

Kent Community Safety Agreement



April 2020

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Version Control

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

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Foreword

This page is currently under review with the Chair of the Kent Community Safety Partnership

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.
- 2.5. The requirement for Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) to conduct Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHR) came into effect on 13th April 2011 as a result of the Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act (2004). In Kent and Medway it was agreed that these would be commissioned by the Kent Community Safety Partnership (KCSP) utilising pooled funding on behalf of the local CSPs including Medway. The process is managed, coordinated and administered by the Kent Community Safety Team (KCST) with input from a wide variety of partners. The DHR process has been developed and enhanced since its introduction including the implementation of updated statutory guidance from the Home Office.

3. Key Changes to the Community Safety Landscape

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

Changes to Legislation

- 3.1. **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.
- 3.2. **Safeguarding:** Between 2014 and 2016 a number of pieces of legislation were introduced to provide authorities with additional tools, powers and statutory duties to tackle community safety and safeguarding issues. Including the Care Act 2014, Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 (and subsequent amendments in 2019), Serious Crime Act 2015, Modern Slavery Act 2015 and Psychoactive Substances Act 2016. These pieces of legislation introduced a range of duties including new reporting, referral and decision-making mechanisms, staff awareness requirements and impacts on contract management to be included in the everyday work of relevant organisations. More recently statutory guidance was introduced regarding inter-agency working to safeguard and promote the welfare of children in 'Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018'.
- 3.3. **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.
- 3.4. **Domestic Abuse:** On 21st January 2019 the Government published its draft Domestic Abuse Bill however due to the dissolution of Parliament in November 2019 the bill failed and has since been reintroduced as a new proposal in March 2020. Although it is not yet law the proposed changes will impact on victims and their families and the agencies that support them by improving the response to

domestic abuse. Some of the recommended changes include a statutory definition of domestic abuse; introduction of a Domestic Abuse Commissioner; a new domestic abuse protection notice and order; a new duty on local authorities in England to provide support to victims and their children in safe accommodation; etc. This is an evolving piece of draft legislation but Community Safety partners welcome the potential changes that new legislation could bring.

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

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:** In response to the Government's national Serious Violence Strategy, the Kent Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) introduced a Violence Reduction Challenge (VRC) in 2018, a year-long study into the challenges around reducing violence. The PCC worked with victims, residents, charities, statutory bodies and others to learn about people's experiences of violent crime, its causes and how it can be tackled as well as challenging Partner agencies to look at opportunities to address this issue. As a result of this work the PCC set up a Violence Reduction Fund in 2019/20 to tackle violence in the county and requested that the Crime Reduction Grant funding provided to Community Safety Partnerships in Kent and Medway by the PCC has a particular focus around tackling violence. Coupled with this, in 2019, the OPCC was successful in being awarded Home Office funding to set up a Violence Reduction Unit in Kent to deliver a range of violence reduction projects.
- 3.7 **Future Arrangements for Community Rehabilitation Companies (CRCs):** Following a public consultation, 'Strengthening Probation' July to September 2018, the Ministry of Justice set out its plans to renationalise the case management of adults under probation supervision in England and Wales. This means that the National Probation Service (NPS) will take over responsibility for all case management. A competition is in progress to appoint a Probation Delivery Partner to each region to deliver Community Payback, accredited and structured programmes. Whilst there is a reduction in the number of regions

nationally, the South East (Kent, Surrey and Sussex) will remain unchanged. Additional rehabilitative and wrap around services will be separately commissioned through a Dynamic Framework. It is planned that the new contacts will be effective from June 2021. Much of the initial preparation will take place during the coming 12 months, to enable a safe and smooth transfer of case management to the NPS. In the meantime Kent Surrey and Sussex Community Rehabilitation Company (KSS CRC) will continue to deliver the existing range of probation services and maintain its commitment to work with partners to reduce reoffending.

