

REGENERATION, COMMUNITY AND CULTURE OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

11 APRIL 2013

COMMUNITY SAFETY PLAN 2013 - 2016

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Summary

Section 6 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 places obligations on Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships, also known as Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs), to produce a Community Safety Plan to formulate and implement a strategy to reduce crime and disorder, combat substance misuse, and reduce re-offending.

This report provides information on the operation of the partnership in 2012–2013, and the proposed Community Safety Plan 2013–2016.

1 Budget and Policy Framework

- 1.1 The previous Community Safety Plan covered the period 2012 to 2013 and formed part of the Council's Policy Framework. The proposed Community Safety Plan 2013-16 will also form part of the Council's policy framework, therefore this is a matter for Council and will be routed via Cabinet on 16 April 2013 and Council on 25 April 2013.
- 1.2 The regulations governing the formulation and implementation of strategies for Community Safety Partnerships were changed in 2011. The duty on CSPs to prepare a three-year plan, which is refreshed annually, after carrying out a strategic assessment to identify new and changing priorities, has been removed. CSPs now have flexibility to determine the appropriate local timeframes to be covered by their plan.
- 1.3 In summary, the partnership is now required to: consult with the community; prepare a strategic assessment; prepare and implement its plan for its area on behalf of the responsible authorities.
- 1.4 The strategic assessment is an analysis of the levels and patterns of crime and disorder and substance misuse in the area and the priorities the CSP should adopt to address those matters. The partnership plan sets out a strategy for meeting those priorities and how that strategy should be implemented by the CSP.

- 1.5 The responsible authorities for Medway CSP, from April 2013, will comprise Medway Council, Kent Police, Medway Clinical Commissioning Group (replacing NHS Medway), Kent Probation and Kent Fire and Rescue Service (Commissioners, unlike police authorities, will not be responsible authorities under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998). Each of these authorities has nominated senior persons to sit on the Strategic Executive Group of the CSP.
- 1.6 At present Primary Care Trusts are responsible authorities on CSPs, however Schedule 5, Paragraph 84 of the Health and Social Care Act 2012 replaces Primary Care Trusts with Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) as responsible authorities on CSPs from April 2013. This means that the CCGs now have a statutory responsibility to work in partnership with other responsible authorities to tackle crime and disorder, in particular the act places a duty on CCGs to:
- Participate in a strategic assessment of crime and disorder, anti social behaviour, and drug and alcohol misuse for the CSP area or areas in which they fall.
 - Contribute to the development of local strategies that effectively deal with the issues where are identified.

Joining CSPs will give CCGs more influence in shaping local action to tackle crime and the causes of crime. The extent to which the CCG is to be involved in the delivery of the strategy is not specified and in practice this will be determined through local negotiation but it is likely to be greatest in areas where the delivery of action on drugs, alcohol, crime and disorder makes a significant contribution to the CCGs own national or local priorities.

- 1.7 With the introduction of Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs) in November 2012 under the Localism Act 2011, the CSP plan will cover the period of the term of office of the PCC, and, having regard to local priorities, be aligned as far as possible with the priorities of the PCC.

2 Background

- 2.1 Medway's statutory Community Safety Engagement Event took place on Wednesday, 6 June 2012 at the Strand Leisure Park in Gillingham. The event was open to everyone in Medway and gave residents the opportunity to meet the statutory and third sector teams that contribute to Community Safety. There were representatives from statutory and non-statutory partners for members of the public to engage with. As part of the day members of the public were able to take part in a questionnaire.
- 2.2 There are plans to develop a more comprehensive survey, to engage more fully with Medway's communities. These are being developed with the RCC Performance and Intelligence Hub on how best to achieve this.
- 2.3 The current Community Safety Partnership Plan was adopted in 2012 and identified seven priorities for the year (2012-13). These priorities contributed to the safety of people of living, working or visiting Medway and were:
- Tackling substance and alcohol abuse.
 - Improving the local street scene.
 - Reducing re-offending.

- Dealing with Anti Social Behaviour and managing risk of harm to victims.
- Tackling domestic abuse.
- Reducing crime and disorder associated with the night-time economy; theft and shoplifting.
- Reducing the number of people killed or seriously injured in Road Traffic Collisions.

2.4 A copy of the plan is attached as Appendix 1. Key performance against these priorities is set out within the 2013-16 Community Safety Plan Action Plan, as set out in Appendix 2 to the report.

2.5 The strategic assessment carried out in January 2013, and discussions with partners, has identified that broadly the priorities remain the same, but the existing seven can be streamlined and slimmed down to five for the coming year, which are reflected in the plan:

- Tackle drug and alcohol abuse.
- Tackle ASB and enviro-crime.
- Reduce re-offending.
- Tackle domestic abuse.
- Reduce the Number of People Killed or Seriously Injured in Road Traffic Collisions.

3 Advice and analysis

3.1 Currently the Regeneration, Community and Culture Overview and Scrutiny Committee meets annually to review or scrutinise decisions made or other actions taken by the Community Safety Partnership (CSP), and has power to make reports or recommendations to the local authority with respect to the discharge of those functions. The next scrutiny of the CSP is due to take place on 27 June 2013. The Community Safety Plan supports delivery of targets in the Council Plan.

3.2 As mentioned above, the Action Plan is set out in Appendix 2 to the report. This will be reported to the Regeneration, Community and Culture Overview and Scrutiny Committee and Cabinet on an annual basis. Any amendments to the Community Safety Plan itself will be routed via Overview and Scrutiny, Cabinet and Council, in accordance with the Council's policy framework rules.

3.3 Any factual information contained within the Community Safety Plan, for example, contact details/e-mail addresses, will be updated by officers as necessary so that the document is kept up-to-date and accurate for people to use.

4 Risk management

4.1 There are reputational, environmental, economical and legal risks to the Council for not pro-actively pursuing an improvement in crime and disorder levels. The recommendations in this report recognise the importance of constructive dialogue with the partner organisations comprising the CSP and also the importance of coordinated and collaborative working.

Risk	Description	Action to avoid or mitigate risk
National and local publicity.	Could affect the public perception of crime and therefore impact upon performance in these key areas.	Ensure that we take all available opportunities to publicise good news stories.
Decreased Agency "buy in".	Changes in leadership, staffing or resources could reduce the involvement of key agencies	Ensure that agencies are aware of the impact of dis-engagement upon their own service delivery/performance. Ensure that strategic members of the CSP are made aware of any situation as it arises.
A wide range of CSP objectives.	Means that the CSP may be spread too thin and not have the resources to deal with all aspects so there may be gaps in service.	Prioritisation based on Strategic Assessment
Legislation	Government guidance could change focus for CSP	CSP to maintain strong communication with LGA/Home Office in order anticipate changes.
Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) plans.	In order to develop their plans the PCC must consult the public, in particular victims. The plan must also be scrutinised by the police and crime panel before it is issued, although there is no set timetable for this. 31 March is the deadline for PCCs to issue their police and crime plans.	Continued engagement with the PCC.

4.2 A Diversity Impact Assessment screening form has been completed and is attached at Appendix 3, which shows that a full DIA is not required.

5 Consultation

5.1 As part of the process for putting together the Community Safety Plan, all statutory partners were asked to submit a report from the last financial year. They were asked to identify and explain issues over the last year, predict the problems over the coming year, and what plans and objectives there are for the coming year.

6 Financial and legal implications

6.1 The Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) has submitted her Police and Crime Plan, and has proposed for Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) to be allocated a budget to use for grant funding activities. Medway CSP will be given a total grant for 2013/14 of £118,369.

- 6.2 The PCC has stated that the purpose of this grant is to be used for one off community safety activities, rather than funding posts. This agreement will only cover this financial year only. There is no guarantee as to future funding. The PCC has also requested that they are provided with details on how this funding will be used to meet our priorities as well as the Policing and Crime Plan.
- 6.3 On 1 June 2011 the Crime and Disorder (Formulation and Implementation of Strategy) (Amendment) Regulations 2011 came into force, which simplify the work of Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) in England. The Regulations amend the previous Crime and Disorder (Formulation and Implementation of Strategy) Regulations 2007, which regulate how the CSP strategy groups should function in formulating and implementing strategies to tackle crime and disorder in the community.
- 6.4 The requirement upon a CSP to prepare a partnership plan is in reg. 10 of the Crime and Disorder, Formulation and Implementation of Strategy, Regulations 2007. The classification of this plan as a policy framework document is set out in Schedule 3 of the Local Authorities (Functions and Responsibilities) (England) Regulations 2000, and in Article 4 (The Full Council) of the Council's Constitution.

7 Recommendation

- 7.1 The Committee is asked to consider the draft Community Safety Plan 2013 – 2016 and refer any comments and/or recommendations to the Cabinet meeting on 16 April 2013.

Lead officer contact

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Appendices

Appendix 1 - Community Safety Plan 2013–2016.
Appendix 2 – Action Plan.
Appendix 3 – Diversity Impact Assessment Screening Form.

Background Papers

Crime and Disorder Act 1998
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1998/37/contents>

Crime and Disorder (Formulation and Implementation of Strategy) (Amendment) Regulations 2011
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2011/1230/regulation/1/made>

Crime and Disorder, Formulation and Implementation of Strategy, Regulations 2007
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2007/1830/contents/made>

Localism Act 2011
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2011/20/contents/enacted>

Medway's Sustainable Communities Strategy 2010-2026

[http://www.medway.gov.uk/councilanddemocracy/performanceandpolicy/localstrategi
cpartnership/sustainablecommunitystrategy.aspx](http://www.medway.gov.uk/councilanddemocracy/performanceandpolicy/localstrategi
cpartnership/sustainablecommunitystrategy.aspx)

Medway Community Safety Partnership

Community Safety Plan 2013 – 2016



COMMUNITY SAFETY
PARTNERSHIP

Foreword

Community safety is a key priority for people in Medway. We all want to feel safe and secure on our streets and in our homes, and this Community Safety Partnership Plan outlines our aims and objectives in making Medway a safer place to live, work and socialise. By working in partnership, we can ensure that all agencies are operating effectively together to reduce criminal behaviour, reduce reoffending, and tackle antisocial behaviour.

