

CABINET

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COMMUNITY SAFETY PLAN 2016/2020 (POLICY FRAMEWORK)

Portfolio Holder: Councillor Andrew Mackness, Corporate Services

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Summary

Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) are under a duty to produce a Community Safety Plan to formulate and implement a strategy to reduce crime and disorder, combat substance misuse, and reduce reoffending. This report provides information on the proposed plan to cover the period from 2016 to 2020.

1. Budget and Policy Framework

- 1.1 CSPs were set up under Sections 5-7 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 and comprise representatives from the 'responsible authorities'. For Medway these are: Medway Council; Kent Police; Kent Fire and Rescue Service (KFRS); Medway Clinical Commissioning Group and Kent, Surrey and Sussex Community Rehabilitation Company (KSS CRC - formerly Kent Probation). CSPs are able to work in partnership with any other agencies or bodies that they may feel would contribute to community safety.
- 1.2 While the Kent Police Authority was formerly a responsible authority on the CSP, the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) is not. There is however a mutual duty to take account of the other's priorities and to co-operate and the period covered by the plan mirrors the term of office of the PCC. Members of the CSP will be meeting with the new Commissioner on 12 July 2016 to discuss priorities.
- 1.3 Regulation 5 of the Formulation and Implementation of Strategy) Regulations 2007 requires the CSP to carry out an annual strategic assessment of crime and disorder. Regulation 10 requires CSPs to prepare a partnership plan and to revise it annually in consideration of the strategic assessment. The plan's

overarching aim is to reduce crime and disorder, tackle substance misuse and reduce reoffending.

- 1.4 The draft Community Safety Plan covers the period 2016 to 2020 and forms part of the Council's Policy Framework. 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.
- 1.5 Sections 19 of the Police and Justice Act 2006 requires local authorities to have a crime and disorder committee with power to scrutinise the decisions and actions of the CSP in their area and to make reports and recommendations to the local authority and the Partnership. The Crime and Disorder (Overview and Scrutiny) Regulations 2009 require Local Authorities to scrutinise CSPs at least once a year.

2. Background

- 2.1 Scrutiny of the partnership was last carried out in December 2015.
- 2.2 The CSP has conducted a strategic assessment of community safety issues in Medway. The assessment looks back at issues that have impacted upon community safety in Medway and forward at potential issues and emerging themes/trends.
- 2.3 The draft Community Safety Plan for 2016 to 2020 is appended at Appendix 1 to this report. The plan contains five new priorities going forward, which have been developed from the strategic assessment findings, which are summarised in the plan.
- 2.4 These priorities are:
 - Strengthening communities
 - Supporting victims and tackling offenders of sexual and domestic abuse
 - Tackling the harm caused by substance misuse
 - Reducing reoffending
 - Commitment to safeguarding and improving services
- 2.5 These priorities are discussed in more detail below.

3. Advice and analysis

- 3.1 The CSP recognises that Medway's future success is contingent on regeneration. It is clear that benefits from growth must be delivered to existing communities and new developments and residents must be effectively integrated.
- 3.2 This physical regeneration will only be successful if people feel that they and their families are safe.
- 3.3 In May 2015 a new chair and vice chair of the CSP were elected. The chair has determined to take a more strategic view of community safety in Medway

to ensure that it reflects and supports the strategic ambitions of the Council and the partner agencies in the CSP to make Medway a great place to live, learn, work and visit.

3.4 The new priorities are as follows:

3.5 Strengthening communities

3.6 There will be an emphasis on bringing communities together. The CSP will ensure that Medway is a place in which there is a common vision and sense of belonging by all communities.

3.7 Programmes to support this priority are:

- Reducing ASB and envirocrime
- Preventing radicalisation
- Supporting a safe nighttime economy

3.8 This priority will be led by Medway Council.

3.9 Supporting victims and tackling offenders of sexual and domestic abuse

3.10 The CSP will tackle the offending and move towards taking a more proactive and preventative approach as well as providing effective support pathways for victims and their families.

3.11 Programmes include:

- Tackling domestic abuse
- Tackling Child Sexual Exploitation
- Tackling human trafficking
- Tackling hate crime
- Combatting youth gang violence

3.12 This priority will be led by Kent Police.

3.13 Tackling the harm caused by substance misuse

3.14 People who misuse drugs, alcohol or other substances cause considerable harm to themselves and to society. This includes harm to their physical and mental health and wellbeing and that of their families. There is also harm to the communities in which they live through the crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour associated with substance misuse. Availability of cheap illicit tobacco undermines our efforts to reduce smoking and makes it easier for young people to start smoking.

3.15 Programmes include:

- Preventing and treating drug and alcohol misuse
- Tackling illicit tobacco

3.16 This priority will be led by Medway Council.

3.17 Reducing reoffending

3.18 Bringing offenders to justice is pointless if these same criminals go on to offend again. While punishment is an important way of dealing with crime, and one of the five purposes of sentencing, on its own it is often not enough to stop criminals reoffending. With some 90% of those sentenced in England and Wales in 2011 having offended before, many people are locked in a cycle of reoffending.

3.19 Programmes include:

- Reduce reoffending by delivering rehabilitation services that help people to help themselves, enabling them to aspire, achieve and make sustainable changes to their lives.
- Deliver individual and group based interventions including domestic abuse perpetrator programmes.
- Partners working together to deliver an intensive multi agency intervention aimed at those most at risk of reoffending.
- Continue to deliver the Community Payback to service users subject to community orders and post sentence supervision.

