

REGENERATION, COMMUNITY AND CULTURE OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

26 JUNE 2014

ANNUAL SCRUTINY OF THE COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP

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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 2013–2014.

1 Budget and Policy Framework

- 1.1 The Community Safety Plan covers the period 2013 to 2016 and forms part of the Council's Policy Framework.
- 1.2 The Crime and Disorder (Overview and Scrutiny) Regulations 2009 require Local Authorities to scrutinise CSP's at least annually. In future it is proposed to move the scrutiny of the partnership to December to tie in with the production of the strategic assessment.
- 1.3 The strategic assessment is an analysis of the levels and patterns of crime and disorder, reoffending and substance misuse in the area and the priorities the CSP should adopt to address those matters.
- 1.4 The responsible authorities for Medway CSP comprise: Medway Council, Kent Police; Medway Clinical Commissioning Group; Kent Surrey and Sussex Community Rehabilitation Company (ex-Kent Probation) and Kent Fire and Rescue Service. The Police and Crime Commissioner, unlike the former police authority, is not a responsible authority. Each of these authorities has nominated senior persons to sit on the Strategic Executive Group of the CSP.

2 Background

- 2.1 This report gives members an opportunity to scrutinise the work of the CSP over 2013/14.
- 2.2 The current Community Safety Partnership Plan, covering the years 2013 to 2016, was adopted in 2013 and identified five priorities:
- Tackle substance and alcohol abuse
 - Tackle anti-social behaviour (ASB) and Envirocrime
 - Reduce re-offending.
 - Tackle domestic abuse.
 - Reduce the number of people killed or seriously injured in Road Traffic Collisions.
- 2.3 Key performance against these priorities for 2013-2014 is set out within an action plan, as set out in Appendix 1 to the report.

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). The committee has power to make reports or recommendations on the functioning of the CSP. The next scrutiny of the CSP is now scheduled to take place on 18 December 2014, and annually thereafter in December to align with consideration by the Committee of the findings of the Strategic Assessment and Action Plan. Any significant amendments to the Community Safety Plan itself will require a new plan, which will be routed via Overview and Scrutiny, Cabinet and Council, in accordance with the Council's policy framework rules.

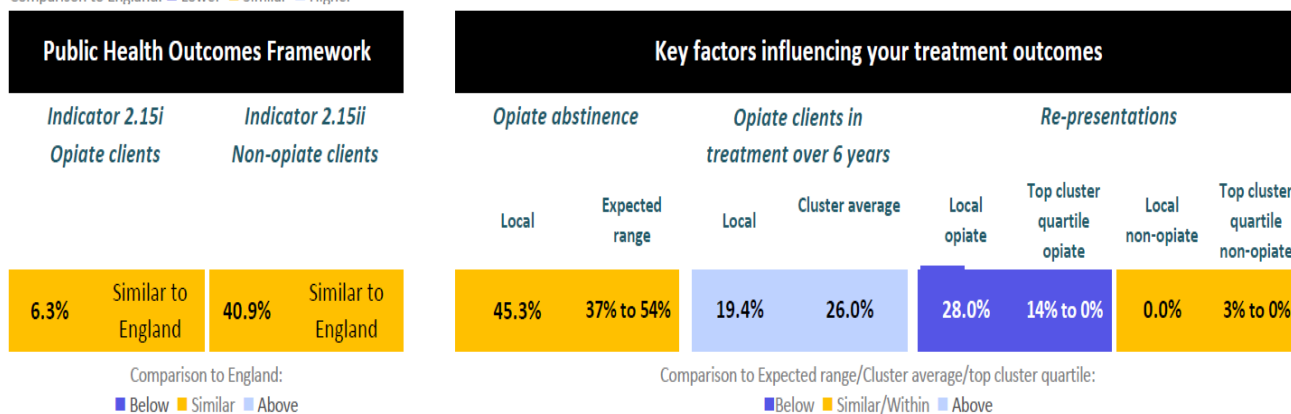
4 Report

4.1 Tackle substance and alcohol abuse

- 4.2 The contract to retender the drug and alcohol treatment services was awarded to Turning Point on 7 April 2014. The tender process was made up of 3 stages: written submission, presentation and interview with service users and presentation and interview with commissioners (commissioners included Kent Probation, Public Health and the Drug and Alcohol Action Team). A 3-month transition is now under way, with Turning Point due to commence the new integrated drug and alcohol service on 1 July 2014.
- 4.3 It became apparent that we could no longer report against our successful completions target in quarter 2 when Public Health England (PHE) no longer supplied the data. Treatment services are required to submit data to the National Drug Treatment Monitoring Service (NDTMS) who collate, cleanse and calculate the data for each area. After April 2013 NDTMS merged with PHE and data we had previously received was no longer published. Due to the change in the supply of this information, targets for 2014-15 have been adjusted.
- 4.4 PHE now provide the Public Health Outcome Framework (PHOF) measures. The PHOF measures the percentage of opiate (medically addicted to Heroin or other opiate substances and treated medically by methadone or suboxone)