This Community Safety Plan for 2013–2016 sets out the strategy for the Medway Community Safety Partnership (CSP) to reduce crime and disorder, combat substance misuse, and reduce re-offending as required by Section 6 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. In this plan we have set out our priorities for the year ahead, following a strategic assessment based on information supplied by partner agencies. This assessment ensures that the partnership is aware of current and emerging community safety trends and will be used to review our priorities each year. With the arrival of Police and Crime Commissioners (PCC), and the expectation that the landscape for local CSP's will continue to develop over the next few years, we have decided to align this plan with the period of the PCC plan, 2013–2016, but will commit to reviewing the priorities and action plan each year.

Our priorities will be to:

- Tackle drug and alcohol abuse.
- Tackle Anti Social Behaviour and envirocrime.
- Reduce re-offending.
- Tackle domestic abuse.
- Reduce the Number of People Killed or Seriously Injured in Road Traffic Collisions.

As a CSP we will strive to improve the safety and quality of life for the people who live, work and visit Medway.

Chair



Councillor Mike O'Brien
Cabinet Member for Community Safety and
Customer Contact

Vice Chair



Temporary Superintendent Julia Chapman
District Commander
Medway

Background

Demography

Medway has seen economic recovery and diversification over the last 20 years after the collapse of heavy industries and the demise of the Royal Naval presence in Chatham. This continues with Medway being a key part of the Thames Gateway, a national priority area for regeneration and growth.

There are plans for significant regeneration in the coming years, Network Rail hope to build a new railway station on part of the Corporation Street Car Park in Rochester, as part of a £26million investment in rail infrastructure funded by them. The plan, if approved, would be for a new station with improved facilities and longer platforms allowing longer trains carrying 12 carriages to stop at Rochester, rather than ten at the moment, meaning more space for more passengers. It would open in 2015. As well as these station improvements, platform lengthening is planned for Rainham and Strood stations.

In addition there are significant regeneration projects such as Rochester Riverside, Medway Council's flagship regeneration project. The area falls within the government's Thames Gateway growth area and is a 32-hectare brownfield site, one of the most exciting development projects in the Thames Gateway. Outline planning permission has been granted for a substantial, new, mixed-use development to include up to 2,000 new mixed-tenure homes, cafés, bars, restaurants, offices and shops, two new hotels, including one with conference facilities, a new 1.55 mile (2.5km) river walk, open spaces, parks and play equipment, creeks and bridges and links to the historic city centre.

There are also major plans to redevelop the Lodge Hill site in Chattenden, to create a new mixed-use development north of the A228. The site has the potential to create in the region of 4,500 - 5,000 new homes, together with community facilities and new employment opportunities over the next 15 - 20 years.

The Chatham Waters project at Chatham Docks, Gillingham has also been given the green light by the government. This development is planned to bring hundreds of homes, a hotel, a supermarket and a conference and events centre to the banks of the River Medway. The project has been approved by the Secretary of State – a decision that will transform the area and create almost 3,500 new jobs. The 26-acre site will see £650million invested providing an employment-led mixed-use redevelopment. In all, 1.9 million sq. ft. will be transformed and will include office space, education facilities, an 'EventCity' conference centre, and a hotel, alongside 950 apartments and townhouses and a supermarket. There will also be a civic square lined by large sweeping parkland boulevards and other open spaces for people to enjoy. Chatham Waters will be built by Peel Land and Property, one of the UK's leading construction companies.

Eighty-five per cent of our population live in urban areas, primarily the five towns of Gillingham, Chatham, Rochester, Strood, and Rainham. A smaller percentage live in outlying villages, such as Cuxton, Halling and those on the Hoo Peninsula. Medway has some of the most affluent areas in the country, however, at sub-Ward level we also have some pockets of real deprivation, with low expectations, incomes and employment levels.

There has been a recent and steady increase in new arrivals from European Union (EU) accession states, many of who are choosing to settle in Medway. The student population continues to increase, with a number of universities and further education institutes having a presence in Medway. The proportion of overseas students is also growing.

Together this means that Medway's ethnic mix is changing rapidly. Although this does bring some significant challenges in building strong and integrated communities, with the need to overcome communication difficulties to promote trust and understanding, however, it also presents opportunities to enrich the variety and diversity of Medway's people.

Working together has been vital to our success, and the range of organisations involved in Medway's Community Safety Partnership has reduced crime and antisocial behaviour more effectively than could any of the individual organisations working alone. There remain however, big challenges in building on our achievements. We will continue to strive to reduce crime and respond effectively to incidents of antisocial behaviour across Medway by working together.

Our mission is to work collectively to tackle issues of most concern to people in Medway. In doing so we will engage with those most at risk of offending and reoffending. Our work together is driven by a desire to help local people feel safer, becoming more involved with reducing crime and the fear of crime, especially amongst the most vulnerable.

Legislative changes

Government legislation has provided the context for the establishment and evolution of Community Safety Partnerships over the last decade or so. Community Safety Partnerships were set up as statutory bodies under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, which placed a statutory duty on the Police and Councils to jointly tackle community safety issues in their area, by working closely with other statutory agencies, known as 'responsible authorities'.

Since the general election in May 2010, a range of reforms around crime and community safety has been introduced by the coalition government, which will impact on the way that CSP's operate in future.

On 1 June 2011 the Crime and Disorder (Formulation and Implementation of Strategy) (Amendment) Regulations 2011 came into force, which simplify the work of CSP's in England. The Regulations amend the previous Crime and Disorder (Formulation and Implementation of Strategy) Regulations 2007, which regulate the governance of CSP strategy groups. The requirement for a triennial Community Safety Plan, which is refreshed annually, has now been removed. It remains a statutory requirement to produce a yearly strategic assessment (SA), which reviews the plan's priorities.

Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC)

A key pillar of this new legislation was the replacement of Police Authorities in England and Wales with directly elected PCC's. PCC's are responsible for the appointment of Chief Constables, holding them to account for the running of the force, setting out a Police and Crime Plan based on local priorities, setting the local precept and force budget and making grants to external organisations. PCC elections were held in November 2012. The current PCC for Kent, Ann Barnes, will remain in office for a period of four years.

From April 2013, a number of funding streams, including Community Safety Fund grant monies, will be transferred directly to the PCC. In 2013–2014 the Kent PCC will receive Home Office funding totalling £1.3m to allocate to crime and disorder reduction initiatives in Kent. In addition to this community safety funding, the PCC has pledged to continue to support a number of agencies through the main policing grant, and has announced her commitment to her wider duties around crime and community safety.

There is also a mutual duty on PCC's and Community Safety Partnerships to cooperate. Both will also have to have regard to each other's priorities, the Police and Crime Plan (in the case of the PCC) and the strategic assessments (in the case of the CSP). The Commissioner must "in exercising its functions, have regard to the relevant priorities of each responsible authority", referring to the authorities named in the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 and its amendments (Probation, Health, Local Authority, Police and Fire). It further specifies that the PCC and responsible authorities "must act in co-operation with each other" in exercising functions conferred by the 1998 Act.

Commissioners will also have some specific powers in relation to community safety, which previously resided with the Home Secretary, as they will be able to require a report from the responsible authorities on an issue of concern and to merge community safety partnerships with

the consent of the authorities themselves. Regulations will also give Commissioners a new power to call the responsible authorities from the various community safety partnerships together to discuss issues affecting the whole police area.

Localism

The Localism Act 2011, which received Royal assent in November 2011, devolves greater powers and freedoms to local communities and residents, giving them more control over housing and planning decisions. The legislation provides new powers for local communities, the right to challenge Councils over their services, gives Councils a 'power of general competence' and a power to limit who can apply for social housing in their area. The new legislation gives a clear signal that local authorities must work with local communities and neighbourhoods to find solutions to problems in their area and place the community at the heart of decision making.

New powers to deal with Anti Social Behaviour (ASB)

The Home Office published the draft Anti-Social Behaviour Bill in mid-December 2012. This followed on from the White Paper launched in the spring of 2012, which set out how the current tools and powers available to the police, local authorities and some other partners could be streamlined. The draft Bill sets out the necessary statutory changes to introduce these new powers.

Plans include powers to compel local agencies to investigate anti-social behaviour if it has been reported by several people or by the same person three times. This 'community trigger' is intended to tackle persistent ASB - it is intended to place a duty on the CSP to take action and it is also intended that the PCC will hold the CSP to account.

Anti-Social Behaviour Strategy and Minimum Standards of Service Delivery

The HMIC (Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary) report titled 'Stop the Rot' and Professor Innes's report titled 'Rethinking the policing of anti-social behaviour' were published in late 2010. These reports brought together the findings nationally of how individual forces tackle and respond to ASB. Medway (and Kent's) performance, as rated by the HMIC, was positive. The findings show that rates of reported ASB are low, that most people perceive occurrences of ASB to be low to moderate, and victim satisfaction rates are in line with the national average.

All Partners recognise the need to tackle perceptions relating to the level of ASB within our communities across Kent and Medway - as a result, we have set out a joint strategy to reflect the recommendations in the HMIC reports, and to address the concerns our communities have relating to ASB.

The outcomes of research in Kent and Medway, together with looking at best practice from a national perspective, has resulted in a refreshed ASB Strategy. It focuses on understanding the 'social harm' and adverse impact that ASB can have on individuals, groups and communities. By ensuring our partnership response is able to meet local needs and by acting quickly to disrupt and stop ASB, we can be more effective in reducing the harm to victims.

The strategy is not about rationing the response to ASB. It is about applying an approach based upon the level of 'harm' in terms of repeat, vulnerable and hate crime victims and prioritising attention to where it is most needed, in line with current national thinking.

Medway Action for Families

On 15th December 2011, the Prime Minister made a speech announcing the need for a "social recovery in Britain". This speech built on previous announcements following the civil disturbances of summer 2011. The Prime Minister set out that "a relatively small number of families are the source of a large proportion of the problems in society". As a result the Government has placed a significant focus on tackling the 'Troubled Families' agenda. It is estimated that nationally there are 120,000 families (Medway has 560 identified troubled families) that have significant multiple problems, and cause problems to the community around them.

The Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) defines a troubled family as one that has multiple and complex needs, including parents not working and children not in school, and causes serious problems, such as youth crime and anti-social behaviour. Any family that meets the first three criteria (crime/anti-social behaviour, education and work) will automatically be part of the programme (there is also a fourth filter, 'local discretion')

The Government is committed to turning around the lives of these troubled families in England by 2015. This involves –

- Getting children back into school.
- Reducing youth crime and anti-social behaviour.
- Putting adults on a path back to work.
- Reducing the estimated £9 billion these families cost the public sector each year.

The Troubled Families agenda is being led through Medway's own Troubled Families Coordinator.

Medway Hub

A project driven by Job Centre Plus (Department of Work and Pensions) is in the process of being set up within the Community Safety Unit at Medway Police Station. The Medway Hub will comprise of a number of different agencies. There will be an area focus to this partnership activity, specifically areas that experience complex levels of vulnerability and risk embracing a growing number of different nationalities. The Medway Hub will provide intensive multi-agency resources on a daily basis in the focus area, the purpose being to transform the way public services are delivered and to substantially improve joint performance, efficiency and cost effectiveness. They work collaboratively, engaging at street level, to better identify issues and serve the needs of the community.

A core component of the work is a radical 'street by street' operation that enables the Medway Hub to: -

- Profile, assess and problem-solve individual and community needs
- Implement 'fast track' multi-agency resolutions
- Successfully address key issues
- Strengthen community networks
- Lay a solid foundation for medium and long-term action

Consultation

The priorities for 2013–2016 have been developed by means of a multi-agency strategic assessment, in part driven by a consultation process where we have ensured that we engage with, and consult with our residents. We did this through a number of mechanisms, including attending Partners and Communities Together (PACT), and Schools and Communities Together (SACT) meetings, which have been our key method of engaging with communities. We continue to commit to holding wider public consultation events that will enable all residents to engage the CSP, and encourage communities to play a part in making Medway safer. We will also use targeted surveys to inform our thinking.

Clinical Commissioning Group

From 1 April 2013, Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) will become 'responsible authorities' on CSPs. Schedule 5, Paragraph 84 of the Health and Social Care Act 2012 replaces primary care trusts with clinical commissioning groups as responsible authorities on CSPs from April 2013. This means that the CCGs now have a statutory responsibility to work in partnership with other responsible authorities to tackle crime and disorder. The act places a duty on CCGs to:

- Participate in a strategic assessment of crime and disorder, anti social behaviour, and drug and alcohol misuse for the CSP area or areas in which they fall.

- Contribute to the development of local strategies that effectively deal with the issues where are identified.

Joining CSPs will give CCG's more influence in shaping local action to tackle crime and the causes of crime. The extent to which the CCG is to be involved in the delivery of the strategy is not specified and in practice this is being determined through local negotiation but it is likely to be greatest in areas where the delivery of action on drugs, alcohol, crime and disorder makes a significant contribution to the CCG's own national or local priorities.

Health and Wellbeing Board

The Medway Health and Wellbeing Board brings together key organisations and representatives of the public to work together to improve the health and wellbeing of the people of Medway. It has been set up in Medway as part of the recent national health and social care reforms. Medway Council, Medway Clinical Commissioning Group, (who are responsible under the reforms for commissioning health services locally) and patient and public representatives are all part of this Board. The key themes for health and wellbeing, drawn out from the Medway Joint Strategic Needs Assessment, are outlined below.

- Give every child a good start.
- Enable our older population to live independently and well.
- Reduce health inequalities.
- Prevent early death and increase years of healthy life.
- Improve physical and mental health and wellbeing.

Report on 2012–2013 priorities

Priority 1 – Tackling substance and alcohol misuse

An integrated alcohol care pathway is being developed between primary and secondary care, to reduce repeat admissions for alcohol. The existing pathway was mapped and gaps identified. By working with Medway Foundation Trust and partners we have developed a pilot project that will help address some of these gaps by providing hospital based alcohol interventions.

In addition, we sought to increase the number of alcohol Identification and Brief Advice (IBA) screens delivered within the community, as evidence shows us that one in eight people will reduce their drinking to lower risk limits. We aimed to train 100 frontline and primary care staff to deliver IBA. This programme has been particularly successful, 92 members of staff have been trained by the end of December 2012, with a significant number of courses booked in February 2013.

Medway Council's Trading Standards Team ran test purchase operations throughout the year (targeting premises that sell alcohol, tobacco products, solvent and butane to those under age), and ran a minimum of one per month, with a 90% compliance rate.

Throughout the year regular multi-agency drug enforcement operations were carried out, including licensing controls and other enforcement measures to ensure that licensed premises did not encourage binge drinking, or sold to those underage or allow drug dealing.

Sustaining recovery is an important outcome of treatment. One way of measuring this is to look at the proportion of people who successfully complete treatment and do not re-present. We aimed to keep the re-presentation rate below 13%. The latest figure for October 2012 was 10.5%, which showed a positive drop compared to early year figures of around 20%.

We aimed to increase the proportion of DIP clients (as a proportion of the treatment population) to 21%. Our 12-month rolling figure showed an encouraging 23%.

With regard to offenders managed by Kent Probation, we wanted to improve their health outcomes by establishing a service level agreement between Kent Probation and the Health and Lifestyle Trainers (they provide free and confidential one-to-one support to people wanting to make a lifestyle change). During 2012 the Service was put in place and health trainers have identified that, once offenders are engaged, they have successful outcomes.

Finally we wanted to commission a Prison Substance Misuse service based on an evidence of need, and which prioritised recovery pathways into community services. This service commenced in 2012.

Priority 2 – Improving The Local Street Scene

Over the last year we have seen a reduction of 1.9% in the number of fly-tipping incidents in Medway, with an overall reduction of 2.41% in the number of environmental crimes reported into Medway Council.

We have seen rises in metal theft, which replicates the national picture. This has risen nationally in line with the rise in the value of scrap metal, and recent operations by Kent Police and Medway Council have led to arrests being made and action taken against criminals in Medway. Police and Environmental Enforcement Officers from the council have carried out monthly operations where they visit scrap metal dealers and conducted road checks. Fraud investigators from the Department of Work and Pensions have also been involved in these operations.

One area that needs improvement is around the number of fixed penalty notices issued for littering offences, which has reduced by 7.3% compared with the previous year.

Medway Council has continued to work hard to bring those to justice who chose to ignore the law. Over the last year (to date) there have been 27 successful convictions in Medway Magistrates

Court for offences such as non-payment of littering fixed penalty notices, fly-tipping, illegal waste carriers, noise and a lack of trade waste provision. These have resulted in a total of £23,535 in fines and costs, one extradition by working jointly with the UK Borders Agency, 60 hours of community service, one suspended prison sentence, one curfew order, six cautions and two arrest warrants.

Use of the Love Medway app, introduced in 2011, continues to grow. The number of non-Medway Council staff using the app has increased by 121% from the previous year. Kent Fire and Rescue Service advertise the app on a number of fire appliances, and are actively using the app.

The Community Safety Partnership has a memorandum of understanding with Kent Probation for the delivery of community payback initiatives. As of February 2013, 430 requests for work have been delivered, ranging from simple litter picks to the cutting back of vegetation, painting jobs and snow clearance.

In addition a number of community clear-ups have been coordinated through the partnership, involving members of the public working alongside Medway Council's Community Team and Kent Police's Neighbourhood Policing Unit.

Priority 3 – Reducing Re-Offending

The target for reoffending for October 2011 to September 2012 was set at 8.9%. These latest available figures show a reoffending rate of 9.1% (a difference of 2.26%).

“Prospects” is a group set up in Medway for female offenders and run by Kent Probation staff at a hub facility. The courts can sentence a person to attend the group by a specified activity requirement; or it can be part of a woman's probation supervision. This programme continues to be developed.

An area of success in tackling youth offending has been the Integrated Prevention Service (IPS) Triage Programme. Members of staff from the Medway Youth Diversion Scheme work with police in Medway Police Stations Custody suite to assess young people, aged between 10 and 17, as to their suitability for a diversionary intervention, providing it is appropriate for a restorative justice, reprimand or final warning outcome. As of May 2012, 168 young people have gone through triage. The re-offending rate was 3% for these young people. The triage programme has reduced the number of first time entrants to the criminal justice system in Medway by almost 30% with 200 young people anticipated to enter the criminal justice system against a target figure of 280. For first time entrants into the youth justice system a reduction of 489 was set. Latest figures show that this number was down to 151.

Priority 4 - Tackling antisocial behaviour and supporting repeat and vulnerable victims of crime

In the period from April to January 2013 there were 9,482 incidents of ASB reported to Kent Police in Medway. This is a 10.4% reduction on the same period the previous year during which there were 10,579 incidents.

With regard to satisfaction levels with those that report ASB who are satisfied with the overall service provided by partner agencies, a target of 79.3% satisfaction rate was set, and as of January 2013 this stood at 85.3%. During the year a keen focus has been made on attending all repeat victims of ASB, and of monitoring and managing high risk and vulnerable victims.

We have also achieved a minimum 95% attendance of all community engagement meetings such as PACTs and SACTs.

We have continued to focus resources with regard to our High Streets and licensed premises. By working in partnership with responsible authorities we have maintained regular visits to those premises that are the most problematic. We have continued to provide weekly intelligence briefings within our High Streets to reduce crime, disorder and ASB. In addition we have seen an increase in the number of multi-agency operations targeting our night-time economy.

Kent Police have continued to provide high visibility policing in our town centres by maintaining dedicated town centre teams. Nuisance drinkers have been targeted in Chatham town centre in a Community Safety Partnership initiative. Kent Police and Medway Council have been working with project workers from Medway Alcohol Services and CRI Medway Drug Intervention Programme. The aim was to tackle the small number of people in the area who create alcohol related anti-social behaviour issues. Chatham town centre is an alcohol control zone (ACZ), which means enforcement action can be taken against people drinking there. Plain clothes Police officers patrolled on foot with project workers.

