

CABINET

17 APRIL 2012

COMMUNITY SAFETY PLAN 2012/2013

Portfolio Holder: Councillor Mike O'Brien, Community Safety and Customer Contact

Report from: Robin Cooper, Director of Regeneration, Community and Culture

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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 2011–2012, and the proposed Community Safety Plan 2012–2013.

1. Budget and Policy Framework

- 1.1 The previous Community Safety Plan covered the period 2009 to 2012 and formed part of the Council's policy framework. The proposed Community Safety Plan 2012-2013 will also form part of the Council's policy framework, therefore, this is a matter for Council.
- 1.2 The regulations governing the formulation and implementation of strategies have recently been amended. The duty on Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) to prepare a three-year plan, which is refreshed annually, after carrying out a strategic assessment to identify new and changing priorities, has been revoked.
- 1.3 The requirement upon a CSP to prepare a partnership plan remains, but CSPs now have flexibility to determine the appropriate local timeframes to be covered by their plan.
- 1.4 In summary, the partnership is now required to: consult with the community; prepare a strategic assessment; and prepare and implement its plan for its area on behalf of the responsible authorities.
- 1.5 The responsible authorities for Medway CSP currently comprise Medway Council, Kent Police, Kent Police Authority, NHS Medway, Kent Probation and

Kent Fire and Rescue Service. Each of these authorities has nominated senior persons to sit on the Strategic Executive Group of the CSP.

- 1.6 The strategic assessment is an analysis of the levels and patterns of crime and disorder and substance misuse in the area and the priorities the CSP should adopt to address those matters. The partnership plan sets out a strategy for meeting those priorities and how that strategy should be implemented by the CSP.

2. Background

- 2.1 Medway's statutory community safety engagement event took place on Wednesday, 1 June 2011 at the Strand Leisure Park in Gillingham. Over 1,000 people turned up throughout the day. The event was open to everyone in Medway and gave residents the opportunity to meet the statutory and third sector teams that contribute to community safety. There were representatives from statutory and non-statutory partners for members of the public to engage with. As part of the day, members of the public were encouraged to take part in a consultation process to identify community safety issues to inform the strategic assessment.

- 2.2 The current Community Safety Partnership Plan was adopted in 2009 and identified seven priorities for the years 2009 to 2012. These priorities each contributed to the safety of people of living, working or visiting Medway and were

- Tackling Class A drug and alcohol abuse.
- Improving the local street scene.
- Reducing youth offending.
- Reducing night-time economy related crime and disorder (Specifically alcohol related disorder, violence and theft).
- Working with vulnerable victims to reduce harm and repeat victimisation (Including Domestic Abuse and hidden communities).
- Reducing Theft and Shoplifting.
- Reduce the number of people killed or seriously injured in Road Traffic Collisions.

- 2.3 Key performance against these priorities is reported within the Community Safety Plan, attached as Appendix 1.

- 2.4 The strategic assessment has identified the following priorities for 2012–2013, which are reflected in the plan:

- Tackling substance and alcohol abuse.
- Improving the local street scene.
- Reducing re-offending.
- Reducing Anti-Social Behaviour and supporting repeat and vulnerable victims of crime.
- Tackling domestic abuse.
- Reducing theft and shoplifting.
- Reducing the number of people killed or seriously injured in road traffic collisions.

3. Advice and analysis

3.1 Currently the Regeneration, Community and Culture Overview and Scrutiny Committee meets annually to review and scrutinise decisions made or other actions taken by the Community Safety Partnership (CSP), and has the power to make reports or recommendations to the CSP and the local authority with respect to the discharge of those functions. The next scrutiny of the CSP is due to take place on 28 June 2012. The Community Safety Plan supports delivery of targets in the Council Plan.

4. Risk management

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

Risk	Description	Action to avoid or mitigate risk
Changes to funding structures, and reduction in funding with newly elected Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) to be elected in November 2012.	The PCC will determine local policing priorities, have the power to make community safety grants, have control of all central government funding, which currently goes to the Community Safety Partnerships; including Kent Police funding, Drug Interventions Programme funding, and Safer and the Stronger Communities Funding.	Engage with PCC at earliest opportunity.
London 2012 Olympics	Possible drain on police resources. Increased traffic flow/road safety, vehicle crime, PREVENT agenda. The 2011 PREVENT strategy now contains three objectives: to respond to the ideological challenge of terrorism and the threat from those who promote it; to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism and ensure that they are given appropriate advice and support; and to work with sectors and institutions where there are risks of radicalisation that we need to address.	Work with the local Resilience Forum for ensuring that any games related risk assessments have been completed and that suitable and appropriate emergency and business continuity plans have been put into place.

Changing demographics in terms of growth and ethnic mix of population.	Changes to housing benefits may see migration from London of more deprived communities seeking affordable housing.	Work with minority (both ethnic and religious) groups and PACT (Partners and Communities Together) to enhance community relations.
Potentially high number of young people not in education, training or employment.	Impact on crime and anti-social behaviour.	Medway Children's Trust's NEET Prevention and Reduction Strategy 2009-2014 aims to afford young people the opportunity to make the most of their promise and potential.
Changes to structure of Kent Police.	There will be a focus on harm based crime and anti-social behaviour.	Identify gaps and discuss with partners how to fill.

4.2 A Diversity Impact Assessment screening form has been completed and is attached at Appendix 2, which shows that a full DIA is not required.

5. Consultation

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

6. Regeneration, Community and Culture Overview and Scrutiny Committee

- 6.1 The committee met on 3 April 2012 and commented on the draft plan, including:
- enforcement of the Alcohol Control Zone in Gillingham
 - duties of Community Officers being too varied and not concentrated on their local role
 - Licence to Kill campaign
 - lack of funding to continue the services of the SoS bus
 - how the public and local communities were engaged in compiling the priorities for the partnership and request that officers give further thought on how to engage a more varied demographic across Medway
 - the future of funding for community safety issues in Medway following the election of the Police and Crime Commissioner in November 2012.
- 6.2 The committee agreed to request that Cabinet recommends the draft Community Safety Plan 2012-2013 to Council on 26 April 2012 for final approval.

7. Financial and legal implications

- 7.1 The proposed Community Safety Plan can be contained within the current allocated budget.
- 7.2 Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs) will receive the policing grant from the Home Office, various grants from Department for Communities and Local Government and the local precept (as well as other funding streams yet to be determined) and may decide to use them on projects that support their community safety objectives. PCCs will be free to pool funding with local partners and will have flexibility to decide how to use their resources to deliver against the priorities set out in the national Police and Crime Plan.
- 7.3 The legal implications are set out in the body of the report.

8. Recommendation

- 8.1 The Cabinet is asked to:
- consider the comments of the Regeneration, Community and Culture Overview and Scrutiny Committee
 - consider and recommend the draft Community Safety Plan 2012-2013 to Council on 26 April 2012 for final approval.

9. Suggested reasons for decision

- 9.1 The Community Safety Plan discharges the council's statutory requirement to produce a plan for community safety.
- 9.2 The Community Safety Plan forms part of the Policy Framework and the Constitution requires the Cabinet to finalise its proposals for the Council to consider having taken into account any proposals from Overview and Scrutiny.