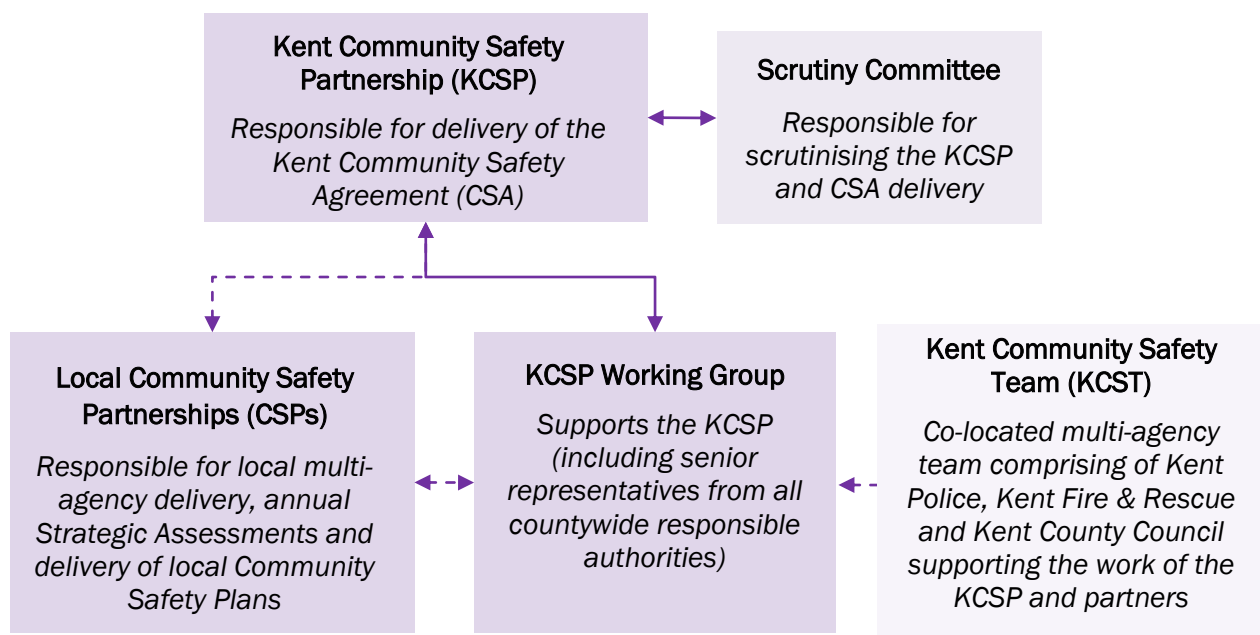
- 3.8 Transformation of Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs): The eight CCG's within the Kent and Medway footprint will amalgamate to form a single CCG with effect from 1st April 2020, they will become the NHS Kent and Medway Clinical Commissioning Group. The emergent Kent and Medway Clinical Commissioning Group will remain an active member of the Sustainability and Transformation Partnership, working with partners to deliver the Kent & Medway five year strategic plan (2019/20 – 2023/24) to meet all the commitments identified within the Long Term Plan.

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 2019-20 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: Following delivery of this conference by the Kent Community Safety Partnership in November 2018, an information and learning pack was developed for use by partners. The pack was circulated to attendees of the conference as well as the wider partnership during Hate Crime Awareness Week in October 2019 to provide colleagues with information about referrals, reporting, case studies etc. in relation to extremism, hate crimes and community cohesion.
- Kent Community Safety Team (KCST): A joint business plan is now in place for the KCST which is closely linked to the CSA action plan, work is ongoing to develop the office space to facilitate greater opportunities for joint working and the partnership Memorandum of Understanding is currently being refreshed. Throughout 2019/20 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. As part of the ongoing development of the KCST, in 2019/20 district/borough colleagues were asked for their feedback on the team – what is working well and areas for development. The responses were generally very positive, with 76% of respondents believing that the KCST delivers either ‘extremely well’ or ‘well’ against its aims and objectives. Areas highlighted as of benefit locally to districts/boroughs were in relation to the managing and coordinating of DHRs, sharing of information, being a central point of contact for community safety matters and providing learning/training opportunities. Some areas for future development were also identified including improvements to the Safer Communities Portal, more regular communications, a wider training offer and coordination / joint approach in relation to specific topics. Following the survey, work has already started on implementing some of the suggestions.
- Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHRs): During 2019/20 the KCSP has published two completed review following quality assurance from the Home Office, ensured that 28 recommendations from across six different DHRs have been implemented; this

includes three reviews which have been signed off with all recommendations complete. The Partnership is committed to ensuring that the learning from these tragic cases is shared with partners to not only help in preventing such homicides in the future, but also to help improve services for all victims of domestic abuse. As such, the KCST has delivered three successful DHR Lessons Learnt Seminars in 2019/20 to over 300 frontline practitioners and professionals to share the learning from the reviews and inform future practices. The seminars were all fully booked and there is a waiting list for future sessions, which is an indication of how useful partners find these events. 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 2019/20 the KCSP used the community safety funding provided by the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) to fund a total of nine projects focusing on a variety of topics. These included funding promotional and educational material for the Kent & Medway Domestic Services website; retail knife sales; and the Raise a Brow scam campaign (easyread leaflets). As well as funding a variety of training in relation to Modern Slavery, Problem Solving and Trauma Informed Practice. Plus purchasing Emergency Trauma Packs and partially funding the development of a Community Vulnerability WebApp. 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 2019/20 including input from partners across the county to help share information, examples of best practice, good news stories and upcoming events.
- **Workshops / Events:** During 2019/20, in addition to events already mentioned, the Kent Community Safety Team (KCST) organised and delivered a number of workshops to support partnership delivery including a Strategic Assessment Data workshop for district partners, Community Safety Information Sessions on a variety of topics and Gangs Awareness training for staff in a number of districts.
- **Operations:** During 2019/20 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.