In addition, uniformed police officers conducted licensing enforcement checks on all local off licences. There has been continued use of Section 27 of the Violent Crime Reduction Act 2006 (directions to leave), and the full use of Court bail conditions to enforce the ACZ.

Medway has seen a reduction in offences against repeat victims of 1.8%, with a repeat victim rate of 18.1%. This equates to 12486 offences against all victims to 2,254 offences against repeat victims.

The Deprived Neighbourhood Approach Project (DNA) is one of Medway Council's newest projects, conducted under the European Union's "INTERREG IVA 2 Seas" programme. It promotes cross-border participation in projects that help local residents to improve their quality of life, by empowering them to make environmental improvements and develop wellbeing in their local communities, as well as tackling community safety issues. In Medway, the project focuses in the areas of Chatham Central and Luton, but it is also being implemented in three other cities in northern Europe: Breda in the Netherlands and Kortrijk and Antwerp in Belgium. The project is based on the principle that people who feel involved in changes to their neighbourhood take pride and ownership of it. In the long run, this should lead to increased social cohesion and a safe and attractive locality. A resident's working party has been set up, which has started to engage local people in improving their area.

Some of the targets that the resident's working party will focus on in Chatham are:

- public buildings
- community facilities
- pavements and footpaths
- public spaces

From a community safety perspective, pilot projects will be set up in selected neighbourhoods in each of the participating cities. Antwerp will focus on an action to combat nuisance and drug abuse. Breda will focus on active neighbourhood prevention, mediation and involvement, whilst Kortrijk will focus on nuisance caused by individuals. Medway will focus on alcohol and drug abuse issues.

During the local pilot actions phase, the partners will assist, and learn from, each other.

Priority 5 - Tackle Domestic Abuse

The responsibility to coordinate the actions of partners in tackling domestic abuse passed to the Community Safety team in January 2012. There is multi-agency commitment to the Kent and Medway Domestic Abuse Strategy 2010–2013.

CSP subgroup

The Partnership has established a subgroup to lead on the Medway's delivery. The sub-group reports on progress to Medway Safeguarding Children's Board and comprises senior representatives from the Police, Children's Services, Housing Services, NHS, Public Health, the Kent and Medway Domestic Abuse Co-ordinator, Court Service, Probation and the Chair of the MDAF (Medway Domestic Abuse Forum). The two main providers of Independent Domestic Violence Advisor (IDVA) services to Medway Council, Medway Citizens Advice Bureau (MCAB) and Kent Domestic Abuse Support And Help (K-DASH) also have representatives on the group.

An initial meeting of the subgroup was held on 18 April 2012 and has met regularly since. Medway Safeguarding Children's Board has provided a part time co-ordinator, who links with the Kent and Medway Domestic Violence Co-ordinator. This role is due to be reviewed shortly.

Co-ordination with Kent County Council

The Assistant Director, Frontline Services attends the Kent and Medway Domestic Abuse Strategy Group meetings and sits on the executive of that group.

Domestic homicide reviews

Community Safety partnerships are responsible for undertaking multi-agency reviews where domestic violence had culminated in a death. Medway and Kent have a joint arrangement in place to discharge this duty. To date there have been nine domestic homicide cases that have been, or are in the process of being, the subject of domestic homicide reviews. Two incidents involving domestic homicides occurred last year in Medway, resulting in the deaths of four people, including one child.

One Medway review has been through the Home Office quality assurance process, the other is in the process of being finalised, prior to submission to the Home Office. The remainder of the reviews involve deaths in Kent; however lessons learned will be shared with Medway agencies.

The CSP and Safeguarding Children's Board are exploring how the lessons learned from domestic homicide reviews and serious case reviews can be best disseminated and shared.

Raising awareness of domestic abuse

A half-day training package was developed for front line staff to enhance their awareness of domestic abuse and enable them to signpost victims on to support services. A full day package has also been developed for staff with more day-to-day contact with families.

Medway Council's Domestic Abuse Workplace Policy is being revised; the subgroup has been consulted with and fed back, with good practice from partner agencies being shared.

The Kent and Medway domestic abuse support website has been developed to provide advice and information on services for victims, friends and family, and perpetrators of domestic abuse. The site was formally launched on Wednesday, 28 November 2012 and can be found at <http://www.domesticabuseservices.org.uk/>.

Independent Domestic Violence Advisor (IDVA) Provision

The Kent and Medway IDVA Task and Finish Group was formed with the purpose of establishing sustainable IDVA, including Court IDVA, provision across Kent and Medway. The task group recommended a single commissioning framework for IDVA support, which was accepted and is being led by Kent Probation.

Refuges

Supporting People services are the legacy of a former government programme that funded housing-related support services to help vulnerable people live independently. There are two refuges in Medway. Refuges operate nationally on a mutual aid basis. There is a small task group examining future commissioning of these services.

Priority 6 – Reducing crime and disorder associated with the night-time economy; theft and shoplifting

The definition of 'night-time economy' refers to incidents generated between 6pm and 4am, and associated with the people that attend the licensed venues within Medway during these hours.

The Kent Crime and Victimization Survey shows that "percentage of people saying people being drunk or rowdy in public was a very or fairly big problem in their local area" and "percentage of people saying noisy neighbours or loud parties was a very or fairly big problem in their local area" has shown a perception improvement. Crime committed within the night-time economy hours is

only a portion of total violent crime, and certainly not all offences or ASB committed during these hours is attributable to the night-time economy.

During the year, the top seven Wards for shoplifting offences were identified, and a bespoke reduction plan was written for each of these Wards.

The High Street Police teams have targeted recidivist thieves. In one week in September 5 individuals received custodial sentences ranging from 40 days to 13 months.

In the year to date (January 2013), Medway has seen a reduction in theft offences of 15%, which equates to 317 fewer offences (1790), and a reduction in shoplifting of 1.9%, which equates to 30 fewer offences (1532).

Priority 7 - Reduce the number of people killed or seriously injured in Road Traffic Collisions

During the year a number of programmes have been run, including 'Licence to Kill?' which is used to target pupils in attending Academies, Sixth forms and Colleges. This is led by the Safer Journeys Team at Medway Council in partnership with Kent Fire and Rescue Service, Kent County Council, Kent Police, Kent and Medway Safety Camera Partnership and South East Coast Ambulance Service. The free theatre in education venture explores the circumstances and consequences of a road traffic collision and is aimed at 16 to 18 year olds. The audience hears from real life emergency service officers with emotional accounts from people who have been involved or affected by a serious road traffic crash.

Other multi-agency projects have been delivered around motorbike safety to Mid-Kent College, and also programmes to address reckless driving.

The Road Safety Team at Medway Council have also been working with Public Health to promote alcohol awareness. They have worked together at three events in 2012, at Mid Kent College twice and once at BAE systems family day where there was engagement with over 4000 people. Road Safety and Public Health plan to continue to jointly deliver these messages. This will be reflected in the Alcohol Strategy 2013-2016.

The Safer Journeys Team has created the Pedestrian Awards Scheme (PAWS). The four age-related levels, allow children from four to 14 to demonstrate their practical road safety knowledge and abilities, to an adult or parent. Once they have managed to complete each aspect of the PAWS checklist, they will receive a badge of accomplishment. The scheme will help parents and carers gauge just how knowledgeable their children are at using the road safely while out walking and supply them with relevant information to ensure their pre 5 year olds have the age relevant knowledge.

Based on the current data (including unfinished data for September to November 2012) we have seen a reduction of 7 KSI casualties based on the same period last year. The numbers are small however, and so any change has a positive or negative skew.

The focus on the year has been on three user groups, young drivers aged 17–24, powered two-wheelers (p2w) riders, and teenage pedestrians (secondary school age).

Priorities for 2013 - 2016

Priority 1 - Tackle drug and alcohol abuse

What do we want to achieve?

- Increase the number of drug and alcohol misusers who successfully complete treatment and do not re-present within 6 months.
- Reduce the rate of increase of alcohol related admissions to hospital.
- Deliver Alcohol Treatment Requirements (ATR) and Drug Rehabilitation Requirements (DRR) for offenders sentenced to community orders.

Why is this a priority and what are we going to do?

The effects of drug and alcohol misuse are far reaching, and it can and does impact on children, young people, adults, families and whole communities. Substance misuse, primarily of class A drugs and alcohol is inextricably tied to crime and disorder with established links to violent and acquisitive crime. The Community Safety Partnership is keen to minimise the associated risks to health, particularly in relation to young people. Concerted efforts to address drug-related crime have brought more offenders to justice and preventative work has improved access to treatment services, advice and assistance.

However, when consulting with our communities they have told us that they are concerned about 'people using or dealing drugs in their neighbourhood' and with 'people being drunk and rowdy in public'.

Tackling substance misuse will not only help reduce crime and disorder, it will also help people to live healthier lifestyles and improve quality of life generally by reducing the fear and intimidation that can be caused by drug and alcohol related behaviour. It is considered that 70% of crime, particularly violence, is related to alcohol.

We will continue to work together to ensure licensees conduct their businesses responsibly, as well as developing banning orders for those who choose to cause disorder, as well as offer education and advice to young people to ensure they drink responsibly.

We will work in partnership with agencies working in Medway to engage with those most at risk of harm from substance misuse and who cause annoyance to others to encourage them to engage with services and exit their harmful lifestyles.

Priority 2 - Tackle ASB and Enviro-crime

What do we want to achieve?

- Reducing crime and effectively deal with anti-social behaviour.
- Ensure that repeat victims are identified and ASB actively targeted.
- Improve overall satisfaction for those who report ASB.
- Improve the cleanliness of Medway's environment.
- Improve perceptions of the cleanliness of the local environment.
- Increase effective enforcement activity against environmental crimes.
- Support PACT's and SACT's as a mechanism to gauge environmental concerns.
- Increase community use of the Love Medway App in reporting envirocrimes.

Why is this a priority and what are we going to do?

Kent Police records ASB in three categories: personal, nuisance and environmental. ASB includes a whole range of unacceptable behaviours that can reduce the quality of community life or leave an individual feeling angry, intimidated or frightened.

