

Appendix: Kent Community Safety Agreement (CSA) - Action Plan & Performance Summary

Introduction

The Kent Community Safety Partnership (KCSP) has agreed that the sub-group known as the KCSP Working Group will manage the Kent Community Safety Agreement (CSA) Action Plan as well as monitoring a set of indicators chosen to represent the key priorities. The measures are not solely linked to the work detailed in the action plan and are impacted upon by a variety of factors, therefore the measures are only used to give an indication about direction of travel.

The following report includes a brief summary regarding performance, the current actions being taken to tackle the CSA priorities and a progress update on those actions. These are updated by partners and reviewed on a regular basis by the Working Group, any significant changes or areas of concern are reported to the governing group as part of the reporting cycle.

Police Recorded Crime Data

The following information is provided to give some context to the Police Recorded Crime data included in this report.

According to the Office for National Statistics, rises seen in the volume of recorded crime over recent years reflect a combination of factors, which vary for different crime types, and include:

- continuing improvements to recording processes and practices
- more victims reporting crime
- genuine increases in crime

These factors are believed to have the largest impact on violent and sexual offences. Whilst year-on-year increases have grown in recent years, the latest increase is smaller than the previous year. The ONS has stated in their latest data release that an increase in the number of crimes recorded by the police does not necessarily mean the level of crime has increased.

In a recent report from the Chief Constable to the Kent Police and Crime Commissioner's Performance and Delivery Board on 20th March 2019 it was noted that "all crime types have experienced an increase in the last twelve months up to the end of January 2019, compared to the previous 12-month period". In Kent and Medway there has been a 17.1% overall increase in crime which equates to approximately 29,120 more crimes recorded. This is predominately driven by a 25% increase in violent crime. However, the report also stated that "A large proportion of the increase is due to the recording of multiple crimes linked to a single incident and is a better reflection of the extent of offences committed against a victim to enable the appropriate assessment of any safeguarding requirements for victims and witnesses as well as providing investigative opportunities. This is in line with the better recording processes identified from the HMICFRS Crime Data Integrity findings. Following re-inspection by HMICFRS, Kent has an accuracy rate of 96.6% which is currently the highest nationally and as such, any increases are a reflection of this." It should be noted that Kent is one of three Forces nationally to be graded 'Outstanding' and has the highest rate of compliance amongst the three.

"In April 2019, the Force will have 24 months of consistent outstanding crime reporting, therefore this will enable the Force to compare year on year in relation to crime performance. From 1st April 2019, pending any Home Office counting rule changes, the Force will be in a position to identify any increase in crime which are not crime data integrity related."

As such in the future partners will be able to use Kent Police crime data as proxy measures to monitor some of the CSA priorities with greater confidence that any changes identified give a true reflection of what is happening in the county. In the meantime the data can still be used to help inform partnership activity and identify particular areas of concern.

Appendix: Kent Community Safety Agreement (CSA) - Action Plan & Performance Summary

Priority: Domestic Abuse

Context

A report from the Home Office on the Economic and Social Cost of Domestic Abuse (published January 2019) estimated that the cost of Domestic Abuse in England and Wales for the year ending March 2017 was approximately £66 billion. As part of the commissioning process for domestic abuse services in Kent which took place two years ago, the cost of domestic abuse locally was estimated to be over £170 million per year based on an estimate of approximately 60,000 victims of domestic abuse in Kent and Medway (*Home Office Ready Reckoner estimate*). It remains a focus area for most Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) either as a stand-alone priority or as part of a broader theme and following the annual review of the CSA for 2018/19 it remained a priority within the county agreement.

The number of incidents reported to Kent Police has increased over the last 12 months whilst the number of MARAC cases (multi-agency risk assessment conferences) and visitors to One Stop Shops has remained relatively stable. In 2018 (Jan-Dec) there were 47,967 reported incidents of domestic abuse (including secondary incidents) in Kent and Medway compared to 42,072 in the same period in 2017, with One Stop Shops seeing approximately 3,100 visitors in 2017/18 (Jul-Jun) similar to the previous year. Whilst the 13 Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARAC) in operation in the county heard 2,393 cases in 2018, identifying 3,541 children within households where high-risk domestic abuse is taking place¹, again similar to the previous year.

According to the Office for National Statistics (ONS) in the year ending March 2018, the Crime Survey for England and Wales showed little change in the prevalence of domestic abuse in recent years with an estimated 2.0 million adults aged 16 to 59* years experiencing domestic abuse in 2017/18 (1.3 million women, 695,000 men)². Nationally the police recorded 676,063 domestic abuse-related crimes in the year ending September 2018, this was an increase of 25% from the previous year, which in part reflects police forces improving their identification and recording of domestic abuse incidents as crimes and an increased willingness by victims to come forward.³

**[The CSEW survey was expanded in 2017 to include people aged 60-74yrs old but there is only one years' worth of data and it therefore cannot be compared to previous years, in addition the current survey does not completely capture the new offence of coercive and controlling behaviour.]*

It should be noted that domestic abuse is not limited to physical violence and refers to crimes committed by either a partner, ex-partner or family member. Included in the rise in domestic abuse-related crimes are offences of 'controlling or coercive behaviour in an intimate or family relationship'. This became a new criminal offence as part of the Serious Crime Act 2015 and came into force on 29 December 2015. Of the 43 forces for which data were available, 9,053 offences of coercive control were recorded in the year ending March 2018.³ Data for the previous year showed that 38 forces recorded a total of 4,246 coercive control offences. This increase is likely to be due to police forces increasing their use of the new law over the last year.³ Given the different factors affecting the reporting and recording of these offences, the ONS feels the police figures do not currently provide a reliable indication of current trends.³

Whilst increased crime data integrity may be the largest influencing factor in the increases in recorded domestic abuse cases, over recent years there has been increased victim propensity and confidence nationally to report crimes of domestic abuse as media coverage, campaigns and major inquiries have contributed to increasing awareness and reducing the stigma around the reporting of abuse. This was supported in Kent and Medway by the creation of the Domestic Abuse Services website several years ago providing residents with ready access to information about all the support services available in their area. The development of the website was funded by the KCSP and is currently being refreshed by the Kent Community Safety Team in partnership with members

Appendix: Kent Community Safety Agreement (CSA) - Action Plan & Performance Summary

of the Domestic Abuse Tactical Group to improve the functionality and accessibility for both residents and partners.

