hate includes: *Preventing Violent Extremism, Counter-Terrorism, Hate Crimes, Brexit*

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 the Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Executive Group
Anti-Social Behaviour	Superintendent of Partnerships and Child Centred Policing
Substance Misuse	Consultant in Public Health, Kent County Council
Serious Violence and Organised Crime	Head of Serious Crime Command, Kent Police
Safeguarding Vulnerable People	Group Head of Public Protection, Kent County Council
Road Safety	Assistant Director for Building and Customer Safety, Kent Fire and Rescue Service;
Preventing Extremism and Hate	Prevent and Channel Strategic Manager, Kent County Council

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
- Safer in Kent: The Community Safety and Criminal Justice Plan
- Local Community Safety Partnership (CSP) Community Safety Plans
- Kent and Medway Domestic Abuse Strategy
- Kent Drug and Alcohol Strategy
- Kent County Council's Five Year Plan
- Kent Fire and Rescue Service Corporate and Customer Plan
- Kent Criminal Justice Board Strategic Plan
- Kent and Medway Strategic Plan for Reducing Reoffending
- Medway Community Safety Plan
- Draft Vision Zero – Road Safety Strategy for Kent
- Kent and Medway Safeguarding Adults Board Strategic Plan
- Kent Children and Young People Strategy
- Prevent Duty Delivery Board Action Plan
- Kent Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy

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
- NHS Kent and Medway Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG)
- Kent, Surrey and Sussex Community Rehabilitation Company (*until 25 June 2021*)
to be replaced by the National Probation Service (*from 26 June 2021*)
- Local District/Borough Community Safety Partnerships

Appendix A: Strategic Assessments (2020-21)

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 twelve Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) in Kent during the strategic assessment process to help determine their key priorities.

The following table shows the outcome of the local assessments with the key issues identified either as a main priority, cross-cutting theme or as part of a broader theme.

Priority	No. of CSPs Identifying these Issues
Domestic Abuse	12
ASB / Environmental	11
Safeguarding and Vulnerability (including child sexual exploitation, exploitation, vulnerable people, repeat victims)	9
Tackling Violence (including violent crime, violence reduction, youth violence, weapons)	9
Substance Misuse (including drugs & alcohol, night-time economy)	9
Serious and Organised Crime (including gangs, organised crime groups, county lines, modern slavery)	8
Mental Health	7
Strengthening Communities (cohesion, resilience, reassurance)	6
Crime (including acquisitive, property, doorstep crime & scams)	5
Reducing Offending and Reoffending	5
Extremism & Hate (including preventing violent extremism, counter-terrorism & hate crimes)	5
Young people and youth engagement	4
Road Safety	1

Other focus areas identified by districts/boroughs include: cybercrime / fraud, COVID-19 recovery, homelessness, deliberate and accidental fires, communication and information sharing, diversionary activities, financial crime, unauthorised encampments, hot spot locations, town centres, etc.

Appendix B: MoRiLE Assessment (2020-21)

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.

At that time a national pilot was also in progress, which Kent participated in, to look at whether MoRiLE which was originally developed for use by law enforcement agencies could be adapted to the needs of multi-agency community safety partnerships (CSPs). In 2016/17 many of the districts/boroughs involved in the Kent pilot 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.

An updated MoRiLE assessment matrix was developed by the national pilot in 2017 and has been used to inform the latest CSA refresh. The assessment looked at approximately 20 different elements of community safety from modern slavery to vehicle crime. The issues that caused the greatest harm and risk resulting in the highest overall score, unsurprisingly issues such as child sexual exploitation and modern slavery appear high in the rankings:

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)	Mental Health
PREVENT	Organised Crime Groups (OCGs)
Modern Slavery	Cyber Crime
Domestic Abuse	Public Order
Gangs	Violent Crime
Anti-Social Behaviour	Hate Crime

Whilst the outcome from the MoRiLE assessment provides a list of priorities based on threat, risk and harm it is not used in isolation but is combined with the outcomes from the district strategic assessments, horizon scanning etc. As such the priorities identified within the CSA may not fully replicate the above listing however most if not all of the issues identified within MoRiLE do form part of the CSA priorities and cross-cutting themes.