3.20 This priority will be led by KSS CRC.

3.21 Commitment to safeguarding and improving services

3.22 As public sector funding continues to shrink it becomes increasingly important to reassure residents that agencies will continue to be responsive and deliver efficient and effective services to keep people safe. The partnership will explore new ways of working together effectively to make the most efficient use of public resources.

3.23 Workstreams will include:

- Improvements/Innovation
- Communications
- Efficiencies

3.24 This priority will be led by KFRS.

3.25 Each of the priority leads will be responsible for those workstreams under their priority, albeit that there will be some crossover between workstreams, for instance the nighttime economy and substance abuse. The champions have developed action plans for each workstream and be accountable to the CSP executive group.

3.26 A protocol has now been signed among the Health and Wellbeing Board, Safeguarding Boards and CSP, to encourage the sharing of assessments and plans to foster better strategic alignment.

3.27 On 10 December 2015, the plan was presented to the Regeneration, Community and Culture Overview and Scrutiny Committee at the annual scrutiny of the CSP.

3.28 The draft plan has been presented to the Health and Wellbeing and Children's Safeguarding Boards (4 February 2016 and 18 March 2016 respectively).

4. Regeneration, Community and Culture Overview and Scrutiny Committee

4.1 Full details of the Committee's consideration of the Plan plus the annual scrutiny of the Community Safety Partnership is set out in Appendix 2.

4.2 In summary, the Committee:

4.2.1 thanked the members of the CSP for attending the meeting and answering Members' questions.

4.2.2 noted that as a Policy Framework document, the Community Safety Plan would be reported to Cabinet on 5 April 2016 and Cabinet would be asked to formally consider and recommend the proposed Plan for 2016 to 2020, containing new priorities for the CSP to Council on 28 April 2016.

4.2.3 noted the responses provided by the CSP on the issues outlined during discussions.

5. Health and Wellbeing Board

5.1 The Head of Safer Communities introduced a report that presented the current Medway Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment and the proposed Community Safety Plan to cover the period from 2016 to 2020.

5.2 The following points were made:

5.3 The inclusion of substance misuse within the documents was welcomed as there had been an increase in drugs related deaths in 2013.

5.4 The Council had reviewed how it shared intelligence with the Police in relation to the local drug market.

5.5 Public Health had recently provided evidence to a Licensing Hearing Panel which had resulted in the application for a premises licence being refused.

5.6 The report referred to the protocol setting out the relationship between key strategic boards in Medway and it was noted that this had been signed by the Chairs of a number of Boards in addition to those mentioned.

5.7 On 10 December 2015, the plan was presented to the Regeneration, Community and Culture Overview and Scrutiny Committee at the annual scrutiny of the CSP.

5.8 The Board:

5.8.1 noted and commented on the Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment.

5.8.2 noted that, as a Policy Framework document, the Community Safety Plan would be reported to Cabinet on 5 April 2016 and that Cabinet would be asked to formally consider and recommend the proposed plan for 2016 to 2020, containing new priorities for the Community Safety Partnership, to Full Council on 28 April 2016; and

5.8.3 noted the Boards that were included in the protocol setting out the relationship between key strategic Boards in Medway

6. Children’s Safeguarding Board

6.1 Neil Howlett presented the update report. The Community Safety Partnership (CSP) was a statutory body consisting of five authorities including the Local Authority, the Police, Kent Fire and Rescue, KSSCRC and CCG.

6.2 The main focus for the last 6 months had been putting together a strategic assessment and a new plan for April 2016. This should reduce crime disorder and substance misuse. There are five new priorities for 2016. These were:

- Strengthening communities
- Supporting victims and tackling offenders of sexual and domestic abuse.
- Tackling the harm caused by substance misuse
- Reducing offending
- Commitment to safeguarding and improving services.

6.3 There was a recent peer review which identified four streams. The work streams had been put together now and there would be another strategic assessment later this year.

7. Risk management

7.1 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 | Risk rating |
|---------------------------|---|--|-------------|
| Decreased Agency “buy in” | Changes in leadership, staffing or resources could reduce the involvement of key agencies | <p>Ensure that agencies are aware of the impact of dis-engagement upon their own service delivery/performance.</p> <p>Ensure that strategic members of the CSP are made aware of any situation as it arises.</p> | Low |

| Risk | Description | Action to avoid or mitigate risk | Risk rating |
|---|--|---|--------------------|
| 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 | Low |
| Legislation | Government guidance could change focus for CSP | CSP to ensure that it effectively horizon scans to be aware of impending legislative changes. | Low |
| Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) plans | Changes in the PCC's Police and Crime Plan. | Continued engagement with the PCC. | Low |

8. Consultation

- 8.1 The CSP is required to consult with a wide variety of stakeholders in putting together the annual strategic assessment. Members of the public are consulted through a series of community engagement events throughout the year. A stakeholder engagement event with elected Members and representatives from community groups was undertaken on 4 November 2015. The proposed new priorities were discussed and obtained significant support from the representatives attending.
- 8.2 A refreshed Diversity Impact Assessment has been undertaken on the proposals, as set out in Appendix 3 to the report. This indicates that the Community Safety Plan complies with the requirements of the legislation

9. Financial implications

- 9.1 The newly elected Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) has confirmed that he has allocated a budget to use for funding activities to tackle crime, disorder, drugs and reoffending. The amount committed for 2016-17 is £93,395.

10. Legal implications

- 10.1 There are no direct legal implications arising from this report.
- 10.2 The Council's statutory powers are detailed in the report.
- 10.3 The adoption or modification of the Community Safety Plan is a decision for Full Council.

11. Recommendation

- 11.1 The Cabinet is requested to consider and recommend the proposed Community Safety Plan for 2016 to 2020, containing new priorities for the CSP, to Full Council on 21 July 2016, for approval.