and non-opiate users (crack, cocaine, cannabis are treated psychologically) who successfully complete and do not represent at services within 6 months as a proportion of all in treatment. The Q4 PHOF measure for opiate and non-opiate users shows Medway has a rate, which is marked 'similar' to England averages. We have asked for clarification of the meaning of 'similar', however a response as yet has not been forthcoming.

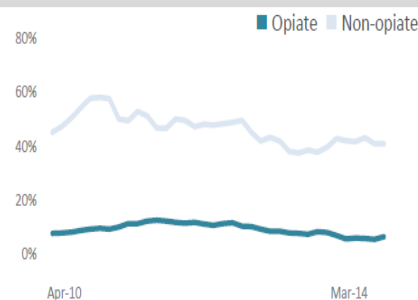
Comparison to England: ■ Lower ■ Similar ■ Higher



PHOF Indicator 2.15i and 2.15ii

Definition: Number of users of opiates (2.15i) and non-opiates (2.15ii) that left drug treatment successfully (free of drug(s) of dependence) who do not then re-present to treatment again within 6 months as a percentage of the total number of opiate/non-opiate users in treatment.

Individuals achieving this outcome demonstrate a significant improvement in health and well-being in terms of increased longevity, reduced blood-borne virus transmission, improved parenting skills and improved physical and psychological health.



- 4.5 The service specification to develop a service which would provide a care pathway for alcohol clients was finalised and signed off by CCG Clinical Assurance Group. Evaluation is being finalised in agreement with the CCG (who will be responsible for project funding if outcomes are successful after two years). The alcohol project is currently funded from Public Health Grant, the agreement with the CCG is that they will take responsibility for the funding if it proves successful in reducing A&E attendances and is therefore cost effective. Recruitment to the nursing posts is under way.
- 4.6 To improve early identification and the prevention of alcohol related harm, Public Health aimed to deliver IBA (alcohol Identification and Brief Advice) training (including links to domestic abuse) to 100 front line staff. The training provides frontline staff with the opportunity to engage an individual with regards to their alcohol consumption, identify and refer those at high risk and provide brief advice for those at increasing risk from their drinking. There is robust evidence to show that 1 in 8 people who receive an IBA will reduce their drinking back to lower risk limits. Two hundred and forty frontline staff have been trained to deliver IBA including social care staff, pharmacists, sexual health staff, health visitors, disability teams and children's services.
- 4.7 A Community Safety sub group has been set up to explore opportunities to implement new licensing tools such as cumulative impact areas (CIA). The group is working across partners to identify problem areas and develop solutions using action plans, conditions of license and where applicable

reviews. The outcomes from this group will be reporting back to the CSP Strategic Executive Group.

4.8 Tackle ASB and Envirocrime

4.9 Tackle ASB

- 4.10 The past year has seen Kent Police introduce a new system for recording and managing repeat victims of ASB. This system, THEMIS, replaces the Joint Problem Solving Database (JPS) and is designed to be far more victim focussed as opposed to issue based. The next step in the development of this system is to engage partners and look to identify potential avenues of granting joint access so partners can communicate and task each other directly via the THEMIS system and share results and relevant information. This project is being driven by the Crime Reduction team at Kent Police Force Headquarters.
- 4.11 In the last reporting year Medway has also introduced a high profile, dedicated emerging communities team. This team, Operation Titan, led by a full time Sergeant has concentrated their efforts in the Luton and Wayfield and Chatham Central Wards dealing with issues ranging from ASB to Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking. The main focus has been engagement with the public and ASB associated with the emerging communities. This team has also worked closely with the Op Tusker team who are dedicated officers handling on and off-street prostitution. Their continued work, following on from Op Quota, has seen the levels of reported on street prostitution and associated ASB maintained at historically low levels in River Ward and Chatham Central Ward.
- 4.12 The targets for achieving satisfaction in the area of persons who report ASB to the police is a challenging one at 85%. In December this figure was 78.7% and has gradually risen to 83.2% so is on track to achieve the target if trend continues in the coming months. A key to this improvement is the return of the PCSO's (Police Community Support Officers) to the management of the Community Safety Units. This decision was taken for the express reason of ensuring these officers are engaging with the public and tackling Anti-Social behaviour in their own wards. It also ensures they are owned by the management team that own the ASB related targets giving them the same focus.
- 4.13 The target in relation to attending repeat and vulnerable victims is rightly even more challenging at 95%. This is made more so by our improvements in identifying repeat victims. With templates for relevant questions being asked of all ASB related callers to the Force Control Room we are identifying more repeat victims at the original call stage. If the nature of the call is suitable (for example historic noise or parking issues) we are then completing risk assessments, where suitable, via telephone contact and allocating officers to attend where required. This often negates the need to attend while ensuring the victim is contacted and the relevant signposting, risk assessment and advice is carried out. This would explain why this percentage figure is not higher.
- 4.14 The increase in the number of repeat, high risk, victims has coincided with the introduction of THEMIS which brings with it a whole new risk assessment matrix so the scoring process has changed. It is too early to assess whether