Despite the significance of domestic abuse, service provision has historically been fragmented with a lack of coordination and short-lived funding. Over the last few years work has been undertaken to develop a jointly commissioned service across Kent providing a single referral point / triage process, a comprehensive network of support and ongoing, sustainable funding. The new service came into effect in April 2017 and has been in place for approximately two years. Integrated commissioning has enabled a simplification in the pathways to access help and has been able to provide more assistance to those at an earlier stage, within communities. Results from the first year of the service show that the number of people helped increased by 991 in the first year of operation. In addition, the bringing together of the commissioning and pooling resources has proven attractive in subsequent bidding opportunities which have brought an additional £700k of government funding into Kent since the service went live.

MARAC Steering Groups are being reintroduced across Kent and Medway where they are not already operating. They allow partner agencies to be decision makers regarding the running of the MARAC, whilst also ensuring consistency across the county, identifying and sharing best practice and highlighting themes and trends to be raised at the Domestic Abuse Tactical Group.¹

The KCSP will continue to work with partners including the Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Executive Group and its tactical subgroups⁴ who are currently developing a countywide domestic abuse strategy to support delivery of services and tackle the issues of domestic abuse.

The following actions and progress updates highlight just some of the key areas that partners are working together on to help tackle the issues of domestic abuse and to support victims.

Notes:

1) *Chief Constable's Report to the Kent Police and Crime Commissioner's Performance and Delivery Board (March 2019)*

2) *Office of National Statistics. Domestic Abuse in England and Wales: year ending March 2018 (November 2018);*

3) *Office of National Statistics. Crime in England and Wales: year ending September 2018 (January 2018);*

4) *The Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Executive Group replaced the Kent and Medway Domestic Abuse Strategy Group in 2017*

Actions	Progress
<p>Commission and support the Domestic Homicide (DHR) process on behalf of CSPs across Kent and Medway</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2018/19 the Kent Community Safety Partnership (KCSP) commissioned the Kent Community Safety Team (KCST) to undertake eight new DHRs, published one DHR with the KCST managing a number of cases at various stages of the process. • During 2018/19 legal guidance has been sought from Invicta Law and the Home Office regarding the impact of the General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR) on DHRs and this continues to be reviewed on a case by case basis. • Learning from recent reviews is being shared with partners via briefings at CSP meetings and DHR Lessons Learnt Seminars. In 2018/19 three seminars have been delivered to approx. 300 frontline practitioners and professionals. Feedback from the seminars is being collated and reviewed to ensure the seminars are meeting the needs of the attendees and to help inform future events. • Joint working is being undertaken with the Adult and Children Safeguarding Boards to identify common themes to be shared with

Appendix: Kent Community Safety Agreement (CSA) - Action Plan & Performance Summary

	<p>partners.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The multi-agency DHR Steering Group is meeting regularly to monitor the DHR process and oversee delivery of the action plans associated with each published review.
Monitoring of One Stop Shops and the commissioned integrated domestic abuse (DA) service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The service is now embedded in each area and the centralised referral routes using a single point of contact, run by Victim Support is in now in place. Year one saw a total of 3313 new entrants to the service representing an increase of 991 in community-based services, in comparison with the with previous arrangements. 45% referrals coming from Police and 6% being self-referrals. Following entry into the service, 83% of entrants experienced a recognised decrease in risk of abuse with 57% reporting a complete cessation of abuse. Using the integrated service as a platform, an additional £399k has been secured in Home Office funding to deliver specialist IDVA support in two hospital settings. A further £352k has been secured from MHCLG to deliver designated resource for hard to reach groups such as those with specialist or complex needs, those from LGBT communities and men. <p>One Stop Shop data is collated centrally by the KCST based on monthly data provided by partners. This data has been shared with partners to inform the district/borough strategic assessments and a review of domestic abuse activity in Kent and Medway.</p>
Support the development of the Kent and Medway Domestic Abuse Strategy	<p>Work on the strategy is ongoing and a task and finish group has been established to complete the document. A draft is expected to be shared with the subgroups of the Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Executive in March for further discussion.</p>
Refresh and develop the Domestic Abuse Services website.	<p>A project task and finish group (TF&G) has been established consisting of members of the KCST and the Domestic Abuse Tactical Group to carry this work forward by looking at the website specification, content and undertake user testing. The TF&G has undertaken further consultation with the wider members of the tactical group to help inform decisions regarding the proposed aesthetics, service directory and monitoring functions. Work is ongoing between partners and the website developer with the aim for a refreshed site to be in place by September.</p>

Priority: Road Safety

Context

Road Safety is often raised by communities as a key concern, especially the perception of road danger and speeding vehicles. Whilst most local Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) do not include road safety as a priority within their local plans it is not simply because it is no longer a concern but that local partnerships are limited in their ability to impact on this particular issue. However strategically at a county level it remains a priority within the CSA.

The Kent and Medway Casualty Reduction Partnership brings together key partners to coordinate road safety campaigns, using the National Police Chief's Council roads policing calendar as the focus for activity. The Partnership is governed by a Strategic Board that involves Cabinet Member and Head of Service, Director of Operations (KFRS) and Assistant Chief Constable.

Appendix: Kent Community Safety Agreement (CSA) - Action Plan & Performance Summary

Data from personal injury crashes is collected by Kent Police and then cleansed and analysed by Kent County Council. Following this, data is sent to Department for Transport for final validation before it is made public. Typically, national validation should be complete by May each year but recently this has been as late as October.

However, unvalidated data for 2018 shows that fatalities have decreased to 47 from 60 in 2017² and there appears to be a decrease in the overall number of casualties, down from 5791 to 5329.

In order to analyse a meaningful dataset, fatality numbers are grouped together with Serious Injuries to provide Killed or Seriously Injured (KSI). As Serious Injury data filters through from Kent Police at different rates, the full evaluation of 2018 KSI data is unlikely to begin before April 2019.

The full 2018 data should be thoroughly analysed and ratified by May 2019 to understand the relevance of this decrease and the results will be presented to the Casualty Reduction Partnership's Strategic Board. The 'Road Casualties in Kent, Annual Review 2018' should be available after May 2019².