The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 gives a statutory definition of ASB as: 'acting in a manner that caused or was likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to one or more persons not of the same household as the offender'.

Examples of antisocial behaviour include, but are not limited to harassment, homophobic and racist behaviour, arson, criminal damage including damage to property, aggressive and threatening behaviour, nuisance neighbours, fly tipping, noisy and rowdy behaviour, intimidating groups in public spaces, and vandalism. Some aspects of ASB can make life unpleasant and hold back the improvement of disadvantaged areas, creating an environment of neglect where more serious crime can take hold.

The current drive from central government to reduce ASB focuses on harm based vulnerable/repeat victims. However in Medway, all levels of ASB will continue to be dealt with effectively and efficiently. To tackle ASB it is essential for the Community Safety Partnership to provide a quality service for the victims, ensuring that effective processes and procedures are put in place, supported by robust partnership engagement.

A clean environment continues to be rated as one of the top priorities for local people and its quality affects how safe we feel. Signs of neglect are an invitation to further vandalism and anti-social behaviour. If deterioration is not addressed, affected areas can become places that people avoid, particularly at night. Fear of crime dissuades people from using neighbourhoods and town centres, reducing natural surveillance. The Council uses a balance of enforcement and education to tackle envirocrimes.

Both the perception and actual cleanliness of the street scene has continued to improve in recent years but constant attention is required to maintain this. Medway and its contractors work hard to continually improve the street scene, however this is not possible without the help and cooperation of our residents.

Medway Council and Kent Police support PACT's and SACT's as a mechanism for local people to engage with them on all matters of ASB.

The Love Medway app, introduced in 2011, is a Smartphone based tool to allow people to report environmental concerns quickly and easily. The user base continues to grow, however, the majority of reports are from Council staff and we need to increase its usage by members of the public.

Priority 3 - Reduce Re-offending

What do we want to achieve?

- Our core aim will be to reduce the re-offending of adults and young people in Kent in order to reduce crime and prevent further victims.

Why is this a priority and what are we going to do?

Reducing re-offending across the age range is a Government target for all CSP's. This is particularly important when those who have already been through the criminal justice system commit over half of all crime. It will enable a more strategic engagement between CSP's and other local partners, such as the third sector and Local Criminal Justice Boards, in planning and commissioning services for offenders.

As part of the Kent Community Safety Agreement 2011 – 2014 reducing re-offending is one of a number of cross-cutting themes identified. As coordinating lead for this theme and with the agreement of the Medway Community Safety Partnership, Kent Probation has published a Strategic Plan for reducing re-offending in Kent and Medway, bringing together and formalising the countywide ambition and approach.

In terms of preventing young people from re-offending, from entering the Criminal Justice system, we need to continue to work to build on the success of the triage system through identifying the underlying causes of the offending behaviour and divert young people into suitable diversionary programmes.

Although nationally and within Kent, crime rates are falling, the prison population is growing. A recent National Audit Office report estimated that re-offending by ex-prisoners cost the economy £9.5 to £13 billion per year, of which £7 to £10 billion a year can be attributed to former short term prisoners. It also documents negative influences on the lives of offenders, families and communities including: homelessness, unemployment, mental and physical health problems and financial problems, and the long lasting damage that re-offending can have on individual lives, families and local communities. We know by tackling and focusing on these issues we can reduce the risk of re-offending.

In addition, individuals who are repeat ASB offenders place significant demands on CSP resources, particularly those who perpetrate low-level offences as a result of alcohol consumption. The implementation of the Alcohol Arrest Referral scheme should allow targeted interventions against these individuals and reduce the impact on the community.

Priority 4 - Tackle Domestic Abuse

What do we want to achieve?

- Provide support for victims of domestic abuse.
- Protect victims of domestic abuse.
- Reduce domestic abuse and change attitudes.
- Improve multi agency working, including information sharing.

Why is this a priority and what are we going to do?

Medway has a high level of reported cases of domestic abuse compared to most of the Kent districts, with many victims of domestic abuse suffering repeatedly. Domestic abuse often occurs within families where children, though not themselves physically harmed, frequently suffer emotional damage as a consequence.

There is substantial evidence that offences relating to domestic abuse are significantly under-reported. Vulnerable people often need tailored help and support to ensure that their needs are addressed and that they gain trust and confidence in the criminal justice system, to enable perpetrators to be tackled properly. We want to do more to encourage reporting and access to appropriate support so communities do not suffer in silence.

Reducing domestic abuse and minimising its impact on families and children is a priority for Medway's Community Safety Partnership and Medway Safeguarding Children's Board. There is multi agency commitment to the Kent and Medway Domestic Abuse Strategy 2010–2013, from which our aims are taken.

All Medway agencies have agreed to support the Kent and Medway IDVA commissioning framework to support high-risk victims of domestic abuse and funding has been identified. The scheme is due to go live in April 2013 and will provide IDVA support to the North Kent Specialist Domestic Violence Court. We will work with providers to ensure that we can obtain reliable data to establish the effectiveness of this approach. We will also need to work with providers to establish capacity for supporting clients who are not at the highest risk, but are still victims of abusive partners.

We will need to review our housing-related support arrangements in relation to floating support and refuge provision to ensure that support for victims is cost effective and efficient.

We need to ensure that all practitioners in day-to-day contact with families have the necessary training and skills to recognise the signs of domestic abuse and take appropriate action. There is a

Kent and Medway domestic abuse training competency framework in place to assist with this, as well as a Kent and Medway domestic abuse services website.

Priority 5 - Reduce the Number of People Killed or Seriously Injured in Road Traffic Collisions

Aims – What do we want to do?

- To achieve a 33% reduction in killed and serious injured (KSI) casualties based on the 2004–2008 average of 85.2 KSI's. At this stage it is proposed that target trend be linear with a 3.3% reduction per year.
- To align partnership working with the CaRe (the Kent and Medway Road Casualty Reduction Partnership Group).

Why is this a priority and what are we going to do?

Major growth in the area continues the potential for increased demand for travel, and the safety of the population is a continuing priority for the council, both for the citizens they serve and those who visit this historic area. A safer road network and use of the network are key objectives in fulfilling that priority.

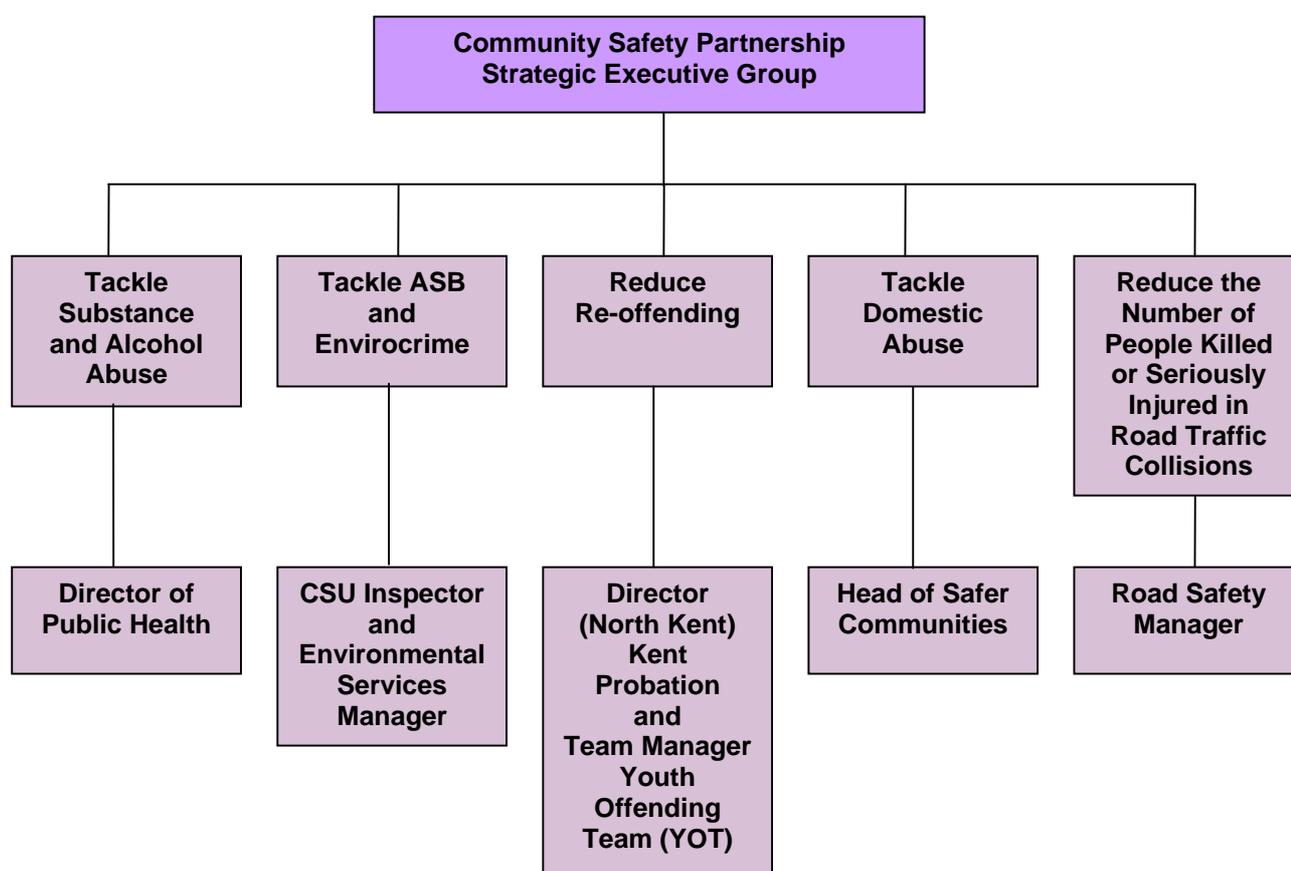
Considerable casualty reductions have been gained in previous years, specifically in the areas of those killed or seriously injured. This enables us to build on these gains and further improve the safety of all road users. Certain road user groups and social groups in Medway are disproportionately represented in road traffic collisions. For example young people in Kent's more deprived areas have more than five times the risk of becoming a road traffic casualty. Any fatal collision is investigated by Kent Police as a potential crime.