this will lead to a sustained increase in high risk victims due to a lower threshold or whether this is an anomaly for the 3 month period. We are currently running at 3 active high-risk cases for the whole of Medway so in terms of active cases there is certainly no noticeable increase.

4.15 Appendix 2 shows annual crime figures since 2008-2009.

4.16 Envirocrime

4.17 In order to better tackle fly tipping, Medway Council's Community Team underwent a restructure in June 2013. One element of this was to create the Street Scene Enforcement Team, part of the Team's work involves dealing with fly tipping. Under the old system, Medway Council would receive a report of fly tipping and an officer would visit the site and search for evidence. They would then notify Veolia so that they could collect the fly-tipping. This meant that the fly tipping would stay in situ for at least two days before collection and sometimes longer. In some circumstances this situation resulted in the fly tipping being added to, as well as creating further public complaints. Under the new system, the Officers attend site in a vehicle that enables them to remove the fly-tipping immediately once they have finished searching for evidence, resulting in the elimination of duplicate reports. This explains the significant reductions shown in quarters 3 and 4 of the 2013 – 2014 CSP Action Plan. We are now seeing improved customer satisfaction and a reduction in duplicate fly-tipping complaints.

4.18 The Team dealt with 1,093 fly tips, clearing 75% on the same day. This new procedure should see the number of fly tipping complaints reduced.

4.19 Over the year the number of Fixed Penalty Notices issued for littering and dog fouling was 389. Even with the new Street Scene Enforcement Team only becoming operational in June, comparing this with the same time period last year, it shows an improvement in performance of 78% over the previous structure.

4.20 The Environmental Enforcement Team took 45 cases, which were all successfully prosecuted at Medway Magistrates Court for fly tipping, littering and other waste related offences. Fines and costs totaled £27,509. In addition, 7 cautions were administered and there was 1 conditional discharge, and 2 warrants for arrest were issued.

4.21 Kent Fire and Rescue Service (KFRS) commissioned a report to look at the locations of deliberate outdoor fires within Medway's hotspots as part of CSP work with the Strategic Executive Group. The aim was to address these deliberate outdoor fires by reducing the amount of waste material found built up in alleys and open spaces. This specific scheme was then set up in partnership with KFRS and Medway Council's Alleygating Officer for the period April 2013 to March 2014.

4.22 This complemented Medway Council's existing scheme to address Kent Fire and Rescue Service's concerns of deliberate fire setting within targeted areas by the installation of security gates, and the clearing of identified open spaces. This has subsequently led to an improvement of resident's immediate environment, improving the safety of their properties, reducing the ability for future fly-tipping materials to be left and the opportunity for ASB fires.

4.23 Medway Council's alleygating team managed 16 schemes by canvassing 182 residents, installing 14 gates, at an average price of £565 per gate and at an average cost of £43 per household, while 28 residents took up the offer of free Smoke Alarms from the Kent Fire and Rescue Service.

4.24 Both Community Wardens and PCSO's continue to support PACT (Partners and Communities Together) meetings. In addition the CSP has coordinated 12 community engagement events across Medway involving a range of partners including Community Wardens, PCSO's, KFRS and Trading Standards. The free dog-chipping service has also been available at these events during the year 343 dogs were chipped.