The long-term trend for KSI's over the last 25 years is downward and in 2018 it is likely to show a 42% reduction compared to the peak year of 1995 (1,271 KSIs reduced to 728 KSIs). Despite the long-term trend, in 2016 there was a 40% increase in recorded KSIs, however, it should be noted that in January 2015 a new system for recording and reporting road traffic collision and casualty information was adopted and some of the uplift in the number of serious casualties is likely to be related to the categorisation built in the new system¹. As such the figures recorded for Kent in 2016 are not directly comparable against figures recorded in previous years and since 2016 there has been a year on year decrease.

Notes:

1) Since the roll out of CRASH (Collision Recording and Sharing) a number of Highway Authorities using the system (including Kent County Council) have seen an uplift in the number of serious casualties being reported. The Department for Transport (DfT) has advised that part of the increase is likely to be related to the CRASH system where previous categorisation of some slight injuries may now mean they are recorded as serious injuries.

2) Road Casualties in Kent, Annual Review 2017 (published December 2018)

Actual numbers cannot be confirmed until DfT formally close out the National Collision and Casualty data and publish accordingly which should be later in the year.

Actions	Progress
Undertake a review of the Licence to Kill (L2K) programme	The Licence to Kill (L2K) Working Group along with the Casualty Reduction Partnership Group have worked with a behaviour change expert and key partners to review and refresh the programme to bring it more in line with current behaviour change theory and delivery. The aim of the refresh was to ensure that the programme provides the best educational value and support behaviour change for students.
Delivery of a revised L2K programme to young people in Kent and Medway	The new programme called 'No Turning Back' is being piloted in 2018/19 and as such events are taking place on a smaller scale compared to previous years. The programme took place in Medway schools 11 th -14 th March followed by a theatre style event at Mote Park for Kent schools on 15 th March. Approx. 1500 pupils were expected to attend in Kent. The programme includes a pre-visit to each school taking part followed by a post-delivery survey. The KCSP allocated some of the funding provided by the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) to support delivery of the pilot programme.

Appendix: Kent Community Safety Agreement (CSA) - Action Plan & Performance Summary

Share details of road safety campaigns and events with partners

The Delivery Group is working together with partners on communications. The NPCC Roads Policing Calendar which is the basis for partnership working on casualty reduction was shared with partners.

Priority: Anti-Social Behaviour

Context

Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) continues to be identified as a priority for many of the local Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) either as a stand-alone priority or as part of a broader theme and following the annual review of the CSA for 2018/19 it remained a priority within the county agreement.

Around 1.6 million incidents of ASB were recorded by the police nationally (including the British Transport Police) in the year ending September 2018, a decrease of 11% from the previous year¹. These are incidents that may still be offences in law, such as littering or dog fouling, but are not of a level of severity that would result in the recording of a notifiable offence and therefore are not included in the main police recorded crime series.¹ In Kent and Medway ASB has experienced a decrease in the last twelve months up to the end of January 2019. There has been a 20.7% decrease from 39,355 reports in the rolling year 2017/18 to 31,204 reports for this rolling year period (February 18 to January 2019) equating to a total of 8,151 fewer ASB reports.² With the exception of 'Rubbish / discarded drugs paraphernalia' which saw an increase, ten of the twelve ASB categories have seen decreases. Volume wise the largest decrease has been in 'Drunk or rowdy behaviour' followed by 'Rowdy or nuisance gathering in public'; and 'Neighbour disputes'.²

Whilst recorded incidents of ASB has decreased, there has been a rise in public order offences. According to the Office for National Statistics (ONS) a large part of the increase in public order offences is likely to reflect improvements and changes to recording practices, in particular it is thought that some incidents may have previously been recorded as ASB may now be recorded as public order offences¹. This accords with the consistent drop in the number of recorded ASB offences since figures began in 2008. It should be noted that the ASB incident figures relate to 'calls' whilst public order offences are 'recorded crime reports' and are therefore fundamentally different. In the year ending September 2018, nationally there was a 24% increase in police recorded public order offences (to 427,134) of which 'Public fear, alarm, and distress' accounted for approximately 75% (321,041 offences).¹ In Kent and Medway the Police recorded 21,116 public order offences during 2018 (Jan-Dec) whilst there were 12,509 incidents during the same period in 2017 equating to 8,607 more recorded incidents. Whilst noting the above point about ASB figures, it is possible that genuine increases in public disorder may have contributed to this rise¹.

In 2014, the Government introduced simpler, more effective powers for agencies to tackle ASB as part of the Anti-Social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014. Following the introduction of the legislation partners worked together to share good practice including the provision of training in relation to the use of the new tools and powers such as Community Protection Notices (CPN's) (see below). In December 2017 the Government released updated statutory guidance in relation to the legislation providing greater clarity for agencies around the use of the powers which partners are currently reviewing to assess the impact.

In previous years the KCSP has supported delivery of ASB activities through the development of the ASB case management system known as Themis; facilitating workshops/discussions to implement new ASB legislation introduced in the Crime and Policing Act 2014; provision of guidance and training to embed the use of the tools and powers; and sharing of good practice. Whilst ASB continues to be identified as an issue across the county and therefore remains a priority

Appendix: Kent Community Safety Agreement (CSA) - Action Plan & Performance Summary

within the Kent Community Safety Agreement, all of the operational activity is undertaken at a district / borough level by community safety partners. Although strategically the opportunities for county partners to significantly contribute to this priority are limited at this time, the KCSP remains committed to support local partners where possible and contributes significantly through the resources it contributes at a local level.

The following actions and progress updates highlight just some of the key areas that partners are working together on to help tackle the issues of ASB.

Notes:

- 1) Office of National Statistics. *Crime in England and Wales: year ending September 2018 (January 2019)*;
- 2) Chief Constable's Report to the Kent Police and Crime Commissioner's Performance and Delivery Board (March 2019)

Actions	Progress
Sharing of best practice, with partners across Kent and Medway	The Kent Community Safety Team (KCST) has produced four community safety newsletters in April, July, October and December 2018 to share information with partners as well as highlighting effective practice, good news stories and promoting events and campaigns. A schedule has been set for 2019 for the publication of further newsletters.
Monitor use of ASB tools and powers and where appropriate provide support and guidance.	Beginning in March / April 2019 the KCST will begin coordinating a review of the use of tools and powers across the county working alongside district partners to help identify good practice and opportunities to share learning.
Regular multi-agency operations to address night time economy (NTE) anti-social behaviour and support licensing objectives.	As part of the KCST, Kent Police are coordinating regular partnership activity with district partners to deploy staff in support of local NTE issues. These multi-agency operations have been delivered throughout 2018/19. Whilst the focus remains on NTE anti-social behavior and violence, the operations also seek to highlight and identify vulnerability in terms of Human Trafficking, Modern Slavery and CSE.