12. Suggested reasons for decision

- 12.1 The Community Safety Plan discharges the Council's statutory requirement to produce a plan for community safety.

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Appendices

Appendix 1 – Proposed Community Safety Plan 2016 to 2020

Appendix 2 – Regeneration, Community and Culture O&S Committee 15 December 2015 – minutes extract

Appendix 3 – Diversity Impact Assessment

Background papers

None

Community Safety Plan 2016 - 2020

Introduction

We want Medway to be a great place to live, learn, work and visit. As part of a 20-year regeneration programme lasting until 2026, Medway has embarked upon a huge transformation in terms of its physical environment, its communities and its economy.

Medway is the largest urban area in the south east outside London, with great connections to the capital and Europe. Medway is at the heart of the Thames Gateway, only 30 miles from central London, with frequent high-speed trains linking Medway to London's St Pancras International in just 35 minutes. Being just 40 miles from Dover and Folkestone, there are excellent links to the Channel ports and Eurotunnel; Paris is just over three hours away by train.

The creation of cohesive and sustainable communities is important for Medway with an expected 29,000 new homes to be built in the coming years. It is clear that benefits from growth must be delivered to existing communities and new developments and residents must be effectively integrated.

The focus of Medway's exciting regeneration programme is on economic growth, community infrastructure, cultural and waterfront projects. Medway has embarked upon a huge transformation of its physical environment, its communities and its economy. The first phase involves £120 million of urban and brownfield regeneration along the river Medway. Rochester Riverside is a 32-hectare site being transformed to create a community of 1,500 homes, a primary school, shops and leisure facilities as well as a new Rochester Railway Station. The Chatham Waters development is transforming part of the former Royal Naval dockyard to create a 'waterfront boulevard' making the most of the riverside views.

This physical regeneration will only be successful if people feel that they and their families are safe. This Medway Community Safety Plan is a rolling four-year document, which explains how the Community Safety Partnership (CSP) plans to tackle community safety issues that matter to Medway's diverse communities. This plan is reviewed on an annual basis, using information provided by a wide range of organisations and captured in a strategic assessment, to ensure that current and emerging concerns can be taken into account by the CSP.

Councillor Andrew Mackness

Chair Medway CSP

Portfolio Holder for Corporate Services



Background to the CSP

Medway CSP is a statutory body bringing together a number of public sector agencies, known as responsible authorities, to tackle crime, disorder, anti-social behaviour, substance misuse and reducing reoffending. The responsible authorities are Medway Council, Kent Police, Kent Fire and Rescue Service (KFRS), Kent, Surrey and Sussex Community Rehabilitation Company (probation services) and Medway Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG). These statutory partners work with other organisations, agencies and community sector organisations within the framework of the CSP to deal with community safety issues.

The CSP and Kent's Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) are under a mutual duty to cooperate with each other and to take account of the other's priorities.

The operation of the CSP is subject to annual scrutiny by an Overview and Scrutiny Committee of Medway Council.

Summary of progress against previous plan priorities

| Priority | What we have been doing |
|---|--|
| Tackle drug and alcohol abuse | <p>We have commissioned an integrated drug and alcohol service with a focus on the recovery of people from drug and alcohol dependence Commissioned alcohol liaison pilot service at hospital to identify and support those people whose drinking levels are causing them to frequently attend</p> <p>The total number of staff trained to deliver alcohol identification and brief advice interventions for the year was 264, surpassing the target of 100. Services to have received training include: Sexual Health Genitourinary Medicine (GUM) services, foundation Doctors, Ministry of Defence health staff, supported housing charity staff, health visitors, social care, GPs and pharmacists.</p> <p>Six schools engaged in Assist (smoking prevention programme) and new staff trained up to deliver the programme, surpassing the target of 4 schools.</p> |
| Tackle anti-social behaviour (ASB) and envirocrime | <p>Exceeded the target of a 5% reduction in repeat victims of ASB.</p> <p>100% of repeat ASB offender's families screened for nomination into the Medway Action for Families Programme (MAfF).</p> <p>83% of fly tipping incidents cleared by the next working day (target 75%)</p> <p>A reduction in the number of environmental crimes reported.</p> |

| Priority | What we have been doing |
|--|---|
| Reduce reoffending | <p>82% of adult offenders successfully completed community orders and licenses (target 70%)</p> <p>89% of adult offenders in suitable accommodation (target 60%)</p> <p>Reduced the number of young offenders that re-offend within 6 months of completing their intervention to 31%, target <50% (Q4, 2014-15)</p> |
| Tackle domestic abuse | <p>Delivered domestic abuse awareness training to multi agency practitioners.</p> <p>A reduction in repeat victimisation rate for those identified at higher risk of harm.</p> <p>Significant increase in the percentage of clients where risk has been reduced as a result of Independent Domestic Violence Advocates (IDVA) intervention</p> <p>Medway's successfully becoming a White Ribbon Authority – a national campaign championed by men, working to end violence against women.</p> |
| Reduce the number of people killed or seriously injured in road traffic collisions. | <p>On target to achieve a 40% reduction in killed and seriously injured (KSI) casualties</p> <p>'Licence to Kill' road safety experience delivered to 80% of year 12 students.</p> <p>Exceeded target to deliver multi-agency motor bikes/bicycle campaigns targeted to raise awareness to drivers.</p> <p>A number of joint initiatives of partner agencies working collectively to raise awareness of the impact of irresponsible parking outside schools.</p> |

Strategic drivers

From the 1st July 2015 many public bodies have a statutory duty to consider the need to prevent people being drawn into terrorism through the Prevent duty under Section 26 of the Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015. These Responsible Authorities must assess the risk of residents being drawn into terrorism, develop an action plan to reduce the risk and train staff to recognise radicalisation and extremism. There is also a requirement to ensure that people at risk of being drawn into terrorism are supported to reduce that risk.