Medway Council has the statutory duty to deliver road safety and it is a Council priority, contained within the current Local Transport Plan, to: Improve travel safety by road safety interventions, incorporating highway schemes, education, publicity, promotion and enforcement, safer routes to school projects and public safety initiatives. This priority is delivered through a partnership with Kent Fire and Rescue Service, Kent Police, The NHS Medway and Medway Primary Care Trust, Kent and Medway Safety Camera Partnership, The Kent and Medway Road Casualty Reduction Partnership Group (*CaRe*), Kent County Council and local schools.

Priority Delivery Groups and Structure

The Partnership has in place a robust performance management framework that will allow us to deliver effectively on the priorities and objectives that have been set in this plan. Overall performance will be managed within the Strategic Executive Group (SEG), which is responsible for overseeing the delivery of the Community Safety Plan. The SEG is similarly responsible for identifying cross cutting opportunities for partners to work effectively together as well as monitoring performance against this plan. This responsibility includes working to ensure resources are targeted to deliver against strategic and local priorities and identifying and planning for anticipated challenges and any areas of performance weakness.

Each priority will be governed by it's own sub-group, with priority lead's updating the Strategic Executive Group on a quarterly basis on trends, actions, outcomes, and ultimately delivery of the Community Safety Plan objectives, as well as proposals for future activity.



There are also some groups that currently report directly in to the Strategic Executive Group for governance purposes:

- Medway Alcohol Partnership
- The Community Cohesion Group
- CSP Operational Group (incorporating Troubled Families - this also reports to the Children's Trust)

The CSP will continue to examine how the future governance arrangements for these groups can be better aligned and rationalised.

Ways That The Community Can Help Make Medway Safer

As much as members of Medway's Community Safety Partnership work hard to make Medway a better place to live, we can all help towards achieving that goal:

- Report incidences of bullying, antisocial behaviour and crime to Kent Police - take a stand in your community.
- Report incidences of environmental crimes to Medway Council (download free the Love Medway app).
- Report incidents of illegal sales to Trading Standards, for example, or under-age sales of alcohol.
- Get involved in your local neighbourhood groups, such as PACT's and Neighbourhood Watches.
- Mentor a young person.
- Get to know your neighbours.
- Ensure any elderly neighbours are supported. Encourage your local community to engage with older people to foster respect and understanding of older generations.
- Become a Kent Police Special Constable or volunteer with one of the Community Safety Partnership agencies.
- Don't leave items on display in vehicles.
- Don't buy goods from illegal street traders.
- Take preventative action such as home and vehicle security and don't allow entry to bogus callers.
- Practise safe and sensible drinking.
- Take steps to prepare for an emergency, such as power failure, fire or extreme weather.
- Arrange a free home fire safety check and maintain a working smoke detector.
- Respect parking restrictions. We appreciate that everybody wants to park outside their home, but this is not always possible, nor is there any right in law. Consider others when parking your vehicle, particularly pedestrians. Remember not to block access for other residents or emergency service vehicles.
- Take steps to reduce risks and hazards in the home to prevent falls and decrease accidents involving children.
- Make sure that dogs are kept secure within your property and under control in public. If you allow your dog to stray it may cost you to get it back. Try not to let it become a nuisance by being noisy, especially late at night or early in the morning.
- Remember that noise travels, so try to be considerate towards your neighbours. Please keep noise down to a reasonable level at all times.
- Dispose of your rubbish correctly. Do not put bin bags out until the night before your morning of collection. Contact Medway Council to arrange disposal of large items. If you pay for removal of waste from your property you must ensure they are a registered waste carrier with the Environment Agency, and ensure that you are given a transfer note.

For more information on any of the above, please email the Community Safety Partnership office at communitysafetypartnership@medway.gov.uk.

Glossary of Commonly Used Terms

ABA	Acceptable Behaviour Agreement
ACZ	Alcohol Control Zone
AISP	Alcohol Intervention and Support Programme
ASB	Anti-Social Behaviour
ASBO	Anti-Social Behaviour Order
ATR	Alcohol Treatment Referral
CAF	Common Assessment Framework
CaRe	Medway Road Casualty Reduction Partnership Group
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
CIA	Cumulative Impact Areas
CO	Community Officer (Medway Council)
CSP	Community Safety Partnership
CVS	Community Voluntary Sector
DA	Domestic Abuse
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government
DIP	Drug Intervention Programme
DNA	Denied Neighbourhood Approach Project
DRR	Drug Rehabilitation Requirements
DVLA	Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency
FPN	Fixed Penalty Notice
IBA	Identify and Brief Advice
IDVA	Independent Domestic Violence Advisor
IPS	Integrated Prevention Service
ISVA	Independent Sexual Violence Advisor
K-DASH	Kent Domestic Abuse Support and Help
KFRS	Kent Fire and Rescue Service
KSI	Killed or Seriously Injured
MARAC	Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference
MCAB	Medway Consumer Advice Bureau
MDAAT	Medway Drug and Alcohol Action Team
MDAF	Medway Domestic Abuse Forum
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
NEET	Not in Education, Employment or Training
PACT	Partners and Communities Together
PAWS	Pedestrian Awards Scheme
PCC	Police and Crime Commissioner
PCP	Police and Crime Panel
PCSO	Police Community Support Officer
PDU	Problem Drug User
RAM	Risk Assessment Matrix
SACT	Schools and Communities Together
SDVC	Specialist Domestic Violence Court
SEEDA	South East England Development Agency
SEG	Strategic Executive Group
YOT	Youth Offending Team

Contacts

For further information about the Medway Community Safety Partnership please contact:

Community Safety Partnership,
Based at Medway Police Station,
Eastbridge, Purser Way,
Gillingham, Kent,
ME7 1NE.

Telephone: 01634 333333
Email: csu@medway.gov.uk
Internet: www.medwaycsp.co.uk

Medway Council Safer Communities Service

Medway Council,
Gun Wharf, Dock Road,
Chatham, Kent,
ME4 4TR.

Telephone: 01634 333333

Medway Council and Kent Police Contact Points

Chatham Community Hub (at Chatham Library),
Dock Road,
Chatham, Kent, ME4 4TX

Rainham Contact Point,
1-3 Station Road,
Rainham, Kent, ME8 7RS

Gillingham Contact Point,
Gillingham Library,
High Street, Gillingham,
Kent, ME7 1BG

Rochester Community Hub,
Rochester Library,
Adult Education Centre, High Street,
Rochester, Kent, ME1 1EW

Strood Contact Point,
Annex B, Civic Centre,
Strood, Kent, ME2 4AU

Kent Police in Medway
Non-emergency number - 101

Kent Fire and Rescue Service
North Kent Group, Medway Fire Station, Watling Street, Gillingham, Kent, ME5 7HG
Tel: 01622 692121

One-Stop Shop
Sunlight Centre, Richmond Road, Gillingham, Kent, ME7 1LX
Tel: 01634 338686

Domestic Abuse Hotline
0808 2000247

Domestic Abuse Support and Services in Kent and Medway
www.domesticabuseservices.org.uk

Kent Hate Incident Reporting Line
0800 1381624

Anti-Terrorist Hotline
In confidence on 0800 789321

Text service for the deaf or speech-impaired

If you're deaf or speech-impaired, you can text Kent Police. Start the message with the word 'police' then leave a space and write your message including what and where the problem is. Send your text to 60066 (the Kent Police communications centre) and they will reply with a message.



This information can also be requested in other formats including Braille, large print, audiotape and other languages. Please contact the Community Safety Partnership.

Medway Community Safety Partnership

Action Plan 2013 – 2016



Priority 1 – Tackle Substance and Alcohol Abuse

Indicators	Target	Due Date	Responsible
Retender drug and alcohol treatment services to better meet the need of the population	Fully consulted specification agreed and awarded	31 Dec 2013	Senior Public Health Manager
To increase the proportion of adult clients who successfully complete drug treatment	Increase from 33% to 45%	31 March 2014	Senior Public Health Manager
Clear care pathways in place for alcohol clients	Hospital alcohol project piloted with clear measurable outcomes	31 Dec 2013	Senior Public Health Manager
Improved early identification and prevention of alcohol related harm	IBA training (including links to domestic abuse) delivered to 100 front line staff.	31 March 2014	Senior Public Health Manager
Explore opportunities to implement new licensing tools such as cumulative impact areas (CIA).	Evidence based decision on an appropriate CIA for consultation if appropriate.	31 March 2014	Senior Public Health Manager

Priority 2 – Tackle ASB and Envirocrime

Indicators	Targets	Due Date	Responsible
The percentage of those who report anti-social behaviour who are satisfied with the overall service provided as measured by the Kent User Satisfaction Survey	85%	31 March 2014	CSU Inspector
Police to attend repeat and vulnerable victims of ASB.	95%	31 March 2014	CSU Inspector
Reduction in the number of repeat victims of ASB?	5%	31 March 2014	CSU Inspector
Number of fly tipping incidents	5% reduction	31 March 2014	Environmental Services Manager
Number of environmental crimes reported	5% reduction	31 March 2014	Environmental Services Manager
Increase number of Fixed Penalty Notices (FPN's) issued	10% increase	31 March 2014	Environmental Services Manager
Percentage of people who feel Medway is safe	90%	31 March 2014	Head of Safer Communities
Satisfaction with street cleaning	75%	31 March 2014	Head of Safer Communities
Improved street and environmental cleanliness: Litter	95%	31 March 2014	Head of Safer Communities
Improved street and environmental cleanliness: Graffiti	96%	31 March 2014	Head of Safer Communities