Appendix C: Horizon Scanning (2020-21)

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:

- Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic impacting locally, nationally and internationally
- End of EU transition period on 31 December 2020 with new trade and travel rules from 1 January 2021
- County Council elections and delayed District Council and PCC elections to take place in May 2021.

Economic:

- Impact of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic on the economy
- Impact of Brexit on the economy
- Funding pressure on public services as a result of the pandemic
- Financial pressures on private businesses and individuals
- Increased unemployment
- Increased need for financial and other types of support, i.e. food banks

Social / Demographic:

Safeguarding and supporting the most vulnerable members of society, including:

- domestic abuse
- preventing violent extremism
- child sexual exploitation
- human trafficking/modern slavery
- looked after children
- organised crime groups
- serious violence / street gangs
- psychoactive substances
- hate crime
- mental health (including dementia)
- social isolation / loneliness

Technological:

- Cyber-crime and cyber-enabled crime
- Online safety
- Increased demand due to COVID-19.

Environmental (and Geographical):

- New developments i.e. North Kent Development, New Dartford Crossing
- Extreme weather events, i.e. flooding
- Impact of Brexit on transport routes.

Legislation:

Recent legislation introduced a range of statutory duties and opportunities including:

- Stalking Protection Act 2019
- Counter-Terrorism and Border Security Act 2019
- EU (Withdrawal) Agreement Act 2020
- Coronavirus Act 2020
- The Health Protection (Coronavirus) Regulations 2020

Upcoming legislation includes:

- Domestic Abuse Bill
- Building Safety and Fire Safety Bills
- New legal Protect duty
- New legal duty re. serious violence

Organisational:

- Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic changing the focus of organisations and impacting service delivery
- Public sector restructures
- Innovative ways of working inc. virtual
- Greater opportunities for joint working
- Support from volunteers
- Impact of Brexit and the COVID-19 pandemic on business continuity.

Appendix D: Police & Crime Plan (2017-2021)

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 Police and Crime Plan entitled '**Safer in Kent: The Community Safety and Criminal Justice Plan 2017-2021**' (spring 2020 version). Due to the PCC elections in May 2021 a new plan for 2021/22 onwards is not yet available.

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 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 and accessible service

The Police and Crime Commissioner will:

1. Hold the Chief Constable to account for the delivery of Kent Police's priorities
2. Enhance services for victims of crime and abuse
3. Commission services that reduce pressure on policing due to mental health
4. Invest in schemes that make people safer and reduce re-offending
5. Make offenders pay for the harm that they have caused
6. Actively engage with residents in Kent and Medway

The Police and Crime Plan priorities included in the diagram on p.18 of the Community Safety Agreement reflect the Chief Constable's priorities detailed above.

Appendix E: Kent CSA Priorities and Cross-Cutting Themes

As highlighted on page 18, Appendix E has been included in the document for digital accessibility purposes. The below tables show the Kent Community Safety Agreement (CSA) priorities and cross-cutting themes as well as the Chief Constable's priorities from The Safer in Kent Plan 2017 – 2021.

Kent CSA Priorities:
Domestic Abuse
Anti-Social Behaviour
Safeguarding Vulnerable People
Serious Violence and Organised Crime
Preventing Extremism and Hate
Substance Misuse
Road Safety

Kent CSA Cross-Cutting Themes:
Early Intervention, Prevention and Education
Improve Quality of Life and Enhance Community Resilience
Support Mental Health and Wellbeing
Reduce Re-Offending and Support Victims
Response and Recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic

Safer in Kent Plan (2017 – 2021) – Chief Constables Priorities:
Tackle Abuse, Exploitation and Violence
Provide Visible Neighbourhood Policing and Effective Roads Policing
Put Victims First
Combat Organised Crime and Gangs
Deliver an Efficient and Accessible Service
Fight Crime and Antisocial Behaviour

In partnership with



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



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