

Kent Community Safety Agreement



DRAFT
April 2019

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 - Appendix C - refreshed horizon scanning - Appendix D - minor change acknowledging the latest review of the Police & Crime Plan

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Foreword

As Chair of the Kent Community Safety Partnership (KCSP) I am pleased to present the new Kent Community Safety Agreement (CSA) which took effect from 1st April 2017.

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 and their families, tackling issues of substance misuse, improving road safety, enhancing quality of life and developing community resilience.

This agreement replaces the 2014-17 CSA which included an action plan to help tackle the key priorities for the County and I am pleased to say much progress has been made by partners over the last three years, including the joint commissioning of domestic abuse services across Kent which came into effect on 1st April 2017. The development of this new agreement and a refresh of the action plan will help to support and focus partner activities in addressing the key community safety issues identified in the latest review.

Since the last agreement there have been many changes in the world of community safety, however the challenging economic landscape remains an ongoing concern and all agencies and services are continuing to look at the opportunities this presents in applying new methods of service delivery and resourcing. In response to some of these challenges the KCSP supported the establishment of a joint Kent Community Safety Team (KCST), bringing together staff from Kent Police, Kent Fire and Rescue Service and Kent County Council to help promote closer and more joint working at a strategic level.

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 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 for their continued support.

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 and replaces the previous agreement (2014-17) which expired on 31st March 2017. 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 2).
- 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.

3. Changes to the Community Safety Landscape

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

Changes to Legislation

- 3.1. Domestic Homicide Reviews: The requirement for Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) to conduct Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHR) came into effect on 13th April 2011 and in Kent and Medway it was agreed that these would be commissioned by the Kent Community Safety Partnership utilising pooled funding on behalf of the local CSPs including Medway. The process is managed, coordinated and administered by the Kent Community Safety Team (KCST). The DHR process has been developed and enhanced since its introduction and continues to involve input from a wide variety of partners from across the county and beyond. Updated statutory guidance from the Home Office released in December 2016 strengthened the role of the CSP in the DHR process and brought in additional requirements in order to meet the required standard.
- 3.2. Anti-Social Behaviour: The 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. Legislation included the Care Act 2014, Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015, Serious Crime Act 2015, Modern Slavery Act 2015 and Psychoactive Substances Act 2016. These pieces of legislation introduced a range of new duties including new reporting and referral mechanisms, staff awareness requirements and impacts on contract management 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'. This continues to be an evolving area of work.

- 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 and 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; prohibition of perpetrators from cross-examining their victims in person in the family courts, etc. This is an evolving piece of draft legislation but Community Safety partners welcome the potential changes that new legislation could bring.

Partnership Changes and Challenges

The following are still in progress but provide an outline of some of the changes and challenges which will impact the community safety landscape in the coming months and years. Further updates will be available in future versions of this document:

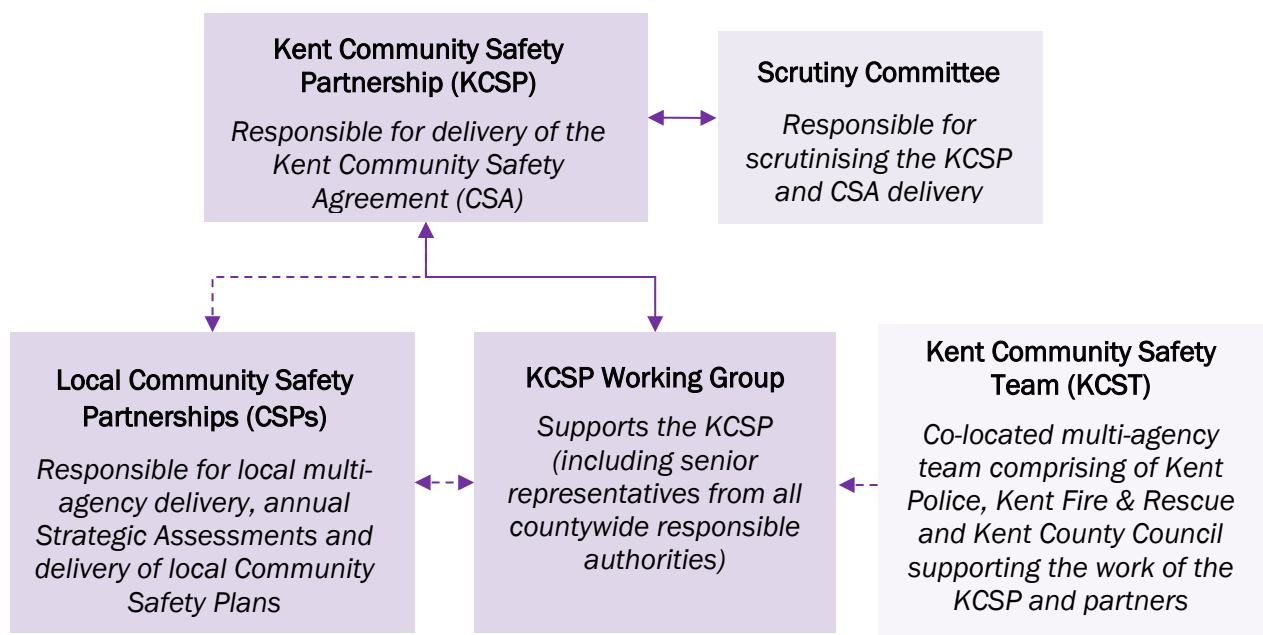
- 3.6 Violence Reduction Challenge (VRC): In response to the Government's national Serious Violence Strategy, the Kent Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) launched a year-long study in 2018 into the challenges around reducing violence. The PCC has been working with victims, residents, charities, statutory bodies and others to learn about people's experiences of violent crime, its causes and how it can be tackled. Partner agencies have been challenged to look at opportunities to address this issue and a report will be released by the PCC in spring/summer 2019. In addition, funding provided by the PCC to Community Safety Partnerships in Kent and Medway for 2019/20 will have a particular focus around tackling violence
- 3.7 Future Arrangements for Community Rehabilitation Companies (CRCs): The Ministry of Justice is working on the design of future arrangements for Community Rehabilitation Companies (CRC) in consultation with key stakeholders, including Police & Crime Commissioners (PCCs). The procurement process for new contracts is due to commence in spring 2019.
- 3.8 Transformation of Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs): There are currently eight CCGs within the Kent and Medway area. A Sustainability & Transformation Partnership is in place across health and social care for Kent and Medway and is currently leading on some elements of Strategic Commissioning. Further transformation of the commissioning landscape will take place during 2019/20.

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, Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs), Kent Fire & Rescue Service and Kent, Surrey and Sussex Community Rehabilitation Company

- 4.2. The KCSP is supported by a Working Group consisting of senior representatives from all the countywide statutory partners. In addition, the multi-agency Kent Community Safety Team (KCST) which is formed of staff from Police, Fire & Rescue and KCC helps support the work of both county and district partners.
- 4.3. The statutory partners aim to effectively and efficiently deliver the priorities outlined in this agreement and to comply with statutory responsibilities.
- 4.4. The 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 2018-19 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 & Organised Crime, Anti-Social Behaviour, Road Safety and Preventing Extremism & Hate. The priorities were addressed through a rolling partnership action plan which outlines the key aims of the agreement and ensures a coordinated approach by linking into existing multi-agency partnership arrangements where possible. Progress made by partners is monitored and reported to the Kent Community Safety Partnership on a regular basis by the Working Group.

Some of the progress and key achievements include:

- Preventing Extremism and Hate Conference: The Kent Community Safety Partnership (KCSP) has delivered a conference for the benefit of partners in Kent and Medway for a number of years with a different community safety focus each year. In 2018/19 a need was identified for a conference focusing on the new CSA priority of 'Preventing Extremism and Hate'. As a result a conference was delivered on 27th November 2018 with 220 staff, volunteers and community members in attendance. The event was organised by the Kent Community Safety Team, KCC Prevent Team and partners on behalf of the KCSP utilising funding from the Police and Crime Commissioner. Work is ongoing to develop an information and learning pack for wider dissemination to conference attendees and beyond.
- Kent Community Safety Team (KCST): An audit of the KCSP and KCST identified a number of areas for improvement and assessed that the prospects for improvement were very good. The improvements have now been implemented including regular reviews of the Terms of Reference for the KCSP and its subgroups, stronger outcome focus in the CSA Action Plan and a refresh of the KCST Memorandum of Understanding. As part of the continuing development of the team, a coordinator has been appointed and is currently working on a joint business plan, developing the office space to facilitate greater opportunities for joint working and branding for the KCST. Throughout 2018/19 the team has continued to support the work of all three agencies as well as the KCSP by helping to jointly deliver projects and workshops.
- Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHRs): During 2018/19 the KCSP has published one completed review following quality assurance from the Home Office, ensured that 28 recommendations from across four different DHRs have been implemented; this includes one review which has been signed off with all recommendations complete. In addition to the reviews the KCST has delivered three successful DHR Lessons Learnt Seminars to approximately 300 frontline practitioners and professionals to

share the learning from the reviews and inform future practices. The Kent Community Safety Team continues to manage the current caseload on behalf of the Community Safety Partnerships across Kent and Medway and these are at various stages of the DHR process.