4.25 Reduce Re-offending

4.26 The re-offending figures provided by the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) which relate to September 2013 represent the latest data release. In the main these reoffending rates relate reoffending in the IOM/PPO (Integrated Offender Management/Prolific and Priority Offenders) cohort in Medway. This cohort represents the most prolific offenders managed by Kent Probation (Medway) in collaboration with Kent Police and local drug services, and as such they are at the highest risk of further offending. The cohort is subject to stringent conditions (both community and Licence cases) and these are robustly monitored and Orders/Licences are rigorously enforced by IOM/PPO lead Probation Officers/Offender Managers. Evidence in Medway also suggests that some of the cohort are known to each other and will offend/re-offend together.

4.27 As members are aware, the data provided is against the backdrop of significant change within Kent Probation. The Ministry of Justice have been working with Probation Trusts over the past months to prepare for the implementation of new structures under the Transforming Rehabilitation Programme, and the creation of the new National Probation Service (NPS) and 21 Community Rehabilitation Companies (CRCs) on 1st June 2014.

4.28 From 1st June, probation services will be delivered by the NPS and CRCs. The CRCs will operate in public ownership for some months before ownership is passed to new rehabilitation providers at 'share sale' (the government owned shares will be sold to the successful CRC) towards the end of 2014 following the conclusion of the current competition. The CRC covering Kent and Medway will be the Kent, Surrey, Sussex CRC (1 contract package area out of the 21 CRCs).

4.29 Under new probation services, the NPS will have responsibility for providing advice to Courts (both Magistrates' and Crown Courts) and this will include advice on sentencing and the presentation of any breaches to the court in relation to all offenders.

4.30 The reforms are progressing and many of the changes have already taken place with the majority of staff now working in their new teams, co-located in existing offices across Kent with cases being allocated to probation staff according the new structures. The MoJ (Ministry of Justice) continues to ensure that these reforms are a steady evolution rather than a sudden reform.

- 4.31 The formal transition from current Trusts to NPS and CRCs took place over the weekend of 1 June 2014, with all staff operating in these new structures from that date. Every effort has been made both at local and national level to ensure that the transition process runs smoothly and with minimal disruption to business as usual. However, as with any major organisational change there may be aspects that don't work perfectly from day one. The MoJ are working with all Criminal Justice System stakeholders to ensure that they are kept informed of any operation issues which may arise.
- 4.32 The Transforming Rehabilitation reforms will include a number of sentencing changes, which may impact on CSP re-offending data in the future. The changes that have been enacted in the Offender Rehabilitation Act 2014 include most importantly, the extension of supervision of Licence after release to all offenders who receive a custodial sentence of less than 12 months; extending probation supervision to the 50,000 offenders sentenced each year to less than 12 months. This is a cohort of offenders with whom Probation Trusts have never worked with, as this cohort of offenders has never before been subject to statutory supervision. The MoJ envisages that these sentencing changes will be brought into force later this year when new providers take on ownership of the CRCs. In doing this, the MoJ wants to tackle the high reoffending rates that see many offenders going through a revolving door in the criminal justice system.
- 4.33 In most cases the IOM/PPO cohort will be managed by the CRC except where an offender is considered to be at high or very high risk of serious harm (as well as high risk of re-offending). The CRC will have statutory representation at CSP's.
- 4.34 The Community Safety Partnership continues to work closely with Kent Probation's Community Payback scheme. A total of 500 jobs were completed in 2013/14, varying from painting railings and staining benches to clearing public rights of way of vegetation and litter and in open spaces.
- 4.35 With regard to increasing the proportion of offenders in employment at termination, it has been a major achievement both by the Youth Offending Team (YOT) case holders and wider partners to achieve 100% against a very tough target of 95% for those under 16 years of age in respect of engagement with education. For those post 16 years of age the target was achieved despite difficult economic circumstances. There has been some excellent partnership working and good support from caseworkers to encourage and sustain college and other placements.
- 4.36 The target (95%) for increasing the proportion of offenders in suitable accommodation at termination was narrowly missed, a final year figure of 92.3% (7 out of 91 young people). The individual circumstance of each young person not accommodated is reported to the YOT Management Board for review. Where necessary the Homelessness Team are asked to make further inquiries around these missed cases.
- 4.37 YOT have recently agreed to pilot new procedures around the triage of young people, pre court. There is now a joint decision making panel in operation that reviews all triage cases and makes joint outcome recommendations.

- 4.38 The numbers of those who receive a YOT intervention at the pre court triage stage, and then go on to re-offend remains low. However further work is still required in areas of concern such as the high number of Looked After Children who enter the Youth Justice System. This group has been made a priority for action by the YOT Management Board.
- 4.39 With regard to the percentage of the YOT Cohort that re-offends within 6 months of completing their intervention, the current cohort is very challenging. The overall target for re-offending by those already in the Youth Justice System has been met. With shrinking first time entrants, those who are left within the long-term cohort are much more challenging and are often of a very complex nature. The availability of Family Functional Therapy (an evidence-based intervention for antisocial teenagers, which offers therapy for the whole family) to the YOT has been a major success factor.