The reporting of hate crime is improving, but is still believed to be under-reported with over 50% of hate crimes not coming to the attention of the police. Hate crime can cause tension within communities and can contribute to making people feel unsafe. Hate crimes have increased nationally by 18% in the period 2014-15, with 82% of hate crimes being race related (Home Office Statistical Bulletin, October 2015). Work must continue to improve reporting.

An emerging issue for KFRS is the settling migrant communities from Eastern Europe, which are impacting on their home safety services. Door knocking and Street Week interventions have been used in past as well as a targeted approach being used to target these families. A multi-agency approach to identify communities that may include those who are at higher risk of both committing and being a victim of crime will be required.

Modern slavery, in particular human trafficking, is an international problem and victims may have entered the United Kingdom legally, illegally on forged documentation or clandestinely, or they may be British citizens living in the United Kingdom. Modern slavery takes a number of forms, including sexual exploitation, forced labour and domestic servitude, and victims come from all walks of life. With the growing crisis of displaced refugees arriving in Europe and travelling to the UK there is concern that cases of human trafficking, smuggling and modern slavery may increase in Medway. Nationally, in 2014, there was a 34% increase in potential victims of trafficking on the previous year (Figures available at www.unseenuk.org). Further concern is that some of those were children. This is an emerging area of work, which has recently been brought to the attention of public agencies.

A range of recent reports, widespread national media coverage and criminal trials in Oxfordshire, Derby, Rochdale and Rotherham have highlighted high profile cases of child sexual exploitation (CSE), reaching back over a number of decades. This abuse is often hidden and preys on the most vulnerable in our society. Children and young people who are sexually exploited are subject to significant long-term risks to their physical, emotional and psychological wellbeing, as well as upon their families and wider communities.

The extent of human trafficking and CSE in Medway is not yet fully known, however work has recently been commissioned by Kent Police to develop multi agency actions to begin to tackle these issues and raise greater awareness of the issue amongst members of the public and practitioners.

We also know that young people who are drawn into gang violence, whether as a victim, perpetrator or both, are subject to a wide range of risk factors, including sexual abuse, that need a tailored response. We know that gangs look and operate differently in different areas and there is no single approach that will work in all cases. The success of Operation Trident in London has led to a number of individuals and families with links to gangs being relocated out of London boroughs.

Kent Police have also highlighted gang networks as an emerging theme with an increase in cross border criminality and people travelling out of London to deal drugs. There are no perceived problems with organised criminal groups in Medway, but there is some evidence of emerging low level gang activity. In 2016 Medway engaged with a Home Office Ending Gangs and Youth Violence peer review, and partners are working on improving data sharing between agencies to help address issues related to this.

Recent operations by Medway Trading Standards in partnership with Public Health have resulted, in one case alone, £60,000 of illegal cigarettes and tobacco being seized. Sellers of illegal products often target children and vulnerable adults to buy and sell these products, and can often be part of organised crime, which is involved in other criminality. Sales of illegal products affect honest retailers, to the detriment of Medway's retail economy.

Medway, in common with many urban areas, has a number of resistant substance misusers, with about half engaging in treatment programmes. It is an aging group; increasingly users are over 35. A recent Office of National Statistics (ONS) report on the numbers of drug related deaths in the country reported a 17% increase during 2012-14, particularly amongst opiate users. Medway has also seen a rise in this area, with the Public Health team introducing a more robust reporting process and improved responses to reported deaths in 2015, including the formation of the Medway Drug Related Death Panel. The CSP will continue to work to reduce substance misuse.

In terms of alcohol abuse, 39% of persons starting treatment in Medway completed it; however the numbers accessing treatment (298 in 2014-15) is still very low. Medway has avoided the national trend of 7% drop in numbers but there are estimates that 10,500 adults in Medway are at high risk of experiencing problems through their alcohol use. Led by Public Health, the CSP is running Alcohol Concern's Blue Light project, which is a national initiative to develop alternative approaches and care pathways for treatment resistant drinkers who place a burden on public services. It has challenged the traditional approach by showing that there are positive strategies that can be used with this client group. Partners believe these strategies will enable Medway agencies to offer a coherent and planned approach to engaging and retaining adults with complex needs in appropriate services.

The number of domestic abuse (DA) incidents increased by nearly 8% in the period April 2014 - March 2015 when compared with the previous financial year. When looking at the longer term the number of incidents compared with April 2012-March 2013 has increased by 17%. It is highly likely that these figures have increased due to an increase in the reporting of such incidents and also due to changes in the recording of such crimes rather than due to an increase in the overall prevalence rate. There has also been a significant focus on promoting services for victims of DA, which has been driven by Medway having its own Domestic Abuse Coordinator.

In 2014 the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) issued guidelines around domestic abuse multi-agency working. This was produced for health services, social care and organisations who can respond effectively to domestic abuse. There are 17 recommendations that the guidance explores for improving the response and Medway Council are taking this forward with recommendations across all partners to ensure a consistent response.

The Government's Transforming Rehabilitation programme has brought about significant changes to the Probation Service, notably the creation of the National Probation Service delivering services for high risk and other offenders and Community Rehabilitation Companies delivering probation services for medium and low risk offenders. The primary focus of KSS CRC is to reduce reoffending by delivering rehabilitation services that help people to help themselves. With effect from May 2015 this has included working with adult offenders sentenced to prison sentences of under 12 months, who were previously released without supervision on licence.