Priority: Substance Misuse

Context

According to guidance from Public Health England, estimates show that the social and economic costs to the UK of alcohol related harm amount to £21.5 billion pounds a year, while harm from illicit drug use costs £10.7 billion pounds a year. These include costs associated with deaths, NHS, crime, policing and in the case of alcohol, lost productivity.¹

There are around 130,000 severely dependent drinkers in Kent and an additional 23,000 in Medway. It is estimated that a quarter of people drink at levels above those recommended and 70,000 adults in Kent are drinking at higher risk levels (double the recommended safe levels or above). In 2017/18 the Kent rate of hospital admissions for alcohol related conditions (not including Medway) was 1,226 per 100,000 for women and 2,540 per 100,000 for men². Although prevalence of high-risk drinking is consistent across Kent and Medway, the harms are generally more marked in disadvantaged communities. An estimated 11% of the Kent and Medway population have mild dependency to alcohol, this group of people will find it hard to cut down consumption without help and support.² It is not only the person who consumes the alcohol that is impacted by alcohol related harm, approximately 23% of the individuals entering treatment for alcohol misuse live with Children.² In 2017/18 there were over 5,000 hospital admissions (Sept '17-Aug '18) as a result of

Appendix: Kent Community Safety Agreement (CSA) - Action Plan & Performance Summary

mental and behavioral disorders due to psychoactive substance use* [*relates to drug use in general*].

People with mental health issues, who are not accessing care, are known to self-medicate with alcohol. Co-occurring conditions (Dual Diagnosis) refers to the co-existence of mental health and substance misuse problems. Problematic substance use is one of the most common co-morbid conditions among people with a major mental illness, with prevalence of mental health of around 75% in users of drug services and 85% among users of alcohol services.² In Kent the Treatment Substance Misuse Suicidality Audit in 2018 found that 15 to 25% of clients had suicide intent and 41% reported a mental health diagnosis.²

In 2017/18 there were approximately 4,900 individuals accessing structured treatment from October 2017 to September 2018, with 31% receiving treatment for alcohol misuse, 44% for opiate misuse the remainder receiving treatment for other drugs or a mixture of substances. National Drug Treatment Monitoring System (NTCMS) data shows that both Kent and Medway treatment services achieve good completion of treatment rates and 37.5% of clients become abstinent in post treatment, which is above the expected range for both services.²

There are a number of challenges in tackling these problems. The substance misuse landscape has changed over the last 10 years and this means that the strategies and response to tackling substance misuse needs to adapt. Some of these issues identified in recent years are: the introduction of Novel Psycho-Active Substances, the increased misuse of synthetic and prescribed drugs, the increased vulnerability and age of existing injecting drug users and dependent alcoholics, the fragmented nature of the funding streams set to commission services and the challenges of homelessness, mental illness and cheaper and more available forms of alcohol.

The Government's Drug Strategy 2016 led Kent Drug and Alcohol Partnership to task Kent Police and Kent Public Health to develop a new combined Drug and Alcohol strategy for Kent. This was agreed after consultation in 2017. An action plan has been developed and is an ongoing working document for all partners to contribute to the strategy's aims.

The following actions and progress updates highlight just some of the key areas that partners are working together on to help tackle the issues of substance misuse. The illegal nature of many drugs and the widespread use of alcohol means actions to tackle misuse must be both practical, cost effective and related to the substance in question.

Notes:

- 1) *Public Health Guidance: Alcohol and drug prevention, treatment and recovery: why invest? (published February 2018)*
- 2) *Report to the Kent and Medway Joint Health and Wellbeing Board (19th March 2019) – Reducing Alcohol Consumption Deep Dive.*

Actions	Progress
Engagement with local community safety partnerships to support the Kent Drug and Alcohol Strategy.	KCC Public Health has attended a number of Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) and other multi-agency groups to set out the ambitions from the Action Plan and have recruited leads against the five themes who will be taking forward the work programmes.
Highlight issues and share effective practice with partners in relation to licensed drinking establishments through the Kent & Medway Strategic Licensing Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Kent & Medway Strategic Licensing Steering Group, chaired by Kent Police staff from the KCST, works with district partners to discuss issues, share actions and highlight learning from across the county. • Effective practice has also been shared through the 'vulnerability awareness training' that has been ongoing throughout 2018 with the support of all local authorities. The training is aimed at night time economy (NTE) workers including Security Industry Authority (SIA) staff, premises holders etc.

Appendix: Kent Community Safety Agreement (CSA) - Action Plan & Performance Summary