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6. County Priorities

- 6.1. To help identify the community safety priorities for Kent as well as the local district/borough partnerships a wide variety of datasets are sourced from partner agencies and analysed to ascertain the key issues. The review of data is complemented by other sources of information such as horizon scanning (including legislative changes) and partnership plans etc. which all help to identify and formulate the priorities for the forthcoming year.
- 6.2. At a local level, the eleven Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) across Kent undertake an annual strategic assessment process to identify the priorities for their own district/borough community safety plans. The outcomes of these assessments for the new financial year are shown in the appendix and have been incorporated into the review of the priorities for the 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 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 were identified for the overarching priorities although the Violence Reduction Challenge (VRC) launched by the Kent Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) and the possible community safety related impacts of Brexit were noted. It was agreed however that these two elements could be incorporated into existing priorities such as Serious and Organised Crime, Safeguarding Vulnerable People and Preventing Extremism and Hate.
- 6.7. Since the last review serious violence has remained a focus for both Government and local partners with the PCC successfully securing funding for a Violence Reduction Unit in Kent and the Government planning to introduce new duties for individual agencies and CSPs to tackle violence. As such it is recommended that the priority of 'Serious and Organised Crime' be renamed from April 2020 to 'Serious Violence and Organised Crime' to appropriately reflect this area of work.
- 6.8. 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 reviews have 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.
- 6.9. The diagram over the page 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 (updated in Spring 2020), reflecting the mutual need for CSPs and the PCC to have due regard for each other's priorities.
- 6.10. Several of the identified priorities already have existing multi-agency partnership arrangements in place that are ensuring a coordinated approach across organisations at a strategic level. Including groups such as the *Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Executive Group; Domestic Homicide Review Steering Group; Road Casualty Reduction Partnership; Kent Safeguarding Children Multi-Agency Partnership; Kent & Medway Safeguarding Adults Board; Kent & Medway Joint Exploitation Group; Prevent Duty Delivery Board; Channel Panel; Hate Crime Forum; Kent & Medway Reducing Offending Board; etc.*
- 6.11. 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.

Kent Community Safety Agreement Priorities and Cross-Cutting Themes:



Kent CSA priorities & themes (purple)

Chief Constable's priorities from the Safer in Kent Plan (grey)

Note:

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

7. Leads

Lead officers for each of the priorities have been identified below and have the responsibility for developing, with partners, the action plans to address the countywide priorities. The leads will also act as a champion for the designated priority and provide regular progress updates for the Kent Community Safety Partnership (KCSP) and Scrutiny Committee as required.

Priority	Lead
Domestic Abuse	Chair of Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Executive Group
Anti-social Behaviour	Head of Protecting Vulnerable People Command, Kent Police
Substance Misuse	Consultant in Public Health, Kent County Council
Serious and Organised Crime	Head of Serious Crime 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
- Kent Drug and Alcohol Strategy
- Kent County Council's 5 Year Plan
- Kent Fire and Rescue Service Corporate and Customer Plan
- Kent Criminal Justice Board Strategic Plan
- Kent and Medway Strategic Plan for Reducing Reoffending
- Medway Community Safety Plan
- Road Casualty Reduction Strategy for Kent
- Kent and Medway Safeguarding Adults Board Strategic Plan
- Kent Children and Young People Strategy
- Prevent Duty Delivery Board Action Plan
- Kent Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy

9. Responsible Authorities

This agreement has been drawn up on behalf of the Partners of the Kent Community Safety Partnership and in association with the Office of the Kent Police and Crime Commissioner:-

- Kent Police
- Kent Fire and Rescue Service (KFRS)
- Kent County Council
- Local District/Borough Authorities
- 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 to date (February 2020), with the key issues identified locally either as a main priority, cross-cutting theme or as part of a broader theme. *The table will be updated in due course once full details have been received – to date 6 CSPs have set draft priorities.*

Priority	No. of CSPs identifying these issues
Domestic Abuse	6
Safeguarding and Vulnerability (<i>including child sexual exploitation, exploitation, vulnerable people, repeat victims</i>)	4
ASB / Environmental	5
Serious and Organised Crime (<i>including gangs, organised crime groups, county lines, modern slavery</i>)	2
Substance Misuse (<i>including drugs & alcohol, night time economy</i>)	4
Tackling Violence (<i>including violence reduction, youth violence, weapons</i>)	2
Extremism & Hate (<i>including preventing violent extremism, counter-terrorism & hate crimes</i>)	2
Mental Health	2
Strengthening Communities (<i>cohesion, resilience, reassurance</i>)	1
Crime (<i>including acquisitive, property, doorstep crime & scams</i>)	2
Reducing Offending and Reoffending	2
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, education, etc.

Appendix B: MoRiLE Assessment (2019-20)

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 (2019-20)

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:

- General Election 12 December 2019
- Dissolution of parliament impacting on progress of new bills
- Brexit from the EU 31 January 2020
- Brexit transition to 31 December 2020
- PCC elections in May 2020

Economic:

- Impact of Brexit on the economy
- Public sector budget cuts
- Commissioning of services and securing new funding sources
- Roll out of Universal Credit
- Grant funding secured for projects in Kent

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
- serious violence / 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:

- Policing and Crime Act 2017
- Homelessness Reduction Act 2017
- Data Protection Act 2018 (GDPR)
- Stalking Protection Act 2019
- Counter-Terrorism and Border Security Bill 2019

Upcoming legislation includes:

- Domestic Abuse Bill
- New legal duty to tackle serious violence

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 2020 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;
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