4.40 Tackle Domestic Abuse

- 4.41 In April 2013 the Kent and Medway Domestic Abuse Strategic Group's partners commissioned the Kent Domestic Abuse Consortium (KDAC) to provide County wide Independent Domestic Violence Adviser (IDVA) services. This was to offer a consistent advocacy service to victims of domestic abuse, assessed as being at high risk of serious harm or homicide. In Medway, as part of KDAC, Kent Domestic Abuse Support and Help (KDASH) initially operated this contract and were then merged with North Kent Women's Aid (NKWA). The IDVA's support victims of domestic abuse through the MARAC (Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference) process as the independent voice of the victim and provide support through the Specialist Domestic Violence Court (SDVC), One Stop Shops (OSS) providing risk assessments, individual safety support plans (ISSP), multi agency working and developing action plans for both the victim and children. A total of 349 referrals have been received in the first year, and 86% of all MARAC cases have had an offer of support in Medway. Reduction of risk is currently 68%, which is a successful outcome against the CAADA (Coordinated Action Against Domestic Abuse) benchmark of 63%.
- 4.42 The Medway MARAC is supported by multi agency partners across Medway including Kent Police, Children's Social Care, Kent Probation, Adult Social Care, Mental Health, Housing and both statutory and voluntary partners. They provide joint multi agency, safety planning for victims assessed as being high risk.
- 4.43 The MARAC receives multi agency referrals, this fluctuates during the year but on average Kent Police referrals account for 65.5% of them. The repeat victimisation rate is currently 26%, which is below the benchmark set by CAADA of 28%. The MARAC is at capacity, discussing on average 87 cases per quarter for 2013.
- 4.44 The MARAC coordinator is currently funded by the police. Medway CSP along with other partners across the county have provided additional funds to support the MARAC coordinators over the course of 2014/15.
- 4.45 In March 2013 a multi agency event for County MARAC's was held, this was to ensure sustainability and funding options to secure the MARAC's for the future, as all the projections show that we will continue to increase MARAC

numbers by 10% a year for the next year or two at least. A business case is being developed, this should be available by the end of 2014.

- 4.46 A training package has been reviewed which delivers a 1-day course to multi-agency professionals to recognize how domestic abuse affects children and to ensure their safety, and to understand domestic abuse issues. A further ½ days training package has been refreshed for professionals to be competent in utilizing the DASH risk assessment tool with regard to stalking, harassment and honour based violence. Both are being co-delivered by the Medway Domestic Abuse Coordinator and the Medway Children's Safeguarding Board (MCSB) Development Officer to multi agency practitioners. Dates have been arranged throughout 2014 and are already oversubscribed due to demand for this training.
- 4.47 Following the Ofsted report for Children's Social Care, outside trainers have delivered a bespoke training programme on domestic abuse, and the Medway Domestic Abuse coordinator has provided an input on services in Medway for domestic abuse (DA) victims.
- 4.48 In July 2013, the Medway Domestic Abuse Forum (MDAF) together with the MCSB arranged an awareness event for young people witnessing, or being a victim of domestic abuse. Places were offered at a minimal cost and the proceeds were put towards an ongoing project named DACY (Domestic Abuse Children and Young People). This project will enable schools and youth organisations to buy in programmes to be delivered to children and young people to recognise domestic abuse (DA) and healthy relationships. A further free event showcasing these programmes was arranged. A brochure detailing these programmes will be available shortly and schools and youth organisations will be able to apply for part funding from the DACY Project funding, which stands at £6k. A working group has been set up to continue to support this piece of work and provide outcomes to sustain future programmes.
- 4.49 The MDAF is a multi agency forum for practitioner's, who aim to raise awareness of domestic abuse issues and provide support and information. Various fundraising projects have taken place within the community over the year, in particular to raise ongoing funds to provide a resource for victims and children fleeing domestic abuse when all avenues have been exhausted.
- 4.50 The MDAF produce a directory of services in Medway for all victims to use as a resource tool. This includes domestic abuse services as well as children's social care, mental health, substance misuse, welfare and debt. Due to the strong correlation between domestic abuse and mental health, MDAF have funded and offered front line practitioners mental health training to take place in 2014.
- 4.51 The MDAF oversee the OSS. Based at the Sunlight Centre and well established within the community, this offers anonymity for clients and offers free, practical support from a range of agencies. Operating on a Tuesday morning any victim of domestic abuse can access the service and speak to multi agency partners. These include an IDVA, Health Visitor, Floating Support Worker, Solicitor and Citizens Advice Worker for welfare, housing and debt. Further agencies are currently being identified to support the OSS. Kent Fire and Rescue Service now support the OSS, providing advice and direct referrals to their home safety scheme.