<p>Provide frontline staff with the understanding and tools to support those in need; and increase awareness of services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KCC has commissioned the One You Lifestyle Service (Kent Community Health Trust) to deliver Alcohol Identification Brief Advice (IBA) alongside hospitals and primary care. IBA is used to bring about population and individual awareness of alcohol consumption harms; it is a quick, effective, cost effective and evidenced based intervention. • KCC Public Health revamped and relaunched the 'Know Your Score' campaign on KCC website an online IBA resource
<p>Support the delivery of the Community Alcohol Partnerships (CAP) in Kent</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Alcohol Partnerships (CAP) are local voluntary schemes that aim to change attitudes to drinking by informing, and advising young people on sensible drinking, supporting retailers to prevent sales of alcohol to underage drinkers, promoting responsible socialising and empowering local communities to tackle alcohol-related issues. The CAPS are supported by a coordinator from Trading Standards and a range of partners. There are currently six active CAPs across the county with two new areas coming on line and an additional area which is in the planning stage. • Work which is informing this agenda includes surveys in schools, Challenge 25 test purchases and working with partners to address local issues. The project is active in identifying other partners who can add to the delivery of the objectives with different service delivery models (products in schools, speakers in assemblies etc).
<p>Partners to work with Kent Police in addressing County Lines and drug dealing in Kent</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Op Sceptre is a national knife crime scheme. The most recent operation held was between 11th- 17th March 2019. This is a bespoke operation with partners to educate and prevent knife crime. Districts such as Canterbury, Dartford and Tunbridge Wells saw proactive weapon sweeps and community engagement events at key locations such as train stations, shopping centres and high streets in partnership with local councils and the British Transport Police. Kent Police recovered 26 weapons, stopped 150 people, searched 83, served 10 search warrants and arrested 62 people. • Partnerships & Communities, Kent Police are conducting a review of Knife Crime schools products with a view to seeking delivery of one product that can be delivered within the assembly timetable instead of fixed Op Sceptre week of action. • Gang assessment and the Prevent, Pursue and Protect strands of the 4P plan process is now embedded within Kent Police and actions shared with relevant partners. A County Line 4P plan is currently in development. Kent Police will quality assure the 4P plans and ensure that all relevant agencies are engaged with and the plans are current, achievable and relevant. <u>The Kent and Medway Gangs Strategy</u> is governed through the Threats Risks and Vulnerability Group, this includes partnership profiling of gangs and county lines.

Priority: Serious and Organised Crime

Context

Following the launch of the Government's 'Serious and Organised Crime Strategy' in 2013, the Local Government Association (LGA) paper on 'Tackling Serious and Organised Crime' and the introduction of a number of pieces of legislation including the '*Serious Crime Act 2015*' and '*Modern Slavery Act 2015*' partners have been provided with a variety of new tools, powers and duties to be

Appendix: Kent Community Safety Agreement (CSA) - Action Plan & Performance Summary

included as part of their work. In particular the LGA made reference to community safety partnerships (CSPs) and the role they could play with regards to the strategic coordination of this activity. More recently in the refreshed National Crime Agency (NCA) Annual Plan 2017/18, the following six national priorities were identified as priorities for response: firearms; organised immigration crime; child sexual exploitation and abuse; cyber crime; high end money laundering; and modern slavery and human trafficking¹. In March 2017 the Home Secretary authorised a review of the Home Office strategy and Kent Police and KCC Trading Standards were invited to participate in the review. The new 'Serious and Organised Crime Strategy' was published in November 2018 with four overarching aims to disrupt criminal networks, build resilience (*in vulnerable people, communities, businesses, systems*), stop the problem at source and establish a single, whole system approach

As a result of many of the above changes, the scope of community safety has expanded in recent years beyond the traditional remit of 'crime and ASB' to incorporate issues such as human trafficking, gangs, organised crime groups (OCGs) etc. In response to these changes many local CSPs added Serious and Organised Crime (SOC) either as a stand-alone priority or included elements within their plans. This is reflected within the CSA which identified SOC as a new priority three years ago.

In order to fully understand the extent of serious and organised crime in Kent, the Police worked with partners in 2016 to develop SOC profiles which sought to highlight relevant issues across the county. Since then SOC profiles been refreshed and developed over the years to ensure the information provided remains relevant and currently one comprehensive profile is produced for the county, although specific issues relevant to particular districts are highlighted within the document. This information is shared with community safety partners to inform both the annual strategic assessment process and ongoing partnership working.

Whilst violent crime is not a proxy indicator for this priority it is worth noting the changes that have taken place with regards recording of incidents in relation to violence over recent years mainly due to the improvements in recording practice (crime data integrity). As mentioned in the introduction there has been a 25% increase in recorded incidents of violent crime, with each of the three categories within violent crime experiencing increases including violence against the person. In Kent and Medway there were 79,315 offences recorded with violence against the person for the rolling year to the end of January 2019 an increase of 16,337 offences (up 25.9%) compared with 62,978 offences for the previous year. This is in line with national figures where all 43 forces have seen increases in violence against the person.²

According to the Office of National Statistics (Sept '18), over the last year police figures indicate rises in some higher-harm violent offences involving the use of weapons. Recorded offences involving knives or sharp instruments went up by 8% to 39,818 (excluding data from Greater Manchester Police).³ However, there was a decrease seen in offences involving firearms, which fell by 4% (to 6,424 offences). These differences are thought to reflect genuine changes.³ Excluding data from Manchester, offences involving a knife or a sharp instrument are at the highest level recorded (39,818 offences) since comparable data began to be collected in the year ending March 2011.³ In Kent in 2017/18 (Oct-Sep) there were 873 recorded offences involving a knife or a sharp instrument compared to 717 recorded in the previous year, a 22% increase.⁴ Nationally there were 4,986 hospital admissions for assault with sharp objects (2017/18), which is a 15% increase on the previous year.⁴ However despite the increase, they are still relatively low-volume and tend to be concentrated in London and other metropolitan areas.³

Within the Eastern Region, Kent Police have the second highest number of County Lines* behind Essex, but only a small number of individuals linked to County Lines in comparison to other forces². The dynamic nature of county lines servicing a drug demand means that there is continuous

Appendix: Kent Community Safety Agreement (CSA) - Action Plan & Performance Summary

analysis, intervention and post monitoring in place. Drugs based criminality is the main crime type associated with OCGs across the county. This is a national trend and is not exclusive to Kent, other crime types typically linked to OCGs include modern slavery, organised theft etc. All identified county lines are subject to police disruption, with focus now on removing the line at source, where Kent and Met officers are joined in arresting the line organisers. Kent are fully engaged with the new County Line Co-ordination Centre and provide data to allow for mapping of county lines operating across metropolitan and county line locations.

**[‘County Lines’ is a term used when drug gangs from big cities expand their operations to smaller towns, often using violence to drive out local dealers and exploiting children and vulnerable people to sell drugs.]*

Local gang issues are easier to define and map using multi-agency information sharing. Kent currently has 35 active OCG’s.² Local gangs are mapped, scored on a harm matrix and allocated a local Lead Responsible Owner. Many local CSPs have in recent years established multi-agency groups to address OCG and gang activity within their local areas by using a range of partnership powers resulting in a number of successes which are shared to promote good practice. Disruption activity can be conducted by any agency and effective partnership working will increase the number of disruptions conducted and will also vary the type. All of this has resulted in significant harm reduction on mapped gangs and early intervention by partners on emerging issues, preventing them from developing into gangs. Significant disruption against these gangs mean that the county no longer has much of a problem from home grown gangs. This continues to be monitored to ensure any new threats are quickly identified.