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Background papers

Appendix 1 - Community Safety Plan 2009–2012
Appendix 2 – Diversity Impact Assessment Screening Form

Community Safety Plan 2012–2013
Crime and Disorder Act 1998
Crime and Disorder (Formulation and Implementation of Strategy) (Amendment) Regulations 2011
Crime and Disorder, Formulation and Implementation of Strategy, Regulations 2007
Medway's Sustainable Communities Strategy 2010-2026
Medway's Council Plan 2012/2013

Medway Community Safety Partnership

Community Safety Plan 2012 – 2013



COMMUNITY SAFETY
PARTNERSHIP

Foreword

Community safety is a key priority for our residents in Medway. We all want to feel safe and secure on our streets and in our homes, and this Community Safety Partnership Plan outlines our aims and objectives to make our community a safer place to live, work and socialise.

By working in partnership, we can ensure that all agencies are operating effectively together to reduce criminal behaviour, reduce reoffending, and tackle antisocial behaviour.

Police and Crime Commissioner

On 15 November 2012, for the first time ever, the public across England and Wales will elect a Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC), who will be accountable for how crime is tackled in their police force areas. Kent Police Authority will decommission in 2012 and the new PCC will take over their responsibilities of holding Kent Police to account and provide a link between the police and local people. A Police and Crime Panel will be set up to provide appropriate checks and balances to the powers of the PCC. The Panel will have the power of veto over the appointment, suspension and dismissal of the Chief Constable and over the policing budget. Each local authority within Kent and Medway will have a place on the panel. In the period up to the election of Kent's PCC, a shadow panel will be set up. Medway's member on that shadow panel will be the portfolio holder for community safety matters.

Commissioners will receive the policing grant from the Home Office, various grants from Department for Communities and Local Government and the local precept (as well as other funding streams yet to be determined) and may decide to use them on projects that support their community safety objectives. PCCs will be free to pool funding with local partners and will have flexibility to decide how to use their resources to deliver against the priorities set out in the national Police and Crime Plan.

Troubled Families

Central government has created a Troubled Families Team for a cross-government drive to turn around the lives of 120,000 of some of the country's most troubled families by the end of this Parliament.

Almost £450 million has been made available, on a payment-by-results basis, when local authorities and their partners achieve success with these families. The Government has been prescriptive on how success will be measured, using the following criteria: children back into school; reducing their criminal and anti-social behaviour; parents on the road back to work, and reducing the costs to the taxpayer and local authorities. Medway will be submitting a bid to the fund to help tackle its 560 identified troubled families.

London Olympics and Paralympics 2012

The 2012 games will provide, and have already provided, Medway with significant benefits and opportunities in terms of sport, tourism, economic development, investment and international profile. Similarly there is little doubt that we face challenges in terms of public safety, security, resilience and business continuity. It should be noted that the picture and

A glossary of abbreviations used in this document can be found at page 24

intelligence is constantly shifting. Medway Council has staged a multi-agency discussion session to address the specific impact of the torch relay and the wider specific resilience risks for Medway to help shape planning and feed into the countywide picture. A Community Task Force will be leading on the planning for the torch relay, and may also address wider 2012 issues as the Games approach.

Priorities

In this plan we have set out our priorities for the year ahead following a strategic assessment based on information supplied by partner agencies. This assessment ensures that the partnership is aware of current and emerging community safety trends, and based on this has set our priorities for this year. With the imminent arrival of the PCC, and the full expectation that the landscape for local CSPs will change significantly over the next few years, we have decided that this plan should cover only a single year. We fully recognise that we will not be able to fully deal with all of Medway's crime and disorder issues in that timescale, but we do need to be able to acknowledge this state of flux and respond flexibly to future changes.

We will ensure that we continue to consult our residents, and will do so through the Partners and Communities Together (PACT), and Schools and Communities Together (SACT) meetings. In addition we will also commit to holding a wider public consultation event that will enable all residents to engage with the Community Safety Partnership.

Drug and alcohol abuse, crime and disorder related to the night-time economy and theft and shoplifting in our villages and towns are all challenges that we need to contend with. In partnership we will strive to reduce reoffending, protect vulnerable victims, reduce deaths and injuries on our roads and improve the local street scene to improve the safety and quality of life for the people who live, work and visit Medway.

Chair



Councillor Mike O'Brien

Cabinet Member for Community Safety and
Customer Contact

Vice Chair



Superintendent Rachel Adams

District Commander
Medway

Summary

This Community Safety Plan for 2012–2013 sets out the strategy for the Medway Community Safety Partnership to reduce crime and disorder, combat substance misuse, and reduce re-offending as required by Section 6 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998.

Medway has seen economic recovery and diversification over the last 20 years after the collapse of heavy industries and the demise of the Royal Naval presence in Chatham. This is continuing with Medway as a key part of the Thames Gateway, a national priority area for regeneration and growth. 85 per cent of the population live in urban areas, primarily the five towns of Gillingham, Chatham, Rochester, Strood, and Rainham. A smaller percentage lives in outlying villages, such as Cuxton, Halling and those on the Hoo Peninsula.

As an authority overall, Medway is not deprived. At ward level we have some of the most affluent areas in the country; however we also have some of the most deprived, with low expectation, income and employment levels. Working together has been vital to our success, and the range of organisations involved in Medway's Community Safety Partnership has reduced crime and antisocial behaviour more effectively than could any of the individual organisations working alone. There remain however, big challenges in building on our achievements. We will continue to strive to reduce crime and respond effectively to incidents of antisocial behaviour across Medway by working together.

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

There has been a recent and steady increase in new arrivals from EU accession states, many of whom are choosing to settle in Medway. The student population continues to increase, with a number of universities and further education institutes having a presence in Medway. The proportion of overseas students is also growing. Together this means that Medway's ethnic mix is changing rapidly. Although this does bring some significant challenges in building strong and integrated communities, with the need to overcome communication difficulties to promote trust and understanding, it also presents opportunities to enrich the variety and diversity of Medway's people.

The priorities for 2012–2013 have been developed by means of a multi-agency strategic assessment. We undertake another assessment during the year and this will inform future changes in priorities as necessary. For this year our priorities will be:

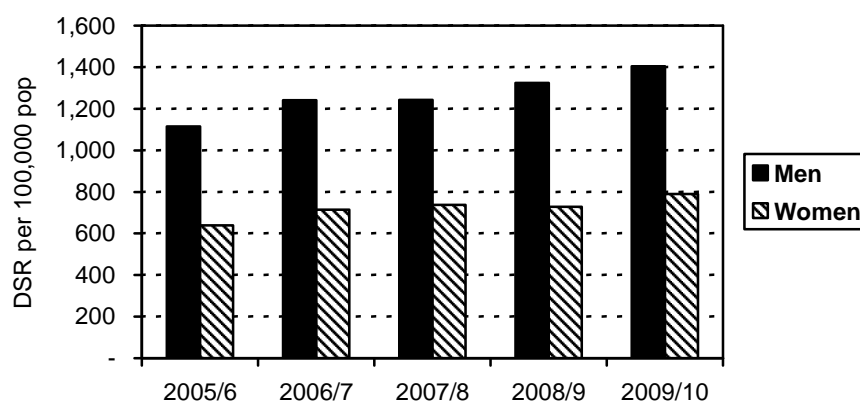
- Tackling substance and alcohol abuse.
- Improving the local street scene.
- Reducing re-offending.
- Dealing with Anti Social Behaviour and managing risk of harm to victims.
- Tackling domestic abuse.
- Reducing crime and disorder associated with the night-time economy; theft and shoplifting.
- Reducing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

Report on 2011–2012 activity

Priority 1 – Tackling substance and alcohol misuse

Of those referred to the Drug Intervention Programme, 85% engage in treatment. A target of 643 problem drug users (PDU) engaged in treatment, 655 at the end of the second quarter of 2011. Rates of alcohol-related hospital admissions have increased over the five-year period in both men and women, with rates in men double those in women.