Reported incidents of ASB in Medway in 2014-15 decreased by 2.5% from the previous year and are down 14% since 2012-13. This is a very encouraging statistic that reflects the good work of partner agencies. However, reports of ASB still comprise the highest volume of complaints from our residents and tackling it remains a priority to our communities and the partnership.

The top five wards reporting ASB in 2014-15 were:

- River 980 reports
- Gillingham South 955 reports
- Gillingham North 934 reports
- Luton and Wayfield 809 reports
- Chatham Central 801 reports

These Wards account for 48% of the total number of reported incidents in Medway.

The Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 brought in new provisions and powers relating to ASB. The Act implements measures that aim to:

- focus the response to ASB on the needs of victims;
- empower communities to get involved in tackling ASB;
- ensure professionals have access to fast, effective powers to protect the public; and
- speed up the eviction of the most anti-social tenants.

The provisions in the Act consolidate 19 existing antisocial behaviour powers into six new and more flexible powers. These new powers came into effect on 20 October 2014. The use of these new powers will allow the Council, together with its partners, to tackle ASB more effectively.

Since 2010, central government funding for public services has been declining as the Government tackles the spending deficit. CSP partners will receive significantly less

funding from central government than has historically been the case. This means that now, more than ever, effective partnership working is essential to improve efficiency, economy and effectiveness. A key role of CSPs is to improve outcomes for communities and make sure that local resources are used well. Where we can work together, we will prevent duplication, reduce costs and tackle issues through joined-up problem-solving approaches. The CSP is not complacent and will continue to strive to find new and innovative ways to tackle criminality within Medway, and ensure that positive messages are communicated to the community.

What the public tells us

Residents' consultation surveys are provided at a number of community engagement events to give us the opportunity to establish the issues that most concern Medway residents. The Medway Citizens Panel, which is made up of a representative sample of Medway's residents, is also another source of public opinion.

Key Findings

From our research:

- Over two thirds (67%) of residents feel safe in Medway.
- People aged 25-34 of the group as a whole are twice as likely to feel unsafe than any other age group, (28% compared to 12%).
- The most frequently cited issues were related to ASB with 'people dropping litter', people driving carelessly, people not clearing away dog fouling, people being drunk or rowdy in public places and fly tipping seen as the biggest problems in Medway.

Less than a fifth of respondents to the Citizens' Panel felt more serious criminal offences were a problem.

Overall both the Citizen's Panel and the consultation surveys from various events revealed the same top 5 issues that residents felt should be addressed.

- People not clearing away dog fouling (57%)
- People using or dealing drugs (57%)
- People being drunk or rowdy in public places (52%)
- People dropping litter (51.5%)
- People driving carelessly or too fast (51%)

Public Consultation Event

The CSP held a public consultation event at The Corn Exchange in Rochester, where feedback was sought on community safety, below is a summary of the key issues that were raised:

- 94% felt safe during the day
- 47% felt safe during the evening, with 25% stated they neither felt safe nor unsafe.

When asked what the most important issue the CSP should be addressing, in order they were:

1. People using or dealing drugs (24%)
2. Violent crime (14%)
3. Domestic abuse (14%)

The following issues were felt to be important to those attending:

- Tackling the root causes of ASB as well as more work on prevention.
- Tackling gang migration before it became a big issue and that it may be useful to tie this issue to organised crime.
- Tackling hate crime.
- Tackling harm caused by substance misuse and dealing with drug dealing in public places.
- Providing better education to young people on the harm substance abuse causes with education around legal highs as an emerging theme.
- In relation to reducing reoffending as a priority a number of attendees felt that better education and the creation of opportunities to become employable would help reduce reoffending particularly in young people. Many also felt that greater use could be made of local community groups to help and support the reintegration of offenders into the community.
- Better communication with the public – especially in rural areas.
- Addressing issues surrounding parenting by providing education as well as community support. Many attendees felt that the various faith groups played a vital role in bringing the community together.

It was also stated that there is a lot of negativity in the media and it would be good to spread good news stories and use social media platforms to communicate with the public.

Whilst most were supportive of the priorities identified by the Partnership, concerns were raised about whether the resources were available to achieve the goals set out.

Our Priorities

Stemming from our annual review and strategic assessment, and following public consultation, we have identified five priorities for 2016-20:

Strengthening communities

There will be an emphasis on bringing communities together. We want to ensure that Medway is a place in which there is a common vision and sense of belonging by all communities. Programmes include:

- Reducing ASB and envirocrime
- Preventing radicalisation
- Supporting a safe night time economy

Although the number of incidents of ASB has declined it continues to be a volume issue and has been identified by residents as a priority. It affects both day and night time economies, which will support feelings of safety as the regeneration of Medway continues. As part of strengthening our communities there is a national as well as local focus on preventing radicalisation; the government has introduced new legislation around Prevent, which requires partner agencies to come together to tackle this issue.

Supporting victims and tackling offenders of sexual and domestic abuse

We will tackle the offending and move towards taking a more proactive and preventative approach as well as providing effective support pathways for victims and their families. Programmes include:

- Tackling domestic abuse
- Tackling Child Sexual Exploitation
- Tackling human trafficking
- Tackling hate crime

- Combating youth gang violence

There has been an increase in victims coming forward to report domestic abuse. This in part can be explained through the significant amount of awareness raising and training that has taken place, and given the impact on victims and children, further work to support victims is required. As it is still a largely 'hidden crime' it must remain a priority.

Within this priority will be the need to tackle the generally hidden, but growing issue of human trafficking and child sexual exploitation, which have both been identified as growing trends nationally.