- 4.52 The Domestic Abuse Notification (DAN) was piloted in 2013 and due to the success it was rolled out in February 2014 throughout Medway. The DAN is received from Kent Police into the Medway Triage social care, regarding a domestic abuse incident that has taken place. A notification is made:
- Where information indicates that the case meets Standard or Medium risk, but the child is open to Children's Social Care, e.g. child in need, subject to a CP plan, looked after children (including subject to proceedings).
 - Where is it the first DA report but the victim details historic abuse where children normally reside, that indicates Medium level of risk.
 - Where risk is deemed as standard but a child is under 1 year old or unborn regardless of whether present or not, even if a single incident.
 - Medium risk – where an incident is assessed as medium risk but wider factors surrounding the circumstances indicate increased risk for children e.g. wider factors including significant drug/alcohol misuse, mental health or serious threats against the victim or child.
- 4.53 The information on the notification includes; the child and sibling's details, parental details and others involved in the situation, details of the incident, any additional information or concerns, previous relevant history and the current situation.
- 4.54 Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHR) Lessons Learnt Seminars have taken place during the year. The CSP, assisted with the coordination of the event held at Kings Hotel was well attended by multi agency partners. The Kent and Medway Domestic Homicide Review Steering Group retains ownership of all County DHR's and is attended by the CSP.
- 4.55 The Kent and Medway Domestic Abuse Website remains an invaluable resource for both practitioners and victims of domestic abuse. From January to March 2014 there were 3,536 unique visitors to the website up 21.85% from 2,902 during October to December 2013. The weekly number of visitors varies from 309 to 372 on average, and this is increasing. There is an exit now button on the website, to enable victims to exit the site quickly, during this period this was clicked 251 times compared to 187 clicks the three previous months. Further advertising of the website will be progressed over the coming year.
- 4.56 There are 16 libraries across Medway and the Senior Librarians have received a domestic abuse awareness and signposting session. Where the library is using a monitor the website is being advertised and posters and cards advertising the DA website are being used. A plan for a DA champion for all libraries, so that staff have a single point of contact is now in place and training has been offered.
- 4.57 The freedom programme is a 12-week nationally recognised programme, which offers an insight into the behaviour and tactics of the abuser. Medway has consistently offered all victims of domestic abuse a place on a course, currently funded by Medway Council.
- 4.58 In March 2013 the Home Office definition for domestic abuse was updated to include coercive control and 16 and 17 year olds. Due to this, the Department of Education have funded the Coordinated Action Against Domestic Abuse (CAADA) and partners to train and support the Young Person's Violence

Advisers (YPVA) nationwide. From April 2014 the Domestic Abuse Coordinator will now include the coordination of this role for the next 2 years. The YPVA will support 13-17 year olds who are victims of domestic abuse, child sexual exploitation (CSE), gang violence, Honour Based Violence (HBV) forced marriage (FM) and Female genital mutilation (FGM). The preliminary findings from the first 45 cases in the programme have seen that 93% were female, 62% were 17 years old, 17% of the girls were pregnant, 47% were assessed as high risk and 80% were referrals for intimate partner violence. The role of the YPVA will be based within Early Help working alongside Children's social care. The programme is being launched in 2014.