Alcohol attributable hospital admissions



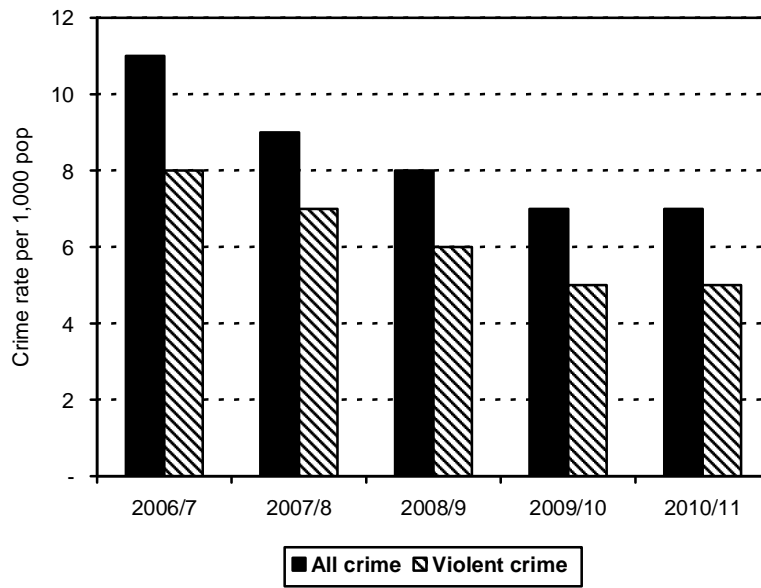
Alcohol and criminality

Encouragingly, alcohol-related crime has declined in both men and women over the five-year period, although the pattern is less clear for sexual offences.

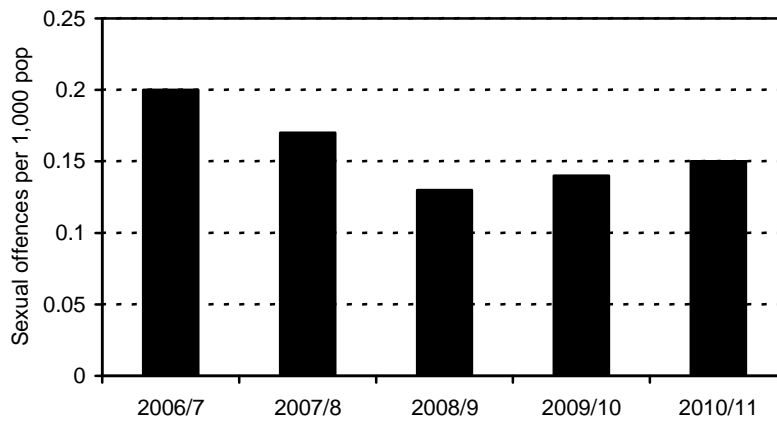
The first Medway Community Alcohol Partnership (MCAP) for Medway launched in Rainham in December, with further areas planned for later this year. The scheme aims to support the community and local businesses and covers the areas of underage sales, the antisocial behaviour that is connected with both underage drinking and general problem drinking and the associated health implications.

A Neighbourhood/Community Improvement Group has been set up in the last year to address the issue of a small number of individuals with chaotic lifestyles, and engage in substance misuse (class A and alcohol abuse) and anti-social behaviour around Chatham town centre. This group is focussing on bridging the gap between short-term prison releases and accessing services both statutory and third sector.

Alcohol-related crime



Sexual offences



Priority 2 – Improve The Local Street Scene

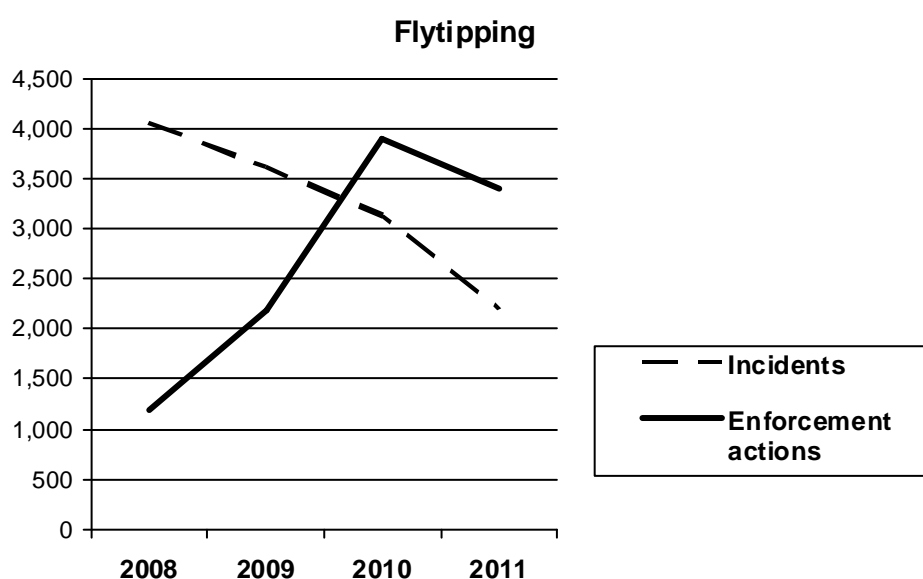
Perceptions of the cleanliness of the local environment

Indicator	Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Trend
Improved street and environmental cleanliness: Litter	95%	96.33%	96.33%	98%	↑
Improved street and environmental cleanliness: Detritus	92%	97.67%	97.67%	90%	◆
Improved street and environmental cleanliness: Graffiti	96%	100%	99.67%	98.67%	↓
Improved street and environmental cleanliness: Fly posting	98%	100%	100%	100%	◆
Satisfaction with keeping land clear of illegally dumped waste, fly tipping	75%	71%	62%	75%	↑
Satisfaction with how the Council deals with graffiti	83%	72%	65%	83%	↑

Improve the cleanliness of Medway's environment

Indicator	Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Trend
Number of incidents of drug related litter cleared by Community Officers	N/A	25	24	33	↑
Proactive jobs recorded	N/A	-	1,704	2,175	↑
Proactive jobs resolved	N/A	-	60%	90%	↑

It costs Medway Council over £356,000 per annum to dispose of 3,300 tonnes of fly tipping. There were 3,130 fly tips in Medway in 2010–2011. This is down by 14% on the previous year, and down by 51% on our 2005–2006 baseline. This is largely due to a proactive approach to fly tipping, conducting operations such as stop and search and trade waste inspections.



Partners and Communities Together (PACT)

A PACT Chair Forum was set up in the last year. This was facilitated by the CSP to coordinate priorities across wards, share best practice, and support Chairs in managing their PACTs. A PACT guide has been created which has been produced on CD, which has also been made available on the CSP website. PACTs continue to be supported.

Priority 3 – Reducing Youth Offending

Reducing re-offending by those already in the youth justice system, for quarter 1 and quarter 2 there has continued to be a downward trend with the target of no more than 50% of young people re-offending. At the six month point the cumulative figure was less than 10%.