- **Project Funding:** In 2018/19 the KCSP used the community safety funding provided by the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) to fund a total of eight projects focusing on a variety of topics. These included support to: refresh the Kent & Medway Domestic Abuse Services website; provide cybercrime training; develop a financial abuse video; pilot a refreshed version of the Licence to Kill road safety programme; deliver gangs training; purchase equipment to filter nuisance calls to prevent scams; support the development of a countywide education product for young people; as well as the Preventing Extremism & Hate Conference already mentioned. The achievements and outcomes of these projects are monitored by the KCSP Working Group and reported back to the PCC.
- **Information Sharing:** The Kent Community Safety Team (KCST) continues to coordinate and source data, reports and information on a variety of issues to be shared with community safety partners across the County via the Safer Communities Portal. In addition, the KCST continues to produce a community safety partnership newsletter, four of which were published in 2018/19 including input from partners across the county to help share information, examples of best practice, good news stories and upcoming events.
- **Workshops / Events:** During 2018/19, in addition to events already mentioned, the Kent Community Safety Team (KCST) organised and delivered a number of workshops to support partnership delivery including Vulnerability Training to tackle violence in the night time economy; and Community Safety Information Sessions on a variety of topics. Furthermore, Public Health secured funding for a range of projects as part of the multi-agency suicide prevention strategy including commissioning Suicide Prevention training which to date has been attended by over 1,000 people as well as additional investment for the 'Release the Pressure' social marketing campaign resulting in thousands of web visits and helpline calls.
- **Operations:** During 2018/19 the Kent Community Safety Team with Kent Police leading, has delivered numerous multi-agency operations across the county to tackle vulnerability and violence in the night time economy (NTE) with an additional focus on Human Trafficking, Modern Slavery and Child Sexual Exploitation.

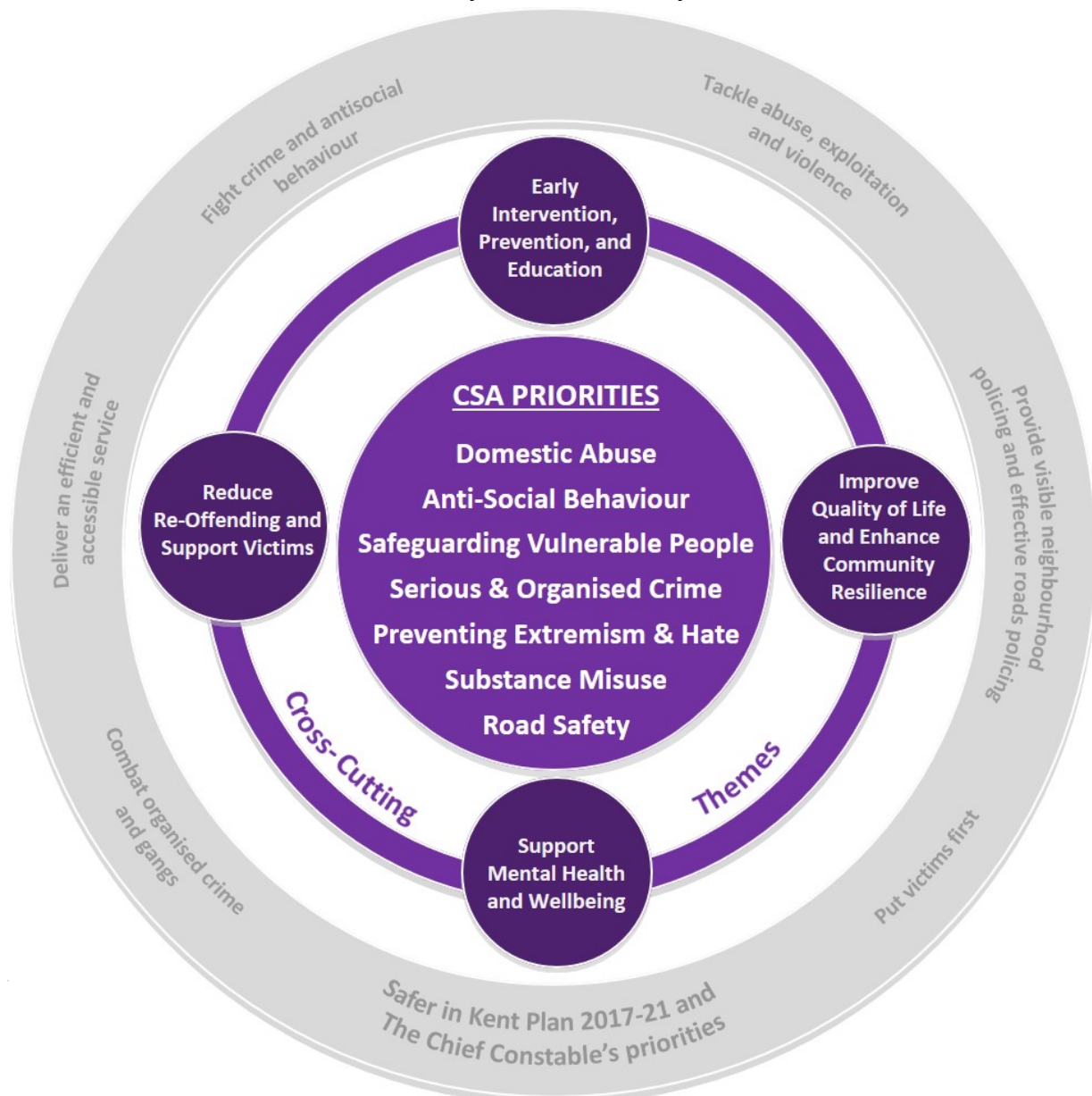
Whilst the CSA action plan sets out how partners aim to address the overarching priorities across the county, each local CSP in Kent has their own community safety plan and associated initiatives aimed at tackling the most relevant issues for their residents.