4.59 Reduce the number of people killed or seriously injured in Road Traffic Collisions.

- 4.60 Our amended target of achieving a 40% reduction by 2020 in killed and serious injured (KSI) casualties was based on the 2004/08 average of 85.2 KSI's. This is a linear target trend of 5.71% reduction a year (stretched from 3.3%). Over 2013 we saw a 9.8% increase on 2012 data, from 51 to 56 KSI's. The number of serious casualties remained the same, however there were an additional 5 fatalities compared to 2012; slight casualties went down by 7, from 774 to 767 compared to 2012.
- 4.61 Medway, like many other local authorities, experience peaks and troughs in KSI and slight collision data each year, and would emphasise that we are still on track to achieve our 2020 target (and experienced a reduction in slights).
- 4.62 The number of road traffic collisions attended by KFRS is 104 (this number includes those collisions where there was no action needed by KFRS at the accident scene).
- 4.63 A total of 15 out of 16 secondary schools in Medway saw the 'Licence to Kill?' Road Safety theatre-in-education production in 2013, via the new format of delivering the production in-house. This included 98.30% of all year 12 students, and for the first time, 55% of the college population in Medway – a total of 4,167 students in Medway and a significant increase in uptake in 2013.
- 4.64 The number of young people who have seen the road safety presentation RUSH in Medway Schools totals 1,880 pupils during 22 visits at 9 different schools.
- 4.65 The number of young people who have seen the road safety presentation Car'n'age in Medway Schools totals 2,243 pupils during 25 visits at 8 different schools.
- 4.66 The number of car cutting 'Carmageddon' demonstrations taken up by Medway Schools is 7.
- 4.67 Over the last 18 months KFRS have used the Carmageddon event more successfully in town centre high streets to shoppers during national road safety week, as well as at Freshers weeks at the universities, rather than running the event where young people were drinking and socialising in the night time economy, where attendance has steadily declined since 2011/12. Take up from schools is not compulsory, and the Carmageddon event is not as practical to deliver when compared with RUSH and Carnage events.

- 4.68 The development of KFRS' Road Safety Experience at Rochester Horsted Park will offer a fresh new approach to the Carmageddon event next year, and in the meantime KFRS' new portable engagement car is currently being introduced at events across Kent and Medway as a visible engagement attraction to young drivers.
- 4.69 Medway Council's Road Safety Team continue to work with Public Health to promote alcohol awareness sessions. A formal collaborative working document is under development at present to ensure a full programme of delivery.
- 4.70 In 2013/14, the Road Safety Team delivered approximately 8 combined programmes and attended Fresher's Week and other Safety themed events at Mid Kent College, University of Greenwich [Medway Campus] and other workplaces, including Medway City Estate and BAE Systems.
- 4.71 For the Academic year 2013/14, the Safer Journeys Team have delivered Road Safety Education to 25 primary schools, a total of over 3,800 pupils at present. For those in the transition from Primary School to Secondary Schools, 44 Primary Schools have taken up an initiative to supply 'transition education materials' and over 2,000 children in Year 6 will have received resource.
- 4.72 We now have 26 'Junior Road Safety Officers' actively promoting road safety in schools.
- 4.73 The Seatbelt Sled initiative saw 26 schools booking lessons for the Academic year 2013/14. In 2013, 1,439 pupils from 19 primary schools received the initiative.
- 4.74 The 'Life or Death' school access initiative saw collective work with partners (Medway Council, KFRS, Kent Police and Parking Enforcement) to raise awareness of the impact of irresponsible parking outside schools. The initiative was delivered during the National Walk to School Week campaigns in May 2013 to highlight the importance of maintaining clear access, particularly outside schools during the morning drop-off and afternoon collection.
- 4.75 Reflective 'zipper taggos' were issued to over 40,000 children in November 2013 in line with our 'Be Bright, Be Seen' initiative. This was a partnership between Road Safety, Public Health and Safer Communities.
- 4.76 In 2014, the Road Safety Team have been using new piece of roadside equipment known as 'SID' [Speed Indicator Device] to prompt driver's attention to their speed.
- 4.77 The SID displays the driver's speed in lights along with a happy or sad face - depending on whether the driver's speed is within the limit or not. At present, SID is being used near schools and at sites with a history of speeding.
- 4.78 Safer Journey Officers also take the device into schools as an educational resource. The happy/sad face is easily recognised by younger road users who are often car passengers. With more and more people using emoticons these days in texts and tweets, it's hoped the faces will help enforce the speed awareness message amongst drivers, particularly the younger.

Research shows around two thirds of road accidents occur within five miles of a motorist's home and an extra 5mph in speed has a significant increase on the severity of injury sustained. Therefore it is intended that the SID will remind drivers to continue to stick within the lawful speed limits and get themselves and other road users home safely.

4.79 Additional Data from KFRS

4.80 The number of Home Safety visits completed – 1,614; the number of vulnerable people visits completed – 462; the number of accidental house fires attended – 83

4.81 DWP-led 'Streetweeks'

4.82 'Streetweek' is the operational name of an approach drawn together to provide a more effective way of collectively tackling issues that impact on the residents and community within identified areas and Wards.

4.83 A multi-agency 'Operational Team' was formed, which has the resources and capability to undertake the work required to improve and sustain the well being of residents and the community, tackling key issues, such as health, worklessness, poor education, truancy and anti-social behaviour.

4.84 Residents are asked to complete a "Your Home Your Health" survey in order to understand any barriers customers are faced with, and to recognise which agencies are to work with those families/individuals.