There has been a steady drop off of first time entrants to the youth justice system that has actually exceeded the required target for the Youth Offending Team (YOT).

The numbers of Medway young people going into custody was actually below the national target level of 5% of court disposals for the first time in five years. There has also been a significant reduction in the offending rate of those already in the Youth Justice system.

The main objective of YOT for the next 12 months is to continue to reduce first time entrants to the youth justice system through the pilot triage diversion programme, which is worked in partnership with the police and health colleagues.

Another priority will be to continue to keep the numbers of young people remanded or sentenced into custody at low levels by promoting appropriate alternatives to custody and through new approaches to working with high-risk clients.

The primary function of the YOT is to prevent young people from re-offending who are already in the criminal justice system. Continuing to work to maintain this successful trend in recent years is essential. Continuing to work with partners to build on the current success of the triage pilot through identifying the underlying causes of the offending behaviour and divert young people into suitable programmes is crucial. As of November 2011 the triage pilot has been operating for three months and has had a significant impact in terms of diverting young people away from prosecution through dealing with underlying problems in a more appropriate setting. This should expand to full potential during 2012–2013.

It is worth noting at this point that although the priority for 2011–2012 was to 'Reduce Youth Offending', from 1st April 2010 reducing re-offending became a statutory duty for CSPs, and Kent Probation became a responsible authority on Medway CSP. Reducing re-offending across the age range is a Government target for all CSPs and it is understood that CSPs and partner agencies are going to be measured against it.

Kent Probations workload currently stands at 4,500 (75%) offenders located within the community and 1,500 (25%) in custody.

The 'Prospects for Success' women's project has been very successful with 12 women based in Chatham having taken part, none of which have reoffended. It is hoped to roll-out this project out across Kent, for use as an alternative for offenders instead of entering the criminal justice system.

A glossary of abbreviations used in this document can be found at page 24

'Place 1' – for short-term “revolving door” prisoners (offenders who serve a high level of short sentences and immediately re-offend on release from prison.) This project, together with a number of partners, escorted offenders from prison and immediately linked them into accommodation, benefits and job interviews to prevent re-offending.

'Place 2' – for families with intergenerational involvement with agencies and others. The partnership working on this project identified problem families in the Medway area with multiple agencies and services working with them, where there was likely to be duplication and crossover of work by the agencies and where there was or had been inter-generational agency involvement including offending.

Priority 4 - Reducing Night Time Economy Related Crime and Disorder

There has been a reduction in the number of alcohol related incidents in our town centres. A reduction of 12% in criminal damage offences compared to the same period last year, and a 12% reduction in violence against the person compared to the same period last year.

In the period April to December 2011 police issued a total of 30 S.27 directions to leave from Medway's town centres.

Public confidence in how Kent Police deal with ASB has improved on the same period last year. Perceptions of drunk and rowdy behaviour are down 8% to 14.4%. Perceived high levels of ASB are down to 4.6%, a 32% improvement.

Priority 5 - Working with Vulnerable Victims to Reduce Harm and Repeat Victimisation

In the past 12 months, the Medway MARAC (Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference) has dealt with 154 high-risk victims, with a repeat victimisation rate at MARAC of 11%.

Kent Domestic Abuse Support and Help (K-DASH) employ several Independent Domestic Violence Advisors (IDVAs), who currently work across Medway as a Floating Support Service for Medway's Supporting People contract. K-DASH also help to run the Domestic Abuse One Stop Shop, which is in its fourth year of operation, and a drop in session at All Saints Children's Centre. In the Medway area, during 2010–2011, K-DASH provided 150 Medway clients with IDVA support. Additionally, the Citizens Advice Bureau provided IDVA services in Medway, and anticipates 350 client contacts during 2011–2012.

Between July 2010 and June 2011, Medway's multi-agency domestic abuse one stop shop assisted 128 victims of domestic abuse. Of those 100% of visitors were from the Medway area and 97% reported that they found the service helpful (3% did not provide any feedback).

The North Kent Specialist Domestic Violence Court (SDVC) opened in September 2011 and operates out of Medway Magistrates Court, and also has its own dedicated IDVA post, which is currently funded until July 2012.

Priority 6 – Reducing Theft and Shoplifting

Medway Council's Environmental Enforcement Team has led on joint operations in partnership with Kent Police to target vehicles carrying scrap metal, as well as scrap dealers. There have been 21 operations (Op Discard), at which 124 sites have been visited; over 500 vehicles have been stopped. As a result of these operations there have been three arrests, Medway Council have issued 29 fixed penalty notices and Kent Police have issued three.

There have been reductions in theft and handling stolen goods offences – Chatham Town Centre 16%, Gillingham Town 26% (32% Gillingham North and 20% Gillingham South). Medway has currently a 5% reduction on last year, with 189 fewer crimes reported.

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

There have been a number of initiatives throughout the year. A multi-agency project for powered two wheelers at Mid Kent College was held. The project offered 3 strands: practical maintenance, first on scene emergency assistance, and rider skills assessment. Kent Fire and Rescue Service have created a Medway crash profile, which has enabled a gap analysis and an action plan.

We have undertaken focused road safety campaigns, delivered through community engagement events, which include:

- 'Licence to Kill'
- Golden Boot Challenge
- Drink drive campaign in partnership with Kent Police
- Over 40 walking buses.

A number of casualty reduction schemes designed and implemented by LTP and developer funding have taken place:

- Station Road, Rainham – Traffic calming lining scheme.
- Grain Road junction with Power Station Road, Grain - junction improvement – Safety improvement scheme.
- Fenn Street, St Mary Hoo – Gateway treatments – Speed reducing scheme.
- Will Adams Roundabout, Gillingham – Road marking alterations – Traffic operation/Safety Improvement scheme.

Priority 1 - Tackle Substance and Alcohol Abuse

Why is this a Priority?

Substance misuse, primarily of class A drugs and alcohol is inextricably tied to crime and disorder with established links to violent and acquisitive crime. The Community Safety Partnership is keen to minimise the associated risks to health, particularly in relation to young people. Concerted efforts to address drug-related crime have brought more offenders to justice and preventative work has improved access to treatment services, advice and assistance. However, when consulting with our communities they sometimes tell us they are concerned about 'people using or dealing drugs in their neighbourhood' and with 'people being drunk and rowdy in public'. Tackling substance misuse will not only help reduce crime and disorder, it will also help people to live healthier lifestyles and improve quality of life generally by reducing the fear and intimidation that can be caused by drug and alcohol related behaviour. It is considered that 70% of crime, particularly violence, is related to alcohol. Therefore focus will continue to develop the successful Safer Medway Partnership, bringing together licensees to conduct their businesses responsibly, as well as developing banning orders for those who choose to cause disorder and finally to offer education and advice to young people to ensure they drink responsibly.

Aims – What do we want to do?