Since the inclusion of SOC as a priority for CSPs much of the focus has been around raising awareness of the issues and upskilling staff to be able to identify signs and to understand how to report concerns. Over the last few years the Kent Community Safety Team (KCST) delivered a number of briefing sessions to community safety partners on subjects such as Modern Slavery and OCGs and in 2017 the annual conference focused on ‘Protecting Vulnerable People from Organised Crime. However recently there has been more of a focus around gangs and the KCSP is currently supporting delivery of gangs training to develop knowledge and skills of frontline staff (see below for more detail). At a local level many of the district/borough CSPs are also working to upskill staff and working with education partners to raise awareness with young people.

Notes:

1) NCA Annual Plan 2017/18

2) Chief Constable’s Report to the Kent Police and Crime Commissioner’s Performance and Delivery Board (March 2019)

3) Office of National Statistics. Crime in England and Wales: year ending September 2018 (January 2019);

4) Office of National Statistics. Crime in England and Wales: year ending September 2018 – PFA tables (January 2019);

Actions	Progress
Support delivery of the newly developed Kent and Medway Gangs Strategy	Since the implementation of the Kent and Medway Gang Strategy, the Home Office launched the Serious Violence Strategy, reflected by the PCC’s Serious Violence Challenge and Kent Police Serious Violence Strategy. Multi-agency gang prevention and enforcement activity compliments the Serious Violence Strategy particularly in relation to youth violence and knife crime education, diversion and enforcement activity.
Work with district colleagues to identify and commission an appropriate training package to assist local front-line professionals	The KCSP allocated some of the funding provided by the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) to support delivery of gangs training to frontline staff in a number of districts in 2017/18. Recipients of the training reported positive feedback and many expressed further interest in receiving more training. Delivery of the programme was extended in 2018/19 and is being provided to those districts that did not receive the

Appendix: Kent Community Safety Agreement (CSA) - Action Plan & Performance Summary

to develop their knowledge and skills	training previously. In addition, work is being undertaken to scope out a remit for providers to develop an educational package for delivery into schools.
Work with partners to bid for funding from the Government's 'Trusted Relationship Fund' to support delivery of intervention work with young people at risk of exploitation through gangs / county lines.	KCC led on a joint application to the Home Office for funding from 'The Trusted Relationships Fund' to deliver a pan-Kent project on gangs / county lines / youth intervention. The KCST coordinated input to the bid in partnership with the Police, District/Borough Councils and KCC Early Help. Although the proposal was shortlisted alongside approx. 20 other projects nationally it was not successful in securing funding. However the ideas and concepts developed within the Trusted Relationships Fund bid have subsequently been adapted and utilised to secure £1.3m for Kent from the Government's Supporting Families Against Youth Crime Fund. The funding will be used to provide support for vulnerable people across the county through peer mentoring and community support workers, linking up services for those who may otherwise become involved in knife crime and gang violence. The Police will also receive more resources to better use intelligence to counter county lines drug trafficking and exploitation and will enable closer working with colleagues from the metropolitan areas.
Identify, disrupt and dismantle mapped Organised Crime Groups (OCGs) and reduce the harm caused to individuals and communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are currently 35 scored OCGs in Kent of which 24 are managed at a divisional Level and dealt with through the local district Serious and Organised Crime (SOC panels) supported by a range of partners. • Divisional OCG coordinators are fully embedded and SOC Panels are now operating in all Districts to oversee activity.
Work with partners to establish links within partner organisations to raise the profile of Serious and Organised Crime (SOC), the impact of OCGs and facilitate support for SOC Partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A senior strategic SOC group (director level) has been established, with the last meeting held in December. • A Multi-Agency Serious Organised Crime training event was held in Dartford on 4th December • Support for the Doorstep Crime initiative led by Trading Standards has been provided and training given to Kent Fire and Rescue (KFRS) and Medway CSP. • As mentioned above engagement concerning OCG management at a District level continues

Priority: Safeguarding Vulnerable People

Context

Many of the pieces of legislation introduced by the Government in recent years including the *Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015* and those already mentioned in the above SOC priority, are not just about tackling crime they also have strong links to safeguarding either for individuals or for communities as a whole. As such following the annual review of the CSA three-years ago (2016/17) it was agreed that Safeguarding should also be included as a new priority to incorporate issues such as child sexual exploitation (CSE), scams, online safety etc. This has since been expanded to Safeguarding Vulnerable People which more closely reflects the outcome of the strategic assessments undertaken by the local community safety partnerships (CSPs) with many choosing safeguarding and/or vulnerability either as a stand-alone priority or selecting elements for inclusion within their plans. Whilst preventing violent extremism (PREVENT) was previously included within this priority in the review undertaken for 2018/19 it was identified as a priority within

Appendix: Kent Community Safety Agreement (CSA) - Action Plan & Performance Summary

its own right (see next section).

Whilst CSPs have a role to play within this priority there are a number of multi-agency groups including the Kent Safeguarding Children Board (KSCB), Kent and Medway Safeguarding Adults Board (KMSAB) etc. which take the lead on a number of these issues. In particular the Multi-Agency Sexual Exploitation (MASE) group and the Risks Threats and Vulnerabilities Group (RTVG) which are subgroups of the Safeguarding Boards have a particular remit with regards CSE, missing children, online safety, gangs, modern slavery and human trafficking. As such, members of the Kent Community Safety Partnership (KCSP) link into these boards and subgroups and are working with them to support and implement actions, as well as monitor performance via their reporting processes. Information and reports produced by these groups are shared with community safety partners. Reciprocal arrangements have been established for the KCSP to report into the Safeguarding Boards or their subgroups to ensure effective links are established and maintained.

Although there is no single indicator or group of indicators that can effectively be used as a proxy measure to monitor such a broad topic as safeguarding or vulnerability, as mentioned above KCSP members are linked into MASE and the RTVG and these groups play a key role in monitoring issues such as child sexual exploitation, missing children episodes etc. As appropriate other data sources may also be looked at such as scam victims and since 2014 the Kent Community Wardens have visited more than 2,000 of the 2,500 Kent victims of scams notified by the National Scams Team¹, although nationally it is estimated that only about 5% of these crimes are reported.