Tackling Hate Crime will also be included in this priority, although the numbers are small it is a growing trend which has significant impact on individuals, and is a crime that it is recognised is largely under reported.

Finally this priority will also aim to combat Youth Gang Violence, which has been identified by Kent Police as a growing concern in Medway, with good transport links to London giving gangs opportunities to expand their networks.

Tackling the harm caused by substance misuse

People who misuse drugs, alcohol or other substances cause considerable harm to themselves and to society. This includes harm to their physical and mental health and wellbeing and that of their families. There is also harm to the communities in which they live through the crime, disorder and ASB associated with substance misuse. Availability of cheap illicit tobacco undermines our efforts to reduce the prevalence of smoking in Medway and makes it easier for young people to start smoking.

Programmes include:

- Preventing and treating drug and alcohol misuse
- Tackling illicit tobacco

This is a continuing priority, which will build upon the success of Public Health working together with the Medway Drug and Action Alcohol Team to ensure help and support is given to those most in need. It will also build on targeted operational work by Kent Police, which aims to disrupt organised gangs. By working to remove the supply chain other agencies can work with offenders on treatment plans. The aim will be to prevent and treat drug and alcohol misuse through intervention and education. There will also be a focus on tackling illicit tobacco, building on the ongoing intelligence and operations by Trading Standards and Public Health.

Reducing reoffending

Bringing offenders to justice cannot be truly effective if these same individuals continue to offend, creating more victims. While punishment is an important way of dealing with crime, and one of the five purposes of sentencing, on its own it is often not enough to change a person's pattern of behaviour. With some 90% of those sentenced in England and Wales in 2011 having offended before, many people are locked in a cycle of reoffending. Priorities include:

- Delivering rehabilitation services that enable individuals to aspire, achieve and make sustainable changes to their lives.
- Delivering individual and group based interventions including domestic abuse perpetrator programmes.
- Delivering intensive multi agency interventions aimed at those most at risk of reoffending.
- Delivering Community Payback that benefits the local community and enables service users acquire new skills

Whilst repeat offenders are small in number, they are responsible for a significant number of offences and cause disproportionate damage to our local neighbourhoods. Multi-agency approaches through the CSP aim to deliver a balance between enforcement and providing the individual with the help and support that they need to steer them away from offending.

Certain factors are recognised as 'pathways' to offending, e.g. lack of accommodation/housing and lack of employment. Partnership activity to evaluate how we may be able to improve current practices and procedures in respect of housing or assist ex-offenders into training or employment will make a sound contribution to reducing the risks of individuals reoffending.

Commitment to safeguarding and improving services

As public sector funding continues to shrink it becomes increasingly important to reassure residents that agencies will continue to be responsive and deliver efficient and effective services to keep people safe. We will explore new ways of working together effectively to make the most efficient use of public resources. Workstreams will include:

- Improvements/Innovation
- Communications
- Efficiencies

With all partner agencies operating with constrained resources we need to make better use of resources. The aim of this priority will be to look into ways of making improvements to current practices and sharing resources where possible to become more efficient. We will also seek to improve on how we communicate with our communities to provide information and education.

Priority leads

Lead officers have been assigned to each of the priorities within this Community Safety Plan. These officers will take the strategic lead for that priority. The lead officers for 2016-17 will be:

- Head of Safer Communities and Greenspaces, Medway Council – strengthening communities
- Medway Commander, Kent Police – supporting victims and tackling offenders of sexual and domestic abuse
- Director Public Health, Medway Council – tackling the harm caused by substance misuse
- Director of Rehabilitation (Interventions), Kent, Surrey and Sussex Community Rehabilitation Company – tackling reoffending
- Assistant Director of Community Engagement, Kent Fire and Rescue Service – Commitment to safeguarding and improving services

The priority leads will be responsible for co-ordinating workstreams in their priority area, developing a performance framework and action plans to demonstrate successful progress and reporting up to the Strategic CSP Executive Group (SEG) on a quarterly basis, or as required by that group.

The Chair of SEG will share plans and assessments with other strategic groups, including the Health and Wellbeing Board, Medway Children's Safeguarding Board and the Kent and Medway Safeguarding Adults Board. An information sharing protocol is in place to facilitate this.

Action Plan

The action plans for each of the priorities of the CSP will be appended to the plan and reviewed annually.

Glossary of terms

| | |
|----------------|--|
| ASB | Anti-Social Behaviour |
| Assist | Smoking prevention programme |
| CCTV | Closed Circuit Television |
| CCG | Clinical Commissioning Group (NHS Health) |
| CSP | Community Safety Partnership |
| DA | Domestic Abuse |
| GP | General Practitioner (doctor) |
| GUM | Genitourinary Medicine |
| IDVA | Independent Domestic Violence Advisor |
| ISVA | Independent Sexual Violence Advisor |
| KFRS | Kent Fire and Rescue Service |
| KSS CRC | Kent, Surrey and Sussex Community Rehabilitation Company |
| MAfF | Medway Action for Families Programme |
| MARAC | Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference |
| NHS | National Health Service |
| NICE | National Institute for Health and Care Excellence |
| ONS | Office for National Statistics |
| PACT | Partners and Communities Together |
| PCC | Police and Crime Commissioner |
| SEG | Strategic Executive Group |
| YOT | Youth Offending Team |

Regeneration, Community and Culture Overview and Scrutiny Committee – 15 December 2016

Annual Scrutiny of the Community Safety Partnership, including the Draft Community Safety Plan 2016 to 2020

Discussion:

In the absence of the Chairman, the Vice Chairman chaired the meeting for this item.

The Vice Chairman welcomed all the partners of the Community Safety Partnership (CSP) to the meeting.