- Reduce the number of drug and alcohol-related offences, especially in the night-time economy
- Reduce the number of alcohol-related hospital attendances
- Increase the number of drug and alcohol misusers accessing treatment
- Increase the proportion of drug and alcohol misusers who achieve and sustain recovery
- Improve substance misuse services for prison population

Indicators	Target	Due Date	Responsible
Number of drug enforcement operations (Op Albatross), including licensing controls and other enforcement measures to ensure that licensed premises do not encourage binge drinking, or sell to those underage or allow drug dealing.	1 per quarter	31 March 2013	Sgt Mark Carron
Number of Medway Community Alcohol Partnership areas implemented.	2 areas	31 March 2013	Gavin Stedman
Number of Trading Standards Test Purchase operations run throughout the year (targeting premises that sell alcohol, tobacco products, solvent and butane to those under age).	12 per year	31 March 2013	Gavin Stedman
Number of individual public interactions per year to raise awareness of the problem of Illegal tobacco.	> 1,000	31 March 2013	Rachel Noxon

Indicators	Target	Due Date	Responsible
Develop integrated alcohol care pathway between primary and secondary care, to reduce the repeat admissions for alcohol.	Pathway agreed	31 March 2013	Aeilish Geldenhuys
Deliver Identification and Brief Advice training to increase the number of alcohol screens delivered, targeting GP practices.	100 frontline and primary care staff to receive training	31 March 2013	Aeilish Geldenhuys
Reduce the proportion of drug users that leave treatment successfully (free of drug dependence) and do not represent to treatment services for 6 months	<13%	31 March 2013	Aeilish Geldenhuys
To increase the proportion of DIP clients as a proportion of the treatment population	>21%	31 March 2013	Aeilish Geldenhuys
Improve health outcomes for offenders managed by Kent Probation.	Establish SLA between KP and Health and Lifestyle Trainers	30 September 2012	Aeilish Geldenhuys
Commission Prison Substance Misuse service based on evidence of need and which prioritises recovery pathways into community services.	New service awarded and commenced	30 November 2012	Aeilish Geldenhuys

Priority 2 - Improve the Local Street scene

Why is this a Priority?

A clean environment is consistently rated as one of the top priorities for local people and its quality affects how safe we feel. Signs of neglect are an invitation to further vandalism and anti-social behaviour. If deterioration is not addressed, affected areas can become places that people avoid, particularly at night. Fear of crime dissuades people from using neighbourhoods and town centres, reducing natural surveillance. This priority is linked to priority 4 below.

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

In 2011 we introduced the Love Medway app, a Smartphone based tool to allow people to report environmental concerns quickly and easily. While there is a growing base of users, the majority of reports are from Council staff and we need to increase its usage by members of the public.

The Council uses a balance of enforcement and education to tackle envirocrimes. In addition, Medway Council supports SACTS and PACTS as a mechanism for local people to engage with their council on matters of environmental concern.

Aims – What do we want to do?

- Improve the cleanliness of Medway's environment
- Improve perceptions of the cleanliness of the local environment
- Increase effective enforcement activity against environmental crimes
- Support PACTS and SACTS as a mechanism to gauge environmental concerns
- Increase community use of the Love Medway App in reporting envirocrimes

Indicators	Targets	Due Date	Responsible
Number of fly tipping incidents	5% reduction	31 March 2013	Tim England
Number of enforcement actions against fly tipping	No target set	31 March 2013	Tim England
Numbers of environmental crimes reported	5% reduction	31 March 2013	Tim England
Enforcement action relating to environmental crime incidents	No target set	31 March 2013	Tim England
Increased Fixed Penalty Notices issued	10% increase	31 March 2013	Tim England
Satisfaction with keeping land clear of illegally dumped waste	70%	31 March 2013	Sarah Dagwell /Tim England

Indicators	Targets	Due Date	Responsible
Satisfaction with how the Council deals with graffiti	75%	31 March 2013	Sarah Dagwell
Increased usage by public of Love Medway app	10% increase	31 March 2013	Tim England
Council attendance at PACTS and SACTS	95% where notified a fortnight in advance	31 March 2013	Tim England

Priority 3 - Reduce Re-offending

The Facts – Why is this a Priority?

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

Kent Probation are currently drawing together a reducing re-offending strategic plan with the community safety partners. This will focus on ways we are working together to achieve a reduction in re-offending. Kent Probation will launch a formal consultation on their draft reducing re-offending strategy in April 2012.

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

As of 21/02/12, the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) published the re-offending data for local areas. Medway's gap between actual and predicted re-offending has decreased from 16.9% to 7.34%. The actual rate of re-offending has reduced from 9.65% to 9.61% overall (the national average rate of re-offending is 9.77%).

Aims – What do we want to do?

- Identify the profile of offender activity and needs in the area
- Undertake operational activity to target and reduce offending and protect the public
- Intervene to assess individual offender needs

Indicator	Targets	Due Date	Responsible
Women's Specified Activity Requirement (SAR) developed, proposed and used by Court.	5% reduction	31 March 2013	Maurice O'Reilly
By use of 'Triage' system, reduction in 1st time entrants into the Youth Justice system (NI111).	489	31 March 2013	Andy Willetts
Percentage of re-offending by use of those who have accessed the 'Triage' system.	25%	31 March 2013	Andy Willetts
Work to a predicted rate of re-offending over the year.	9.20%	31 March 2013	Maurice O'Reilly
Percentage of YOT Cohort that re-offend within 6 months of completing their intervention.	< 50%	31 March 2013	Keith Gulvin

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

Why is this a Priority?

Kent Police records Anti Social Behaviour (ASB) as falling into three categories: personal, nuisance and environmental, and includes a whole range of unacceptable behaviours that can reduce the quality of community life or leave an individual feeling angry, intimidated or frightened.

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

Examples of antisocial behaviour include, but are not limited to harassment, homophobic and racist behaviour, arson, criminal damage including damage to property, aggressive and threatening behaviour, nuisance neighbours, fly tipping, noisy and rowdy behaviour, intimidating groups in public spaces, and vandalism. Some aspects of antisocial behaviour can make life unpleasant and hold back the improvement of disadvantaged areas, creating an environment of neglect where more serious crime can take hold. This priority links to priority 2 above.

The current drive from central government to reduce ASB focuses on harm based vulnerable/repeat victims (definitions shown below); however all levels of ASB will continue to be dealt with effectively and efficiently. To tackle ASB within Medway it is essential for the Community Safety Partnership to provide a quality service for the victims, ensuring that effective processes and procedures are put in place, supported by robust partnership engagement. It must however be noted that this may initially result in an increase in the number of reported ASB incidents.

A vulnerable victim is described as: 'a person who, due to the nature of the crime or incident or other circumstances, is, on balance, susceptible to immediate further attack or likely to be at risk of further crime or harm'.

A repeat victim is defined as where: "the same person suffers from more than one criminal offence or incident whether the same or linked in nature within the previous 12 months."

A linked crime is one which is thought by the victim to be connected to an ASB incident.

Tackling alcohol related violent crime in the night-time economy will have a significant impact upon ASB and community safety within Medway. The Community Safety Partnership aims to reduce violence that occurs within the night-time economy whilst also addressing the lower level violence that has a significant impact on people's well being, feelings of safety and upon agencies resources in dealing with the consequences of violent behaviour.