A recent piece of work undertaken by KCC's Select Committee on Loneliness and Social Isolation has identified an estimated 29,500 in Kent aged 65 and over who are more likely than average to exhibit characteristics associated with social isolation¹. This represents 9.5% of the Kent's residents aged 65 and over and is in line with Age UK's estimate that 10% of those aged 65 and over are lonely all or most of the time¹. The report from the Select Committee is still in the draft stage but the findings and recommendations are currently being discussed and once finalised the KCSP will consider opportunities to support related activity going forwards.

The following actions and progress updates highlight just some of the areas that partners are working together on to support Safeguarding Vulnerable People.

Notes:

1) *DRAFT KCC Loneliness and Social Isolation Select Committee Report (March 2019)*

Actions	Progress
Provide train the trainer cyber-crime and online safety sessions during 2018/19 to partners from across the County	The KCST has worked with the Cyber Protect & Prevent Officer from the Kent & Essex Serious Crime Directorate to deliver train the trainer and awareness sessions. A Cybercrime Awareness Session took place on the 28 th November and over 60 people attended from partner organisations who heard from the Cybercrime Protect Officer as well as an input from the POLIT and Fraud Team. Four Cybercrime Awareness Train the Trainer Sessions have been taking place over two days on 4 th March and 25 th March 2019, which will enable the attendees to deliver the training more widely to colleagues, partners and communities.
Share and highlight suicide prevention campaigns (such as 'Release the Pressure') and training for partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KCC's Public Health team is leading the delivery of suicide prevention interventions across the county. • Updates on the work are provided to KCSP members and the issue of suicide prevention was considered at the partnership meeting in October 2018. • Information regarding campaigns and training is shared with community safety partners with the project lead attending the KCSP conference as

Appendix: Kent Community Safety Agreement (CSA) - Action Plan & Performance Summary

	<p>part of the marketplace to promote the work of the project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There has been additional investment into the Release the Pressure social marketing campaign in December 18 and January 19 resulting in thousands of web visits and helpline calls. Over 1000 people have attended free 3hr suicide prevention training during 2018/19. • Additional developments have included 27 community projects being funded as part of an Innovation Fund; and a research project (in partnership with the Coroner's Office) to review the factors leading up to deaths by suicide.
Work in partnership with the Safeguarding Boards to raise awareness and link into local and national campaigns.	The latest Safeguarding Adults Awareness Week (SAAW) took place on the week commencing 8 th October 2018. The KCST worked with the Kent and Medway Adult Safeguarding Board and wider partners to support delivery of a wide variety of activities / events / training across the county.
Support vulnerable people targeted by scammers to minimise the impact and reduce future risk.	<p>The KCSP allocated funding provided by the Police and Crime Commissioner to fully or partially fund the following projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of a professional, short, dramatic and hard-hitting video that highlights the significant detriment caused to vulnerable adults from financial abuse in particular doorstep crime. The project has undergone a commissioning process and the film is in the final stages of development. • Purchase of 44 True Call Devices in 2018/19 for installation in the homes of vulnerable scam victims, adding to the 33 purchased in 2017/18. True Call devices stop 99% of nuisance calls ensuring that this vulnerable group are being protected against serious and organised criminals.
Develop an understanding of the impact of social isolation and loneliness and raise awareness with partner agencies.	A KCC Select Committee on Loneliness and Social Isolation has worked with a range of people to gather evidence and information to gain a better understanding of the issues. The review is complete and a number of recommendations have been identified, the review is currently being presented and discussed with relevant committees before it is finalised and the recommendations are shared with staff / partners.
Develop an understanding of models and methods of working with vulnerable entrenched rough sleepers that best protects them and reduces risk	The county council has recently recommissioned its support services for vulnerable homeless people using four-year framework contracts. The new service "Kent Homelessness Connect" will be led by two Prime Contractors, Porchlight and Look Ahead Care and Support. The contracts provide opportunities to explore new models of working including trauma informed care, psychologically informed environments and Housing First. The service was commissioned on 1 October 2018 and is currently in mobilisation phase. It is expected that new models will emerge and be tested from 2019/20.

Priority: Preventing Extremism and Hate

Context

During the annual review of the CSA for 2018/19 'Preventing Extremism and Hate' was identified as a new priority. In the year of that review there were five high-profile terror attacks in the UK (*Westminster, Manchester Arena, London Bridge, Finsbury Park & Parsons Green*) during which time the threat level was raised from severe to critical twice. Since then there have been a number

Appendix: Kent Community Safety Agreement (CSA) - Action Plan & Performance Summary

of attacks across Europe and further afield as well as other thwarted attacks. In previous versions of the CSA issues such as extremism, counter-terrorism and hate crime had been included within other CSA priorities such as 'Safeguarding Vulnerable People', however it became evident that these topics were becoming more of a focus for local partnerships and as such rose up the priority listings, warranting becoming a priority in its own right. 'Preventing Extremism and Hate' was included in the refreshed document which took effect from April 2018.

The UK has had a counter-terrorism strategy (known as CONTEST) for many years which is refreshed as needed, with the latest version being published in June 2018. PREVENT forms part of the CONTEST strategy and aims to safeguard people from becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism and addresses all forms of terrorism, including when it is inspired by Islamist or right-wing ideologies. In September 2015 the Joint Kent Chiefs agreed to the establishment of the Prevent Duty Delivery Board (PDDDB) as the strategic body overseeing the delivery of the Prevent Duty across Kent, chaired by a Corporate Director from KCC. Part of the remit of the PDDDB is to ensure information is shared as appropriate with partners this includes relevant elements of the Counter-Terrorism Local Profile (CTLP) which sets out the risks and threats in Kent, one of which relates to the vulnerability of Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASC) as identified in the Parsons Green report.

The Channel Programme is part of PREVENT and is a multi-agency approach to providing support for individuals vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism, including people holding and expressing extremist views. It is not a criminal sanction but can offer a tailored package of support including theological or ideological mentoring. The Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 placed the Channel programme on a statutory footing and created a duty on each local authority in England and Wales to ensure that there is a panel in place for its area. Statutory guidance for Channel panels was published in March 2015. Following that, in 2016 Kent became one of nine national local authorities taking part in a twelve-month pilot project known as Dovetail, this involved transferring administration and case management of the Channel process from the police to the Local Authority. The channel panel in Kent is now chaired by the KCC Prevent and Channel Strategic Manager. Due to the success of the pilot Kent continues to use Dovetail which is also being rolled out to other authorities across the country.