The Committee was reminded that the scrutiny of the CSP was last carried out in December 2014.

The Chairman of the CSP, Councillor Mackness advised that the CSP had undertaken an assessment of issues that had impacted on community safety in Medway and given consideration to potential issues and emerging themes/trends.

The draft Community Safety Plan 2016 – 2020 was appended to the report and contained five new priorities as follows:

- Strengthening communities
- Supporting victims and tackling offenders of sexual and domestic abuse
- Tackling the harm caused by substance misuse
- Reducing re-offending
- Commitment to safeguarding and improving services.

The Committee then discussed various elements of the report and the action plan including the following:

- **The inability to obtain data for a number of targets and indicators** – In response to a question as to the inability to gather data for certain targets/indicators, it was confirmed that the CSP had recognised that there were too many targets, and that some targets were confusing and in some cases difficult to understand because the actual data collected had changed. It was confirmed that in future all targets would be in line with the strategic plan and be meaningful.

Chief Inspector Alland confirmed that the Home Office definitions of anti social behaviour had changed. Therefore it was not possible to compare current statistics to those held for last year.

- **Recognition that mental health had an affect upon a number of CSP priorities and in particular offenders** - In response to a request for an assurance that mental health was recognised as affecting a number of the CSP priorities, it was confirmed that the CSP partners fully understood and

acknowledged that many people known to individual services had mental health issues. Reference was made to the Blue Light Project which ensured a link between various agencies for those suffering from mental health issues and alcohol and substance misuse thus ensuring provision of wrap around services for them.

The Youth Offending Team Manager reassured the Committee that all young people passing through the Youth Offending Team were screened for potential mental health issues and if necessary low level interventions were put in place. He also confirmed that the YOT Team could also fast track individuals to Child Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS). In addition, he advised that earlier in the day the first meeting had taken place with a view to reviewing the protocol for Looked After Children who entered the Youth Justice System.

- **The CSP budget** - In response to a question about the level of budget available to the CSP and the type of items funded by the CSP, the Chairman of the CSP confirmed that the budget was available for a range of activities. He explained that it could be used to support the voluntary sector and, in addition it was open for bids from organisations for relevant projects. In the past, the budget had been used to support workshops, programmes and various projects including the provision of the community safety shop.
- **The percentage of people who feel safe in Medway** – In response to a query as to the number of people who feel safe in Medway, the Chairman of the CSP advised that whilst 94% of respondents felt safe, this figure dropped to below 50% at night. It was considered that a major contributory factor to this reduction was the night time economy. However, it was stressed that perceptions were very difficult to measure. The Chairman of the CSP also commented that national events, such as the recent terrorist attacks in Paris also affected perception of safety and such issues that were outside the control of Medway.
- **Possible use of mobile CCTV to deal with flytipping** – In response to a question as to whether CCTV could be used to combat incidents of flytipping, the Chairman of the CSP confirmed that the Council had a very robust approach to flytipping and, as a result had had a number of successful prosecutions. In addition, it was confirmed that other partner agencies in the CSP who travelled around Medway were proactive in reporting flytipping to the Council.
- **Community Safety Shop** - In response to a query as to why the Community Safety Shop had been incorporated into the Smokefree Advice Centre, the Chairman of the CSP advised that the previous unit used for the Community Safety Shop in 2014 in the Pentagon Centre had not been available for use. He advised that the current location had a good footfall of visitors and feedback to date had been positive.
- **E Cigarette Shops** - A Member asked why an e cigarette shop had been permitted to open close to the smoking cessation shop and Dr Barnett

confirmed that the sale of e cigarettes was not illegal. However, she confirmed that there had been several prosecutions in Medway against persons selling illegal tobacco and this would continue to be pursued.

- **‘Licence to Kill’ (LK2) Project** – In response to a query as to whether this project would be repeated, Martin Adams from the Kent and Medway Fire and Rescue Service confirmed that this project had been delivered to 10,000 pupils in Medway schools and colleges in 2015 and involved a wide range of agencies. He confirmed that the project would continue in 2016.
- **Street lighting and visible policing** - In response to a Member’s statement that an individual’s perception of being safe was likely to be increased by the provision of good street lighting and visible policing, the Chairman of the CSP confirmed that the Council’s programme of installing LED street lighting would improve visibility. He stressed that anyone who knew of street lights that were not working should report this to the appropriate Council department so that the problem could be rectified.

Inspector Alland advised that the Chief Constable had confirmed that Police front line services would not be reduced. He added that in addition to Police Officers, PCSO’s and Community Wardens were active in the community.

- **Gang Violence** - In response to a request for further clarification on the mention of gang violence in the Community Safety Plan, Inspector Alland confirmed that Operation Jupiter had been set up with a view to disrupting, dismantling, deterring and detecting gang activity. He informed the Committee that gang activity in Medway tended to involve individuals travelling to Medway from London and was generally drug related. He advised that a number of arrests had resulted from a recent Police Operation.

The Youth Offending Team Manager advised that the YOT Team worked with a number of individuals who had relocated from London to Medway so that they could move from areas where there were gang issues. Such individuals were dealt with robustly if they re-offended.

The Chairman of the CSP advised that the CSP had supported a bid for funding to the Home Office in 2016 for a Peer Mentor Project to end gang violence and that the aim was to work with other local authorities on best practice in this area.

- **Cyber crime** – In response a request for further information on cyber crime, Inspector Alland confirmed that this was an issue being dealt with by the Chief Constable.

The Chairman of the CSP stated that whilst this issue was beyond the scope of the CSP, everyone had a responsibility to have an awareness of radicalisation.