Aims – What do we want to do?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduce overall ASB ▪ Ensure there are adequate systems/processes in place to identify all ASB incidents (this may result in a rise in ASB figures) ▪ Accurately record and assess all incidents of ASB ▪ Encourage victims of ASB to report incidents to the relevant agency ▪ Improve overall satisfaction for those who report ASB ▪ Reduce alcohol related violent crime in the NTE

Indicators	Targets	Due Date	Responsible
The percentage of those who report ASB who are satisfied with overall service provided by partner agencies	79.3%	31 March 2013	Mark Arnold
Monitor and manage high risk and vulnerable victims	100%	31 March 2013	Mark Arnold
Early identification, intervention and monitoring of high risk ASB victims (Harm based)	100%	31 March 2013	Mark Arnold
Attend all repeat victim ASB calls	100%	31 March 2013	Mark Arnold
Offer support, advice and practical help to victims and witnesses of ASB	100%	31 March 2013	Mark Arnold/ Tim England
Police attendance at community engagement meetings e.g. PACTs and SACTs	95% where notified a fortnight in advance	31 March 2013	Mark Arnold
In partnership with responsible authorities, identify problematic Licensed Premises and utilise the Licensing Act 2003	Weekly visits	31 March 2013	Mark Arnold/Alison Poulson
Provide partnership intelligence briefings to all key stakeholders to reduce crime, disorder and ASB (Op Maximise)	Weekly	31 March 2013	Mark Arnold
Multi agency operations targeting Licensed premises and NTE activity (Night Owl, Albatross, Unite)	6 per year	31 March 2013	Mark Arnold/Alison Poulson/Tim England
At peak times provide high visibility policing in town centres with the highest footfall	No target	31 March 2013	Mark Arnold
Seasonal Campaigns	6 per year	31 March 2013	Mark Arnold
Robust enforcement of ACZ in town centres	No target	31 March 2013	Mark Arnold

Priority 5 - Tackle Domestic Abuse

The Facts – Why is this a Priority?

There is substantial evidence that offences relating to domestic abuse, hate crime and other harm to vulnerable victims are significantly under-reported. In addition, vulnerable groups/minority and hidden communities often need tailored help and support to ensure that their needs are addressed and that they gain trust and confidence in the Criminal Justice system.

The Partnership believes that some forms of crime locally and nationally are under reported. These include domestic abuse and hate crime for example against disabled people or lesbian gay trans and bisexual communities, or racially motivated crime. We want to do more to encourage reporting and access to appropriate support so communities do not suffer in silence. Medway has a proportionately higher level of reported cases of domestic abuse than the rest of Kent, with many victims of domestic abuse suffering repeatedly. Domestic abuse often occurs within families where children though not physically harmed, can suffer emotional damage.

Reducing domestic abuse and minimising its impact on families and children is a priority for Medway's Community Safety Partnership and Medway Safeguarding Children's Board (part of the Children's Trust arrangements). There is a multi agency commitment to the Kent and Medway Domestic Abuse Strategy 2010–2013.

Aims – What do we want to do?

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

Indicator	Targets	Due Date	Responsible
Percentage of repeat victims of domestic abuse (DA) within 12 months	Baselines to be established		
Percentage of MARAC cases where DA ceased (no further referrals within 12 months)	Baselines to be established		
Percentage of cases where Independent Domestic Violence Advisors (IDVA) involved where DA ceased (following provision on the service)	Baselines to be established		
Percentage of cases where DA Floating Support involved, where DA ceased (following provision on the service)	Baselines to be established		

Indicator	Targets	Due Date	Responsible
Percentage of DA perpetrators who attended perpetrator programmes and ceased DA behaviour (no further incidents within 6 months following completion of programme).	Baselines to be established		
Percentage of families where the child is subject to a child protection or children in need plan and where DA was a component, where the DA ceased by the point the child ceased to be subject to the plan.	Baselines to be established		

Priority 6 - Reduce theft and shoplifting.

The Facts – Why is this a Priority?

Shoplifting and ‘theft other’ account for 80% of all theft and handling within Medway. Shoplifting equates to 44%, theft other equates to 36%. 21% of theft offences involve cash; when including mobile phones and handbags this increases the percentage to 35%. There has been a steady rise in thefts from night time economy venues - mobile phones are the desired property within the night time economy (NTE).

Increases in theft and handling stolen goods offences can also be linked to an upturn and steady increase in the demand for commodity metal, the main driver for criminal activity having been the international price of scrap metal. Lead and copper are the most commonplace metals to be stolen, primarily due to their high asset price and ease of both accessibility and removal. Lead thefts are the issue within metal thefts, rather than copper. Lead from educational building and religious buildings account for 13% of lead thefts, but there has been a rise in reporting from dwellings, particularly blocks of flats.

Aims – What do we want to do?

- Reduce the number of Shoplifting offences
- Reduce the number of theft from person offences
- Reduce the number of metal thefts

Indicator	Targets	Due Date	Responsible
Op Discard – Disruption of metal collectors and scrap metal dealers	Monthly	31/03/2013	Mark Arnold/Tim England
Op Halter – Crime reduction/satisfaction initiative	Monthly	31/03/2013	Mark Arnold/Tim England
Increase the number of businesses becoming active members of the SMP	Target to be set	31/03/2013	Chris Griffiths
Increased use of Bluetooth messaging at repeat venues/Hot spots	8 venues	31/03/2013	Mark Arnold
Provide partnership intelligence to all key stakeholders targeting theft offenders (Op Maximise)	Weekly	31/03/2013	Mark Arnold/.Chris Griffiths
Provide crime prevention advice to and patrolling of vulnerable locations/premises	100%	31/03/2013	Mark Arnold
Impose stringent bail conditions or remand in custody repeat offenders	No target	31/03/2013	Mark Arnold

Priority 7 - Reduce the Number of People Killed or Seriously Injured in Road Traffic Collisions

The Facts – Why is this a Priority?

Major growth in the area will lead to increased demand for travel and the safety of the population is a continuing priority for the council, both for the citizens they serve and those who visit this historic area. A safer road network and use of the network are key objectives in fulfilling that priority. Considerable casualty reductions have been gained in previous years, specifically in the areas of those killed or seriously injured. This enables us to build on these gains and further improve the safety of all road users. Certain road user groups and social groups in Medway are disproportionately represented in road traffic collisions. For example young people in Kent's more deprived areas have more than five times the risk of becoming a road traffic casualty. A road fatality is a crime for the Police, and investigated as such.

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

Aims – What do we want to do?

- To reduce the numbers of people killed or seriously injured on Medway's roads by three compared to previous year

Indicator	Targets	Due Date	Responsible
Deliver 'Licence to Kill?' to pupils in Medway attending Academies, Sixth forms and Colleges.	1 programme delivered	31 March 2013	Samantha Jones
Multiagency motorbike project delivered to Mid Kent College	1 programme delivered	31 March 2013	Su Ormes
Working with Public Health to promote anti drink and drug awareness	Two programmes delivered	31 March 2013	Su Ormes / Aeilish Geldenhuys
Deliver multi-partner programmes to address reckless driving caused by young drivers in the night time economy	2 per year	31 March 2013	Su Ormes
RUSH and Car'n'age programmes to be delivered to Secondary schools	TBC	31 March 2013	Samantha Jones

Priority Delivery Groups and Structure

The Chair of the Medway Community Safety Partnership is reviewed on an annual basis. This role is currently held by Medway Council's portfolio holder for Community Safety and Customer Contact, and the role of vice chair held by the Medway District Commander at Kent Police. The CSP identifies its priorities for actions through a strategic assessment of data supplied from all the partner agencies, as well as public consultation. The strategic leadership of the Community Safety Partnership demands clear accountability and performance management through effective processes to improve local community safety.