Agencies involved are –

- Chatham Jobcentre Plus
- Medway Council Community Wardens
- The Health and Lifestyle Team
- Kent Police (including Operation Titan).
- Medway Council Private Sector Housing
- Kent Fire and Rescue Service
- Carers First
- KCA (Substance misuse)
- National Careers Service
- Medway Youth Trust (previously Youth Employment Service).
- Attendance Advisory Service for Schools and Academies
- Home Office

4.85 Over 2013/14 the partnership has been very proactive in consolidating the work done in the previous year and raising the profile of Community Engagement in the local community. Streetweeks have run every 4 weeks in the last operational year and will move to 6 weekly from April 2014. Questionnaires are handed out to all residents and the answers provide the basis of referrals to each partner agency. The team has tackled various issues within each community from ASB, litter removal, health issues, drug issues, school attendance to immigration and supporting residents into work.

5 Risk management

- 5.1 There are reputational, environmental, economical and legal risks to the Council for not pro-actively pursuing an improvement in crime and disorder levels. This report reflects 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
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.

- 5.2 A Diversity Impact Assessment screening form has not been completed, as this is a report on progress of the CSP against the 2013/14 Action Plan.

6 Consultation

- 6.1 As part of the process for putting together this report, all statutory partners were asked to submit a report on activities from the last financial year.

7 Financial and legal implications

- 7.1 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 2014/15 of £100,292.
- 7.2 The PCC has stated that the purpose of this grant is to be used for one off community safety activities, rather than funding posts. For 2014/15, this general grant has been reduced in cash terms by 4.8% (equivalent to a 6.8% real reduction). This is after the withdrawal of the limited one-off support the PCC was able to provide in 2013/14. The PCC has assumed further cash cuts in general core grant funding of 3.5% in 2015/16 and a further 3.5% in 2016/17.
- 7.3 Provisional funding figures have been provided - for 2015/16, £96,782 and for 2016/17, £93,395. The PCC's office 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.
- 7.4 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.

7.5 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.

8 Recommendation

8.1 The Committee is asked to consider the progress report and make any recommendations to the Community Safety Partnership.

8.2 To agree that the annual scrutiny of the Community Safety Partnership should take place at the same time that the Committee considers the findings of the Strategic Assessment and Action Plan noting that the effect in 2014 will be scrutiny of the CSP in December 2014.

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Appendices

Appendix 1 - Community Safety Plan Action Plan Final Report 2013 - 2014.

Appendix 2 - Six year crime figures

Background Papers

Community Safety Plan 2013 - 2016.

Medway Adult Integrated Substance Misuse Service, Tender Evaluation Report.

Medway Alley-Gating Scheme evaluation.

'Your Home Your Health' (DWP) Streetweeks questionnaire.

Streetweeks (DWP) report.

Community Safety Plan Action Plan for 2014 - 2015.

Glossary of terms

A&E	Accident and Emergency
ASB	Anti Social Behaviour
CAADA	Coordinated Action Against Domestic Abuse
CCG	Clinical Commissioning Group
CIA	Cumulative Impact Areas
CRC	Community Rehabilitation Company
CSE	Child Sexual Exploitation
CSP	Community Safety Partnership
DA	Domestic Abuse
DACY	Domestic Abuse Children and Young People
DAN	Domestic Abuse Notification
DASH	Domestic Abuse Stalking Harassment and Honour Based Violence
DHR	Domestic Homicide Reviews
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FM	Forced Marriage
HBV	Honour Based Violence
IBA	Alcohol Identification and Brief Advice
IDVA	Independent Domestic Violent Adviser
IOM	Integrated Offender Management
JPS	Joint Problem Solving Database
KDAC	Kent Domestic Abuse Consortium
KDASH	Kent Domestic Abuse Support and Help
KFRS	Kent Fire and Rescue Service
KSI	Killed or Seriously Injured
MARAC	Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference
MCSB	Medway Children's Safeguarding Board
MDAF	Medway Domestic Abuse Forum
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
NDTMS	National Drug Treatment Monitoring Service
NKWA	North Kent Women's Aid
NPS	National Probation Service
NTA	National Treatment Agency
OSS	One Stop Shop
PACT	Partners and Communities Together
PCC	Police and Crime Commissioner
PCSO	Police Community Support Officer
PHE	Public Health England
PHOF	Public Health Outcome Framework
PPO	Prolific and Priority Offenders
SDVC	Specialist Domestic Violent Court
SID	Speed Indicator Device
YOT	Youth Offending Team
YPVA	Young Person's Violence Advisors