County Priorities

- 6.1. To help identify the community safety priorities for Kent as well as the local district/borough partnerships a wide variety of datasets are sourced from partner agencies and analysed to ascertain the key issues. The review of data is complemented by other sources of information such as horizon scanning (including legislative changes) and partnership plans etc. which all help to identify and formulate the priorities for the forthcoming year.
- 6.2. At a local level, the eleven Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) across Kent undertake an annual strategic assessment process to identify the priorities for their own district/borough community safety plans. The outcomes of these assessments for the new financial year are shown in the appendix and have been incorporated into the review of the priorities for the Community Safety Agreement (CSA).
- 6.3. In 2016-17 a pilot was undertaken by several of the district/borough CSPs as well as the Kent Community Safety Team (KCST) to trial the use of the MoRiLE (*Management of Risk in Law Enforcement*) scoring matrix as part of the assessment process. The matrix helped partners to rank specific issues based on threat, risk and harm and to support the selection of the priorities within the local assessments and the Community Safety Agreement. In subsequent years this has been refreshed for the County CSA. Further details are provided in the appendix.
- 6.4. In recent years the priorities and themes within the Community Safety Agreement (CSA) have developed from more crime and disorder based priorities to incorporate a wider range of issues. These include a number of safeguarding issues and new duties such as preventing violent extremism, 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' and were also reflected in the priorities identified by the local CSPs.
- 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 2018 review the profile of Road Safety had dropped at a local level but remains an issue for county partners and is being addressed by the multi-agency Road Casualty Reduction Partnership (RCRP). It was therefore agreed by partners

that it would be beneficial for road safety to remain a focus area within the CSA but to note that this priority would be led by the RCRP and report back to the KCSP as necessary.

- 6.6. In the 2019 review no major changes have been identified for the overarching priorities although some of the emerging issues such as the Violence Reduction Challenge (VRC) launched by the Kent Police and Crime Commissioner in 2018/19 and possible community safety related impacts of Brexit are worthy of note. These two areas can however be incorporated into existing priorities such as Serious and Organised Crime, Safeguarding Vulnerable People and Preventing Extremism and Hate.
- 6.7 In addition to the priorities, the CSA also includes a number of cross-cutting themes to be addressed within each priority as appropriate. Following the 2018 review, a new theme was added - 'Support Mental Health and Wellbeing', however the latest review has not identified any additional cross cutting issues. The combination of priorities and themes identified within the CSA highlights the need for community safety partners to support and safeguard the most vulnerable members of society across a variety of issues.