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

- Medway Alcohol Partnership
- The Community Cohesion Group

We will examine how the future governance arrangements for these groups can be better aligned and rationalised.



Ways That The Community Can Help Make Medway Safer

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

- Report incidences of bullying, antisocial behaviour and crime to Kent Police - take a stand in your community.
- Report incidences of environmental crimes to Medway Council (download free the Love Medway app).
- Report incidents of illegal sales to Trading Standards, for example, or under-age sales of alcohol.
- Get involved in your local neighbourhood groups, such as PACTs and Neighbourhood Watches.
- Mentor a young person.
- Get to know your neighbours.
- Ensure any elderly neighbours are supported. Encourage your local community to engage with older people to foster respect and understanding of older generations.
- Become a Kent Police Special Constable or volunteer with one of the Community Safety Partnership agencies.
- Don't leave items on display in vehicles.
- Don't buy goods from illegal street traders.
- Take preventative action such as home and vehicle security and don't allow entry to bogus callers.
- Practise safe and sensible drinking.
- Take steps to prepare for an emergency, such as power failure, fire or extreme weather.
- Arrange a free home fire safety check and maintain a working smoke detector.
- Respect parking restrictions. We appreciate that everybody wants to park near their home, but this is not always possible. Consider others when parking your vehicle, particularly pedestrians. Remember not to block access for other residents or emergency service vehicles.
- Take steps to reduce risks and hazards in the home to prevent falls and decrease accidents involving children.
- Make sure that dogs are kept secure within your property and under control in public. Try not to let them become a nuisance by being noisy, especially late at night or early in the morning.
- Noise - remember that noise travels, try to be considerate towards your neighbours. Please keep noise down to a reasonable level at all times.
- Dispose of your rubbish correctly. Do not put bin bags out until the night before your morning of collection. Contact Medway Council to arrange disposal of large items. If you pay for removal of waste from your property ensure they are a registered waste carrier (with the Environment Agency, and ensure you are given a transfer note).

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



Glossary of Terms

A and E	Accident and Emergency
ABA	Acceptable Behaviour Agreement
ACZ	Alcohol Control Zone
AISP	Alcohol Intervention and Support Programme
ASB	Anti-Social Behaviour
ASBO	Anti-Social Behaviour Order
CAF	Common Assessment Framework
CaRe	Medway Road Casualty Reduction Partnership Group
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
CO	Community Officer (Medway Council)
CSP	Community Safety Partnership
CVS	Community Voluntary Sector
DA	Domestic Abuse
DIP	Drug Intervention Programme
DVLA	Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency
EU	European Union
IDVA	Independent Domestic Violence Advisor
IPPO	Identified Prolific and Priority Offenders
ISVA	Independent Sexual Violence Advisor
K-DASH	Kent Domestic Abuse Support and Help
KFRS	Kent Fire and Rescue Service
KSI	Killed or Seriously Injured
MARAC	Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference
MCAP	Medway Community Alcohol Partnership
MDAAT	Medway Drug and Alcohol Action Team
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
NEET	Not in Education, Employment or Training
NTE	Night-time Economy
PACT	Partners and Communities Together
PCC	Police and Crime Commissioner
PCSO	Police Community Support Officer
PDU	Problem Drug User
PI	Performance Indicator
RAM	Risk Assessment Matrix
SACT	Schools and Communities Together
SDVC	Specialist Domestic Violence Court
SSPC	Safer School Partnership Coordinators
VAP	Violence Against the Person
YOT	Youth Offending Team

Contacts

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

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

Telephone: 01634 338131
Email: csu@medway.gov.uk
Internet: www.medwaycsp.co.uk

Medway Council Safer Communities Service

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

Telephone: 01634 333333

Medway Council and Kent Police Contact Points

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

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

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

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

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

Kent Police in Medway

Non emergency number - 101

Kent Fire and Rescue Service

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

One-Stop Shop

Sunlight Centre, Richmond Road, Gillingham, Kent, ME7 1LX
Tel: 01634 338686

Domestic Abuse Hotline

0808 2000247

Kent Hate Incident Reporting Line

0800 3289162

Anti-Terrorist Hotline

In confidence on 0800 789321

Text service for the deaf or speech-impaired

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



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

Diversity Impact Assessment: Screening Form

Directorate RCC	Name of Function or Policy or Major Service Change Medway's Community Safety Plan 2012-2013		
Officer responsible for assessment <i>Neil Howlett</i>	Date of assessment 13.03.2012	New or existing? <i>Existing</i>	
Defining what is being assessed			
1. Briefly describe the purpose and objectives	<p><i>This DIA is based on the Community Safety Plan 2012-2013, which is a refresh of the previous plan. Last year it was proposed that this year's plan would be a new plan, and that a DIA would reflect that. However the landscape around Community Safety Partnerships is facing considerable change. In particular the introduction of Police and Crime Commissioners on 15 November 2012 (this is an elected post). Following a strategic assessment carried out on the last year, the plan has been refreshed for 1 year only.</i></p> <p><i>The Police Authority will decommission in May 2012 and the new Police and Crime Commissioner will take over their responsibilities of holding local Police forces to account and provide a link between the police and local people. There will be one Police and Crime Commissioner for each force area (i.e. Medway and Kent). The Police and Crime Commissioner will be a Responsible Authority but only to work with the wider Criminal Justice System and not to be a statutory member on a Community Safety Partnership. They will also be accountable to a new Police and Crime Panel which will comprise of a minimum of 10 councillors and 2 independent members from Kent and Medway.</i></p> <p><i>The Police and Crime Commissioner will –</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>• Be responsible for appointing the local Police Chief Constable and hold him / her to account</i> <i>• Determine local policing priorities, publish an annual Policing Plan, set a local precept and force budget</i> <i>• Have the power to make community safety grants</i> <i>• Have control of all central government funding, which currently goes to the Community Safety Partnerships; including Base Command Unit (Kent Police) funding, Drug Interventions Programme funding and Safer and the Stronger Communities Funding.</i> <p><i>The Police and Crime Commissioner will be able to commission services from the Community Safety Partnership and other local providers. The Police and Crime Commissioner will be able to commission 100% of services from a Community Safety Partnership or nothing at all.</i></p> <p><i>The Community Safety Partnership plan aims to reduce crime and disorder in Medway by working in partnership with key agencies in Medway to achieve the identified priorities. These priorities will have a single point of contact – each priority is overseen by statutory members of the Community Safety Partnership, and can be delivered by a number of agencies, each of who will have their own Diversity policies. The Community Safety Partnership has a statutory requirement to consult with Medway's residents; the results of these consultations are used in the strategic assessment.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>• Tackling substance and alcohol abuse.</i> <i>• Improving the local street scene.</i> <i>• Reducing re-offending.</i> <i>• Tackling antisocial behaviour and supporting repeat and vulnerable victims of crime.</i> <i>• Tackling domestic abuse.</i> <i>• Reducing theft and shoplifting.</i> <i>• Reducing the number of people killed or seriously injured in Road Traffic Collisions.</i> 		