According to Home Office National Statistics for Prevent in 2017/18 there were 7,318 referrals into the Prevent programme nationally compared to 6,093 in 2016/17 an increase of 20% (up 1,225).¹ Of those referred in 2017/18 no further action was taken in 3,096 cases, 2,902 were referred to other services and 1,314 were discussed at a Channel Panel with 394 receiving support from Channel. In the South East there were 765 referrals, of which 64 individuals received support from Channel (2017/18).² The majority of individuals receiving Channel support are male and based on national figures two thirds of all individuals are aged 20 or below¹. Whilst 44% of Prevent referrals relate to a concern about Islamist Extremism and only 18% relate to Right Wing Extremism of those actually receiving Channel support this is fairly evenly split between the two types of extremism (45% and 44% respectively) the remainder of individuals relate to other extremism or mixed ideologies.²

Following the identification of the new priority within the CSA, the KCSP recognised a need to raise awareness of the issue across Kent and Medway and to cascade information and learning. Working with the KCC Prevent Team a conference was delivered on the topic of 'Preventing Extremism and Hate' in November 2018 with over 200 staff, partners and volunteers in attendance. Part of the aim of the event was also to address the issues of intolerance and hate, (which tend to be affected by events such as terrorist attacks leading to spikes in hate crimes and community tensions), and also to consider opportunities to enhance community cohesion.

Appendix: Kent Community Safety Agreement (CSA) - Action Plan & Performance Summary

The definition of a hate incident is an incident, which is perceived by the victim or any other person as being motivated by a hostility or prejudice based on a person's race, religion, sexual orientation or disability (physical or mental impairment) or perceived race, religion, sexual orientation or disability or motivated by a hostility or prejudice against a person who is transgender or perceived to be transgender. A hate crime is a hate incident (as defined above) which constitutes/includes a criminal offence."

In the rolling year to December 2018 there were over 5,000 hate crime incidents in Kent and Medway (including recorded offences and secondary incidents) compared to the previous year this was an increase of 44% (up 1,540 offences). The vast majority of reported incidents were race related followed by sexual orientation and disability. Whilst there has been an increase across the county this is not just a local issue but is reflected at a national level. For reasons explained earlier in this document, Crime Recording Integrity has played a very significant part in the increases in hate crime recording as well as a significant change in public expectation and awareness.

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) reported a 17% increase in recorded offences between 2016/17 and 2017/18 (up from 80,393 to 94,098)³. This continues the upward trend in recent years with the number of hate crimes recorded by the police having more than doubled since 2012/13 (from 42,255 to 94,098 offences; an increase of 123%)³. This increase is thought to be largely driven by improvements in police recording, although there has been spikes in hate crime following certain events such as the EU Referendum and the terrorist attacks in 2017.³

Breaking down the headline number of hate crime offences nationally in 2017/18 by the five centrally monitored strands showed there were: 71,251 (76%) race hate crimes; 11,638 (12%) sexual orientation hate crimes; 8,336 (9%) religious hate crimes; 7,226 (8%) disability hate crimes; and 1,651 (2%) transgender hate crimes³. *(Please note: it is possible for a hate crime offence to have more than one motivating factor which is why the above numbers sum to more than 94,098 and the proportions to more than 100 per cent.)*³

Whilst CSPs have a role to play within this priority the Prevent Duty Delivery Board and Hate Crime Forum take the lead on a number of the issues. As such, members of the Kent Community Safety Partnership (KCSP) link into these boards and groups and are working with them to support and implement actions, as well as monitoring performance via their reporting processes.

Notes:

1) Home Office Statistical Bulletin – Individuals referred to and supported through the Prevent programme, April 2017 to March 2018 (published 13/12/18);

2) Home Office Statistics – Annex A: Prevent Statistics (published 13/12/18)

3) Home Office Statistical Bulletin – Hate Crime, England and Wales 2017/18 (published 16/10/18)

Actions	Progress
Develop and deliver a Conference on behalf of Kent and Medway partners on the theme of Preventing Extremism and Hate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conference on 'Preventing Extremism and Hate' took place on 27th November 2018 at Detling with approx. 225 people in attendance. The key themes for the day were around tackling extremism and building community cohesion. Funding was provided by the Police and Crime Commissioner from the grant provided to the KCSP. • Gauging the level of awareness and understanding was undertaken during the day through a series of interactive questions, in addition attendees were invited to contribute to the gap analysis to help inform future work. A learning pack is currently being developed by the Conference Working Group for dissemination to the attendees and more widely to share the learning.

Appendix: Kent Community Safety Agreement (CSA) - Action Plan & Performance Summary

<p>Work in partnership to share information and embed the Channel Referral process to help Prevent violent extremism.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information about the Channel referral process was included at the above Conference and the dissemination of the learning pack to attendees and beyond will enable details to be more widely shared. • Briefings and dissemination regarding the latest events are shared with partners on a regular basis. • PREVENT is a standing agenda item for many local CSPs and engagement is being developed with other groups such as Kent Police Hate Crime Forum.
<p>Work with the Prevent Duty Delivery Board (PDDDB) to understand and implement relevant changes identified in the CONTEST Strategy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular updates on the work of the PDDDB are shared with the KCSP as a standing agenda item and any issues requiring the focus of community safety partners are raised with the members • The KCC Prevent and Channel Strategic Manager chairs a quarterly sub group of the PDDDB for Community Safety Managers to disseminate and discuss key messages and feedback to the PDDDB. • Partners are also invited to contribute to the annual refresh of the Counter-terrorism local profile (CTLP).
<p>Work in partnership to share information to help understand and address Hate Crimes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Hate Crime Forum chaired by Kent Police works with partners to monitor and address hate crime in the County. Regular updates on issues, activity and events are circulated to partners and data and information on hate crime is shared with district colleagues via the Safer Communities Portal. • Hate Crime Awareness Week in October saw media campaign and various events across the County.