Decision:

The Committee:

- a) thanked the members of the CSP for attending the meeting and answering Member's questions;
- b) noted that as a Policy Framework document, the Community Safety Plan would be reported to Cabinet on 5 April 2016 and Cabinet would be asked to formally consider and recommend the proposed Plan for 2016 to 2020, containing new priorities for the CSP to Council on 28 April 2016
- c) noted the responses provided by the CSP on the issues outlined during discussions.

Diversity Impact Assessment: Screening Form

| | | | |
|--|---|-------------------------------------|--|
| Directorate RCET | Name of Function or Policy or Major Service Change Medway's Community Safety Plan 2016-2020 | | |
| Officer responsible for assessment <i>Tim England</i> | Date of assessment <i>17 May 2016</i> | New or existing? <i>Existing</i> | |
| Defining what is being assessed | | | |
| 1. Briefly describe the purpose and objectives | <p><i>This DIA is an update of the one submitted for the Community Safety Plan 2013-2016.</i></p> <p><i>Government legislation has provided the context for the establishment and evolution of Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs), 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 2016-2020 are:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>• Strengthening communities</i> <i>• Supporting victims and tackling offenders of sexual and domestic abuse</i> <i>• Tackling the harm caused by substance misuse</i> <i>• Reducing reoffending</i> <i>• Commitment to safeguarding and improving services.</i> <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, are currently Medway Council, Kent Police, Medway Clinical Commissioning Group, Kent, Surrey and Sussex Community Rehabilitation Company (KSS CSC - formerly 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>From 2012 Police Authorities in England and Wales were replaced with directly elected Police and Crime Commissioners (PCC). PCCs 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, Matthew Scott, will remain in office for a period of four years, until May 2020, with a Policing and Crime Plan to cover this period. As such Medway's Community Safety Plan has been developed to be coterminous with this period of tenure.</i></p> <p><i>The CSP has a duty to prepare an annual strategic assessment of crime and disorder in the proceeding year and to consider whether the plan needs to be reviewed.</i></p> <p><i>The statutory scrutiny body for the CSP is the Regeneration, Culture, Environment and Transformation Overview and Scrutiny Committee, which scrutinises the partnership annually.</i></p> | | |
| 2. Who is intended to benefit, and in what way? | <i>All residents, visitors and businesses of Medway through focused initiatives.</i> | | |

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| 3. What outcomes are wanted? | <i>Medway to be a safe and clean place to live, learn, work and visit..</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, KSS CSC, 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 <i>racial groups</i>? | NO | |
| What evidence exists for this? | <p><i>The plan sets our approach to Community Safety in Medway. National Statistics indicate that amongst offenders, ethnic minority groups are disproportionately represented 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 <i>disability</i>? | NO | |
| What evidence exists for this? | <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 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> | |

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| | <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 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> | | |
| | 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. Evidence shows that young males between 16-24 years of age are disproportionately represented amongst offenders, and victims of crime..</i></p> <p><i>Research evidence demonstrates that women and girls are more likely to be the victims of domestic abuse than men, and the abuse that they suffer is likely to be more significant. Supporting victims and tackling offenders of sexual and domestic abuse is one of the priority areas of activity for the CSP.</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 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> | | |
| | 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. 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 their 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> | |

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| | <i>The CSP is also engaged with, and supports the Medway Independent Advisory Group in partnership with Kent Police.</i> | |
| 11. Are there concerns there <u>could</u> be a have a differential impact due to religion or belief? | | |
| | 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. 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> | |
| 12. Are there concerns there <u>could</u> be a differential impact due to people's 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. 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 the need to deal 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 as well as the ongoing health risksr. 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> | |
| 13. Are there concerns that there <u>could</u> be a differential impact due to being trans-gendered or transsexual? | | |
| | 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. It should be noted that the impact on the transgender community is a difficult area as there is little</i></p> | |

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| | <p><i>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 there 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> | | |
| <p>What evidence exists for this?</p> | NO | <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 there 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 differential impact due to <i>multiple discriminations</i> (e.g. disability <u>and</u> age)?</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 there own policies and procedures when issues affect people with protected characteristics – and all aim to support diverse groups of people).</i></p> |

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| | <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 | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|----|--|
| <p>16. Could the differential impacts identified in questions 7-15 amount to there being the potential for adverse impact?</p> | <table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="517 465 663 636"></td> <td data-bbox="663 465 1465 931"> <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> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="517 636 663 931">NO</td> <td data-bbox="663 636 1465 931"></td> </tr> </table> | | <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> | 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> | | | | |
| NO | | | | | |
| <p>17. Can the adverse impact be justified on the grounds of promoting equality of opportunity for one group? Or another reason?</p> | <table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="517 931 663 1025"></td> <td data-bbox="663 931 1465 1164"> <p><i>See above.</i></p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="517 1025 663 1164">NO</td> <td data-bbox="663 1025 1465 1164"></td> </tr> </table> | | <p><i>See above.</i></p> | NO | |
| | <p><i>See above.</i></p> | | | | |
| NO | | | | | |
| <p>Recommendation to proceed to a full impact assessment?</p> | | | | | |
| <p>NO</p> | <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 to enable the reviewing of any diversity issues that may arise.</i></p> | | | | |
| <p>NO, BUT ...</p> | <p>What is required to ensure this complies with the requirements of the legislation? (see DIA Guidance Notes)?</p> | | | | |
| <p>YES</p> | <p>Give details of key person responsible and target date for carrying out full impact assessment (see DIA Guidance Notes)</p> | | | | |

| 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>The Community Safety Plan will be formally reviewed during its next redrafting, which will be contingent on the annual strategic assessment.</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 | |