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2. Who is intended to benefit, and in what way?	<i>All residents, visitors and businesses of Medway through focused initiatives.</i>	
3. What outcomes are wanted?	<i>Medway is a safe, clean place to live, work, visit and socialise.</i>	
4. What factors/forces could contribute/detract from the outcomes?	<p>Contribute</p> <p><i>Good partnership working</i></p> <p><i>Good communication with residents</i></p>	<p>Detract</p> <p><i>Large geographic area</i></p> <p><i>Historically high level of crime (Medway and Thanet are top 2 places in Kent)</i></p> <p><i>Changes to funding structures, and reduction in funding with newly elected Police and Crime Commissioner to be elected in November 2012.</i></p> <p><i>Changes to structure of partner organisations.</i></p>
5. Who are the main stakeholders?	<i>All residents, visitors and businesses of Medway. Kent Police in Medway, Kent Fire and Rescue, NHS Medway, Kent Probation, the voluntary sector, the Home Office, and all parts of Medway Council.</i>	
6. Who implements this and who is responsible?	<i>The Strategic Executive Group of the Community Safety Partnership is ultimately responsible and works through a Tactical Support Group, and then specific thematic groups based on the seven priorities. This Plan is delivered by a number of agencies and not just Medway Council.</i>	
Assessing impact		
7. Are there concerns that there <u>could</u> be a differential impact due to racial groups?		
What evidence exists for this?	<p><i>The plan sets our approach to Community Safety in Medway. National Statistics indicate there is a disproportionate amount of ethnic minority offenders and therefore any strategy must ensure that it considers equality and diversity issues and ensure that there is no discrimination in the use of policing and local authority powers. Medway Council has implemented Diversity Impact Assessments across all its services, which should ensure that we do not have a differential impact based on an individual's race or ethnic origin.</i></p> <p><i>Each of the priorities within the Community Safety Plan will have underpinning action plans from a number of services to deliver that priority (all stakeholders listed in section 5 are expected to adhere to their own policies and procedures when issues affect racial groups – and all aim to support diverse groups of people).</i></p> <p><i>The purpose of the Community Safety Partnership 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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<p>8. Are there concerns that there <u>could</u> be a differential impact due to <i>disability</i>?</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">NO</p>	
<p>What evidence exists for this?</p>	<p><i>The plan sets our approach to Community Safety in Medway. It sets out priorities for reducing crime and anti-social behaviour. Evidence demonstrates that people with disabilities are disproportionately more likely to be victims of crime. This is considered in the development of any action plans.</i></p> <p><i>Each of the priorities within the Community Safety Plan will have underpinning action plans from a number of services to deliver that priority (all stakeholders listed in section 5 are expected to adhere to there own policies and procedures when issues affect disabled people – and all aim to support diverse groups of people).</i></p> <p><i>The purpose of the Community Safety Partnership 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>9. Are there concerns that there <u>could</u> be a differential impact due to <i>gender</i>?</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">NO</p>	
<p>What evidence exists for this?</p>	<p><i>The plan sets our approach to Community Safety in Medway. It sets out priorities for reducing crime and anti-social behaviour. Evidence shows that young males between 16-24 years of age are disproportionately represented amongst offenders, and victims of crime. This group are also more likely to be victims of road traffic collisions. The Community Safety Partnership has identified Domestic Abuse, and targeting a reduction in road traffic collisions as 2 of the priority areas for 2012-2013.</i></p> <p><i>Each of the priorities within the Community Safety Plan will have underpinning action plans from a number of services to deliver that priority (all stakeholders listed in section 5 are expected to adhere to there own policies and procedures when issues of gender are affected – and all aim to support diverse groups of people).</i></p> <p><i>The purpose of the Community Safety Partnership 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 <i>sexual orientation</i>?</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">NO</p>	
<p>What evidence exists for this?</p>	<p><i>The plan sets our approach to Community Safety in Medway. It sets out priorities for reducing crime and anti-social behaviour. Evidence shows that some people suffer disproportionate levels of crime due to their sexual orientation. The Community Safety Partnership is engaged with, and supports the Supporting LGBT young people group.</i></p>	

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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 LGBT groups – and all aim to support diverse groups of people).</i></p> <p><i>The purpose of the Community Safety Partnership 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>11. Are there concerns there could be a have a differential impact due to religion or belief?</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. There is no evidence to suggest any differential impact. The Community Safety Partnership is engaged with, and supports the Medway Independent Advisory Group for Kent Police.</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 religion or belief – and all aim to support diverse groups of people).</i></p> <p><i>The purpose of the Community Safety Partnership 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>12. Are there concerns there could be a differential impact due to people's 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. It is recognised that there maybe more of an impact on young people aged 14-25 as they are more likely to be involved in the Criminal Justice system. Those aged over 65 are generally more fearful of teenagers hanging around, however the strategic assessment has highlighted that a priority area is dealing with anti-social behaviour, often this is associated with young people and affects older people. This will be considered in the development of any action plans. Those under the age of 21 are often identified as being involved in anti-social behaviour and binge drinking, therefore resources are often directed to challenge this behaviour. Checks and measures are to be put in place to ensure that any activities are balanced to provide positive support as well as enforcement.</i></p> <p><i>Each of the priorities within the Community Safety Plan will have underpinning action plans from a number of services to deliver that priority (all stakeholders listed in section 5 are expected to adhere to their 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 Community Safety Partnership plan is to pull together the</i></p>	

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	<p><i>stakeholders listed in section 5, with the aim of addressing the issues highlighted in a strategic assessment as priorities for Medway.</i></p> <p><i>Each of the priorities aims to take positive steps to reduce the risk of victimisation to those who live, work or are visiting Medway (through the positive actions in the plan). These actions ensure that there is no differential impact.</i></p>	
<p>13. Are there concerns that there <u>could</u> be a differential impact due to <i>being transgender or transsexual</i>?</p>		
	<p>NO</p>	
<p>What evidence exists for this?</p>	<p><i>The plan sets our approach to Community Safety in Medway. It sets out priorities for reducing crime and anti-social behaviour. It should be noted that the impact on the transgender community is a difficult area as there is little reporting/recording. Kent Police aim to record, investigate all homophobic and transphobic incidents. Evidence has shown that lots of homophobic or transphobic incidents are not reported. Even if they are, the person reporting them may not say that it is a homophobic or transphobic incident because they do not want the police to know that they are lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender.</i></p> <p><i>Each of the priorities within the Community Safety Plan will have underpinning action plans from a number of services to deliver that priority (all stakeholders listed in section 5 are expected to adhere to 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 Community Safety Partnership 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>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>NO</p>	
<p>What evidence exists for this?</p>	<p><i>The plan sets our approach to Community Safety in Medway. It sets out priorities for reducing crime and anti-social behaviour.</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 Community Safety Partnership 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>		
<p>What evidence exists for this?</p>	<p>NO</p>	<p><i>The plan sets our approach to Community Safety in Medway. It sets out priorities for reducing crime and anti-social behaviour.</i></p> <p><i>Each of the priorities within the Community Safety Plan will have underpinning action plans from a number of services to deliver that priority (all stakeholders listed in section 5 are expected to adhere to their own policies and procedures when issues affect people with protected characteristics – and all aim to support diverse groups of people).</i></p> <p><i>The purpose of the Community Safety Partnership 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>		<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>
<p>17. Can the adverse impact be justified on the grounds of promoting equality of opportunity for one group? Or another reason?</p>	<p>NO</p>	<p>See above.</p>

Recommendation to proceed to a full impact assessment?

<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 Community Safety Partnership. The monitoring of statistics will be reported to the Community Safety Partnership at quarterly intervals so we can review 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?</p>

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