- 6.8 The diagram above not only includes the priorities and cross-cutting themes for the Community Safety Agreement but also shows those identified in the latest update of the Police and Crime Commissioner's Safer in Kent Plan 2017-21, reflecting the mutual need for CSPs and the PCC to have due regard for each other's priorities.
- 6.9 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 Board; Kent & Medway Safeguarding Adults Board; Risks, Threats & Vulnerabilities Group; Prevent Duty Delivery Board; Channel Panel; Hate Crime Forum; Kent & Medway Reducing Offending Board*; etc.
- 6.10 These multi-agency partnerships can be further enhanced with links to the Kent Community Safety Agreement and where necessary suitable co-operative arrangements and joint interventions can be established to deliver shared priorities or issues.

Note:

- Safeguarding Vulnerable People includes: *Child Sexual Exploitation, Scams, Cybercrime, Victims, Vulnerable People at Risk of Exploitation*
- Serious and 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 Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Executive Group
Anti-social Behaviour	Head of Public Protection and Partnership Command, Kent Police
Substance Misuse	Consultant in Public Health, Kent County Council
Serious and Organised Crime	Head of Public Protection and Partnership Command, Kent Police
Safeguarding Vulnerable People	Group Head of Public Protection, Kent County Council
Road Safety	Director Operations, Kent Fire and Rescue Service; and Head of Transportation, Kent County Council
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 (in development)
- Kent Drug and Alcohol Strategy
- 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
- Road Casualty Reduction Strategy for Kent
- Kent and Medway Safeguarding Adults Board Strategic Plan
- Kent Safeguarding Children Board – Children and Young People Strategy
- Prevent Duty Delivery Board Action Plan
- Kent County Council's Strategic Statement 2015 – 2020: Increasing Opportunities, Improving Outcomes
- 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
- Local Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs)
- Kent, Surrey and Sussex Community Rehabilitation Company (KSS CRC)
- Local District/Borough Community Safety Partnerships

Appendix A: Strategic Assessments (2019-20)

Local Community Safety Partnership (CSP) strategic assessments:

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

The following table shows the outcome of the local assessments completed in early 2019, with the key issues identified locally either as a main priority, cross-cutting theme or as part of a broader theme (*Please note at the time of writing some of the outcomes are still draft and may be subject to change before final publication*):

Priority	No. of CSPs identifying these issues
Domestic Abuse	9
Safeguarding and Vulnerability (<i>including child sexual exploitation, exploitation, vulnerable people, repeat victims</i>)	7
ASB/Environmental	7
Serious and Organised Crime (<i>including gangs, organised crime groups, county lines, modern slavery</i>)	7
Substance Misuse (<i>including drugs & alcohol, night time economy</i>)	6
Mental Health	5
Extremism & Hate (<i>including preventing violent extremism, counter-terrorism & hate crimes</i>)	5
Tackling Violence (<i>including violence reduction, youth violence, weapons</i>)	5
Crime (<i>including acquisitive, property, doorstep crime & scams</i>)	5
Strengthening Communities (<i>cohesion, resilience, reassurance</i>)	4
Reducing Offending and Reoffending	3
Road Safety	1

Other focus areas identified by districts/boroughs include: homelessness, preventing fires/arson, communication and information sharing, diversionary activities, funding, hot spot locations, town centres, etc.

Appendix B: MoRiLE Assessment (2017-18)

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

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:

Priority	Priority
Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)	Public Order
Modern Slavery	Mental Health
PREVENT	Violent Crime
Domestic Abuse	Cyber Crime
Gangs	Anti-Social Behaviour
Organised Crime Groups (OCGs)	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 (2018-19)

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:

- Brexit completion due 29 March 2019 with potential 'no deal';
- Whole council elections for most districts in May 2019.

Economic:

- Impact of Brexit on the economy;
- Public sector budget cuts;
- Commissioning of services and securing new funding sources;
- Roll out of Universal Credit;
- Increased minimum wage;
- Housing and infrastructure development.

Social / Demographic:

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

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

Technological:

- Cyber-crime and cyber-enabled crime;
- Online safety;
- Increased availability and use.

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:

- Offender Rehabilitation Act 2014;
- Counter-terrorism and Security Act 2015;
- Modern Slavery Act 2015;
- Serious Crime Act 2015;
- Psychoactive Substances Act 2016;
- Cities and Local Government Devolution Act 2016;
- Policing and Crime Act 2017;
- Homelessness Reduction Act 2017;
- General Data Protection Regulations;

Upcoming legislation includes:

- Counter-terrorism and Border Security Bill;
- Domestic Abuse Bill

Organisational:

- Public sector restructures
- New ways of working (i.e. service commissioning, multi-agency hubs, increased collaboration)
- Increased support from volunteers;
- Impact of Brexit 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 2019 version).

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.12 of the Community Safety Agreement reflect the Chief Constable's priorities detailed above.



In partnership with



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

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