Priority 3 – Reduce Re-offending

Indicator	Targets	Due Date	Responsible
Proportion (%) of offenders who re-offend.	To fall in line with the MoJ predicted level of re-offending. (We are not able to give a figure because this changes in each period to reflect the characteristics of each cohort)	31 March 2014	Director – North Kent, Kent Probation
Increase the proportion of offenders in employment at termination	40%	31 March 2014	Director – North Kent, Kent Probation
Increase the proportion of offenders in suitable accommodation at termination	70%	31 March 2014	Director – North Kent, Kent Probation
By use of 'Triage' system, reduction in 1st time entrants into the Youth Justice system (NI111).	5% (< 275 young people)	31 March 2014	Integrated Prevention Team Manager
Percentage of re-offending by use of those who have accessed the 'Triage' system.	< 50%	31 March 2014	Integrated Prevention Team Manager
Percentage of YOT Cohort that re-offend within 6 months of completing their intervention.	< 50%	31 March 2014	Team Manager (YOT)

Priority 4 – Tackle Domestic Abuse

Indicators	Targets	Due Date	Responsible
Number of high risk clients referred for IDVA support	This is being developed as part of IDVA commissioning process	31 March 2014	Head of Safer Communities
Percentage of clients where risk is reduced as a result of IDVA intervention	This is being developed as part of IDVA commissioning process	31 March 2014	Head of Safer Communities
Number of practitioners working with children and young people in receipt of domestic abuse training	150	31 March 2014	Head of Safer Communities
Review housing-related support arrangements, including refuges and floating support.	Review completed and arrangements commissioned	30 Sept 2013	Head of Strategic Housing
Reduce the repeat victimisation for those identified at higher risk of harm, making victims and their families safer	Below 28%	31 March 2014	CSU Inspector
Percentage of referrals to Medway Specialist Domestic Violence Court (SDVC) IDVA, where victim has been supported to attend	This is being developed as part of IDVA commissioning process	31 March 2014	Head of Safer Communities
Number of Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) referrals	290	31 March 2014	Head of Safer Communities
MARAC repeat victimisation rate (%)	Under 30%	31 March 2014	Head of Safer Communities

Priority 5 – Reduce the Number of People Seriously Injured in Road Traffic Collisions

Indicator	Targets	Due date	Responsible
To achieve a 33% reduction in killed and serious injured (KSI) casualties based on the 2004/08 average of 85.2 KSI's.	3.3% reduction per year	31 March 2014	Road Safety Manager
Deliver 'Licence to Kill?' to pupils in Medway attending Academies, Sixth forms and Colleges.	60% of relevant pupil population see Licence to Kill?	31 March 2014	Principal Road Safety Officer / Partnership Manager, KFRS
Multi-agency motor bikes/bicycle project	1 campaign delivered	31 March 2014	Principal Road Safety Officer
Working with Public Health to promote alcohol awareness sessions	Two programmes delivered	31 March 2014	Principal Road Safety Officer / Senior Public Health Manager
Deliver multi-partner events (Carmaggedon) to address reckless driving caused by young drivers in the night time economy (Kent Police and KFRS)	2 per year	31 March 2014	Partnership Manager, KFRS
RUSH and Car'n'age programmes to be delivered to Secondary schools	TBC	31 March 2014	Partnership Manager, KFRS

Diversity Impact Assessment: Screening Form

Directorate RCC	Name of Function or Policy or Major Service Change Medway's Community Safety Plan 2013-2016		
Officer responsible for assessment <i>Neil Howlett</i>	Date of assessment 28.02.2013	New or existing? <i>Existing</i>	
Defining what is being assessed			
1. Briefly describe the purpose and objectives	<p><i>This DIA is based on the Community Safety Plan 2013-2016, which is a refresh of the previous plan. Government legislation has provided the context for the establishment and evolution of Community Safety Partnerships (CSP) over the last decade or so. CSP's were set up as statutory bodies under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, which placed a statutory duty on the Police and Councils to jointly tackle community safety issues in their area, by working closely with other statutory agencies, known as 'responsible authorities'.</i></p> <p><i>The CSP plan aims to reduce crime and disorder in Medway by working in partnership with key agencies in Medway to achieve the identified priorities, and specifically to support diverse groups that are affected by crime and disorder. The CSP's identified priorities for 2013-2016 are:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>• Tackle drug and alcohol abuse.</i> <i>• Tackle Anti Social Behaviour and envirocrime.</i> <i>• Reduce re-offending.</i> <i>• Tackle domestic abuse.</i> <i>• Reduce the Number of People Killed or Seriously Injured in Road Traffic Collisions.</i> <p><i>These priorities will each have a designated lead, overseen by statutory members of the CSP. These priorities can be delivered by a number of agencies, each one having their own Diversity policies.</i></p> <p><i>The plan and identified priorities are there to achieve a positive rather than negative impact. All minority groups will continue to be protected by this plan. All groups will benefit – individual action plans underpin each of these priorities with an overarching aim of protecting all sections of our community. The priorities are aimed at protecting the groups this DIA identifies.</i></p> <p><i>The responsible authorities for Medway CSP, from April 2013, will comprise Medway Council, Kent Police, Kent Police Authority, Medway Clinical Commissioning Group (replacing NHS Medway), Kent Probation and Kent Fire and Rescue Service. Each of these authorities has nominated senior persons to sit on the Strategic Executive Group of the CSP.</i></p> <p><i>On 1 June 2011 the Crime and Disorder (Formulation and Implementation of Strategy) (Amendment) Regulations 2011 came into force, which simplify the work of CSP's in England.</i></p> <p><i>Medway's community will not be adversely affected by these changes in legislation.</i></p> <p><i>Within this new legislation was the replacement of Police Authorities in England and Wales with directly elected Police and Crime Commissioners (PCC). PCC's are responsible for the appointment of Chief Constables, holding them to account for the running of the force, setting out a Police and Crime Plan based on local priorities, setting the local precept and force budget and making grants to external organisations.</i></p> <p><i>The elected PCC for Kent and Medway, Ann Barnes, will remain in office for a period of four years, 2012-2016, with a Policing and Crime Plan to cover this period. As such Medway's Community Safety Plan will run parallel with this timeframe.</i></p>		
2. Who is intended to	<i>All residents, visitors and businesses of Medway through focused initiatives.</i>		

benefit, and in what way?		
3. What outcomes are wanted?	<i>Medway is a safe, clean place to live, work, visit and socialise.</i>	
4. What factors/forces could contribute/detract from the outcomes?	<p>Contribute</p> <p><i>Good partnership working</i></p> <p><i>Good communication with residents</i></p>	<p>Detract</p> <p><i>Large geographic area</i></p> <p><i>Historically high level of crime (Medway and Thanet are top 2 places in Kent)</i></p> <p><i>Changes to funding structures, and changes in funding with the newly elected Police and Crime Commissioner.</i></p> <p><i>Changes to structure of partner organisations.</i></p>
5. Who are the main stakeholders?	<i>All residents, visitors and businesses of Medway. Kent Police in Medway, Kent Fire and Rescue, NHS Medway, Kent Probation, the voluntary sector, the Home Office, and all parts of Medway Council.</i>	
6. Who implements this and who is responsible?	<i>The Strategic Executive Group of the CSP is ultimately responsible. Specific thematic groups based on the five priorities report to this group. This Plan is delivered by a number of agencies and not just Medway Council.</i>	
Assessing impact		
7. Are there concerns that there <u>could</u> be a differential impact due to racial groups?	NO	
What evidence exists for this?	<p><i>The plan sets our approach to Community Safety in Medway. National Statistics indicate there is a disproportionate amount of ethnic minority offenders and therefore any strategy must ensure that it considers equality and diversity issues and ensure that there is no discrimination in the use of policing and local authority powers. Medway Council has implemented Diversity Impact Assessments across all its services, which should ensure that we do not have a differential impact based on an individual's race or ethnic origin.</i></p> <p><i>Each of the priorities within the Community Safety Plan will have underpinning action plans from a number of services to deliver that priority (all stakeholders listed in section 5 are expected to adhere to their own policies and procedures when issues affect racial groups – and all aim to support diverse groups of people).</i></p> <p><i>The purpose of the CSP plan is to pull together the stakeholders listed in section 5, with the aim of addressing the issues highlighted in a strategic assessment as priorities for Medway.</i></p> <p><i>Each of the priorities aims to take positive steps to reduce the risk of victimisation to those who live, work or are visiting Medway (through the positive actions in the plan). These actions ensure that there is no differential impact.</i></p> <p><i>The CSP is also engaged with, and supports the Medway Independent Advisory Group in partnership with Kent Police.</i></p>	
8. Are there concerns that there <u>could</u> be a differential impact due to disability?	NO	
What evidence exists	<i>The plan sets our approach to Community Safety in Medway. It sets out priorities for reducing crime and anti-social behaviour. Evidence demonstrates that people</i>	

<p>for this?</p>	<p><i>with disabilities are disproportionately more likely to be victims of crime. This is considered in the development of the action plans, specifically around ‘tackling ASB’.</i></p> <p><i>Each of the priorities within the Community Safety Plan will have underpinning action plans from a number of services to deliver that priority (all stakeholders listed in section 5 are expected to adhere to there own policies and procedures when issues affect disabled people – and all aim to support diverse groups of people).</i></p> <p><i>The purpose of the CSP plan is to pull together the stakeholders listed in section 5, with the aim of addressing the issues highlighted in a strategic assessment as priorities for Medway.</i></p> <p><i>Each of the priorities aims to take positive steps to reduce the risk of victimisation to those who live, work or are visiting Medway (through the positive actions in the plan). These actions ensure that there is no differential impact.</i></p> <p><i>The CSP is also engaged with, and supports the Medway Independent Advisory Group in partnership with Kent Police.</i></p>	
<p>9. Are there concerns that there <u>could</u> be a differential impact due to gender?</p>	<p>NO</p>	
<p>What evidence exists for this?</p>	<p><i>The plan sets our approach to Community Safety in Medway. It sets out priorities for reducing crime and anti-social behaviour. Evidence shows that young males between 16-24 years of age are disproportionately represented amongst offenders, and victims of crime. This group are also more likely to be victims of road traffic collisions. The CSP has identified Domestic Abuse, and targeting a reduction in road traffic collisions as 2 of the priority areas for 2013-2016.</i></p> <p><i>Each of the priorities within the Community Safety Plan will have underpinning action plans from a number of services to deliver that priority (all stakeholders listed in section 5 are expected to adhere to there own policies and procedures when issues of gender are affected – and all aim to support diverse groups of people).</i></p> <p><i>The purpose of the CSP plan is to pull together the stakeholders listed in section 5, with the aim of addressing the issues highlighted in a strategic assessment as priorities for Medway.</i></p> <p><i>Each of the priorities aims to take positive steps to reduce the risk of victimisation to those who live, work or are visiting Medway (through the positive actions in the plan). These actions ensure that there is no differential impact.</i></p>	
<p>10. Are there concerns there <u>could</u> be a differential impact due to sexual orientation?</p>	<p>NO</p>	
<p>What evidence exists for this?</p>	<p><i>The plan sets our approach to Community Safety in Medway. It sets out priorities for reducing crime and anti-social behaviour. Evidence shows that some people suffer disproportionate levels of crime due to their sexual orientation. The CSP is engaged with, and supports the Supporting LGBT young people group.</i></p> <p><i>Each of the priorities within the Community Safety Plan will have underpinning action plans from a number of services to deliver that priority (all stakeholders listed in section 5 are expected to adhere to there own policies and procedures when issues affect LGBT groups – and all aim to support diverse groups of people).</i></p> <p><i>The purpose of the CSP plan is to pull together the stakeholders listed in section 5, with the aim of addressing the issues highlighted in a strategic assessment as priorities for Medway.</i></p>	

	<p><i>Each of the priorities aims to take positive steps to reduce the risk of victimisation to those who live, work or are visiting Medway (through the positive actions in the plan). These actions ensure that there is no differential impact.</i></p> <p><i>The CSP is also engaged with, and supports the Medway Independent Advisory Group in partnership with Kent Police.</i></p>	
<p>11. Are there concerns there <u>could</u> be a have a differential impact due to religion or belief?</p>		
	<p>NO</p>	
<p>What evidence exists for this?</p>	<p><i>The plan sets our approach to Community Safety in Medway. It sets out priorities for reducing crime and anti-social behaviour. There is no evidence to suggest any differential impact.</i></p> <p><i>Each of the priorities within the Community Safety Plan will have underpinning action plans from a number of services to deliver that priority (all stakeholders listed in section 5 are expected to adhere to there own policies and procedures when issues affect religion or belief – and all aim to support diverse groups of people).</i></p> <p><i>The purpose of the CSP plan is to pull together the stakeholders listed in section 5, with the aim of addressing the issues highlighted in a strategic assessment as priorities for Medway.</i></p> <p><i>Each of the priorities aims to take positive steps to reduce the risk of victimisation to those who live, work or are visiting Medway (through the positive actions in the plan). These actions ensure that there is no differential impact.</i></p> <p><i>The CSP is also engaged with, and supports the Medway Independent Advisory Group in partnership with Kent Police.</i></p>	
<p>12. Are there concerns there <u>could</u> be a differential impact due to people's age?</p>		
	<p>NO</p>	
<p>What evidence exists for this?</p>	<p><i>The plan sets our approach to Community Safety in Medway. It sets out priorities for reducing crime and anti-social behaviour. It is recognised that there maybe more of an impact on young people aged 14-25 as they are more likely to be involved in the Criminal Justice system. Those aged over 65 are generally more fearful of teenagers hanging around, however the strategic assessment has highlighted that a priority area is dealing with anti-social behaviour, often this is associated with young people and affects older people. This will be considered in the development of any action plans. Those under the age of 21 are often identified as being involved in anti-social behaviour and binge drinking, therefore resources are often directed to challenge this behaviour. Checks and measures are to be put in place to ensure that any activities are balanced to provide positive support as well as enforcement.</i></p> <p><i>Each of the priorities within the Community Safety Plan will have underpinning action plans from a number of services to deliver that priority (all stakeholders listed in section 5 are expected to adhere to there own policies and procedures when issues affect different age groups differently – and all aim to support diverse groups of people).</i></p> <p><i>The purpose of the CSP plan is to pull together the stakeholders listed in section 5, with the aim of addressing the issues highlighted in a strategic assessment as priorities for Medway.</i></p> <p><i>Each of the priorities aims to take positive steps to reduce the risk of victimisation to those who live, work or are visiting Medway (through the positive actions in the plan). These actions ensure that there is no differential impact.</i></p>	
<p>13. Are there concerns</p>		

<p>that there <u>could</u> be a differential impact due to <i>being trans-gendered or transsexual?</i></p>	NO	
<p>What evidence exists for this?</p>	<p><i>The plan sets our approach to Community Safety in Medway. It sets out priorities for reducing crime and anti-social behaviour. It should be noted that the impact on the transgender community is a difficult area as there is little reporting/recording. Kent Police aim to record, investigate all homophobic and transphobic incidents. Evidence has shown that lots of homophobic or transphobic incidents are not reported. Even if they are, the person reporting them may not say that it is a homophobic or transphobic incident because they do not want the police to know that they are lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender.</i></p> <p><i>Each of the priorities within the Community Safety Plan will have underpinning action plans from a number of services to deliver that priority (all stakeholders listed in section 5 are expected to adhere to their own policies and procedures when issues affect transgender or transsexual people – and all aim to support diverse groups of people).</i></p> <p><i>The purpose of the CSP plan is to pull together the stakeholders listed in section 5, with the aim of addressing the issues highlighted in a strategic assessment as priorities for Medway.</i></p> <p><i>Each of the priorities aim to take positive steps to reduce the risk of victimisation to those who live, work or are visiting Medway (through the positive actions in the plan). These actions ensure that there is no differential impact.</i></p> <p><i>The CSP is also engaged with, and supports the Medway Independent Advisory Group in partnership with Kent Police.</i></p>	
<p>14. Are there any <i>other</i> groups that would find it difficult to access/make use of the function (e.g. young parents, commuters, people with caring responsibilities or dependants, young carers, or people living in rural areas)?</p>	NO	
<p>What evidence exists for this?</p>	<p><i>The plan sets our approach to Community Safety in Medway. It sets out priorities for reducing crime and anti-social behaviour.</i></p> <p><i>Each of the priorities within the Community Safety Plan will have underpinning action plans from a number of services to deliver that priority (all stakeholders listed in section 5 are expected to adhere to their own policies and procedures when issues affect people with protected characteristics – and all aim to support diverse groups of people).</i></p> <p><i>The purpose of the CSP plan is to pull together the stakeholders listed in section 5, with the aim of addressing the issues highlighted in a strategic assessment as priorities for Medway.</i></p> <p><i>Each of the priorities aims to take positive steps to reduce the risk of victimisation to those who live, work or are visiting Medway (through the positive actions in the plan). These actions ensure that there is no differential impact.</i></p>	
<p>15. Are there concerns there <u>could</u> have a</p>		

differential impact due to <i>multiple discriminations</i> (e.g. disability <u>and</u> age)?	NO	
What evidence exists for this?	<p><i>The plan sets our approach to Community Safety in Medway. It sets out priorities for reducing crime and anti-social behaviour.</i></p> <p><i>Each of the priorities within the Community Safety Plan will have underpinning action plans from a number of services to deliver that priority (all stakeholders listed in section 5 are expected to adhere to their own policies and procedures when issues affect people with protected characteristics – and all aim to support diverse groups of people).</i></p> <p><i>The purpose of the CSP plan is to pull together the stakeholders listed in section 5, with the aim of addressing the issues highlighted in a strategic assessment as priorities for Medway.</i></p> <p><i>Each of the priorities aims to take positive steps to reduce the risk of victimisation to those who live, work or are visiting Medway (through the positive actions in the plan). These actions ensure that there is no differential impact.</i></p>	

Conclusions and recommendation		
16. Could the differential impacts identified in questions 7-15 amount to there being the potential for adverse impact?	NO	<p><i>This plan is based upon positive actions and interventions, and is designed to be supportive and inclusive of all diverse groups mentioned, and is targeted on ensuring that all minority groups are not discriminated against. For example, Kent Police continue to monitor Hate Crimes through the Community Liaison Officers within the Community Safety Unit. Weekly tension monitoring forms are submitted by front line Police and Council Officers; Kent Police and Medway Council support the LGBT Forum held at Medway Council, also the Independent Advisory Group held by Kent Police. The focus of the plan is to address working with those groups that require more intervention and support, but this is to support the improvements in community safety for all residents – the ultimate aim of the plan. To do that some groups require more intervention or support than others.</i></p>
17. Can the adverse impact be justified on the grounds of promoting equality of opportunity for one group? Or another reason?	NO	See above.
Recommendation to proceed to a full impact assessment?		
NO	<p><i>This plan complies with the requirements of the legislation and there is evidence to show this is the case. Issues have been identified as part of the needs assessment process; these will be addressed in the resulting action plans and will be monitored by the CSP. The monitoring of statistics will be reported to the CSP at quarterly intervals so we can review any diversity issues that may arise.</i></p>	
NO, BUT ...	What is required to ensure this complies with the requirements of the legislation? (see DIA Guidance Notes)?	

YES	Give details of key person responsible and target date for carrying out full impact assessment (see DIA Guidance Notes)	
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Action plan to make Minor modifications		
Outcome	Actions (with date of completion)	Officer responsible
<i>Priority owners are aware of their responsibilities to consider diversity issues</i>	<i>Ensure a focus on monitoring diversity issues in the setting up of any Action Plans.</i>	<i>Neil Howlett</i>
<i>Deal with any diversity issues that arise effectively</i>	<i>Monitored on a quarterly basis by the Strategic Executive Group of the CSP.</i>	<i>Neil Howlett</i>
Planning ahead: Reminders for the next review		
Date of next review	<i>To be confirmed. These will be dates for the Strategic Executive Group of the CSP, which meets once every quarter.</i>	
Areas to check at next review (e.g. new census information, new legislation due)		
Is there <i>another</i> group (e.g. new communities) that is relevant and ought to be considered next time?		
Signed (completing officer/service manager)	Date	
Signed (service manager/Assistant Director)	Date	