



Medway's Community Safety Partnership Plan 2008/11



Foreword

“Working together in partnership to build stronger communities and ensure Medway is a safe place to live, work and visit”.

Welcome to the first Medway Community Safety Partnership (CSP) Plan for 2008-11. The plan supports the CSP’s vision to work as partners with communities across Medway. It sets out the priorities that we have identified, as partner agencies, together with those that you have told us about that most affect your quality of life.

Reflecting over the last 12 months we have achieved a great deal. We have carried out some innovative developments to the way we work together enhancing our ability to deliver improved services to the public. As a team comprising statutory partners, including Medway Council, Kent Police, Kent Fire and Rescue Service (KFRS), Medway Primary Care Trust (PCT), Kent Probation Service and public health, together with the voluntary and private sector, we have developed and implemented new joint partnership initiatives such as the placement of communication screens at key locations around Medway displaying community safety messages, also achieving some excellent results in tackling crime and anti-social behaviour as detailed within our *progress so far* report.

Much of our success is down to the collaboration of partners working together to instigate pioneering and effective solutions to priorities raised by the public and working within communities across Medway. This desire to improve how we do business has helped us to meet some of our targets and to improve our performance in others. Our joint approaches are focussed towards making Medway a safer place to work, live, learn and visit.

Our commitment is to deliver the best service possible to the people of Medway. This is by no means a small task as the area boasts 102,000 houses, many businesses and thousands of people who live, work and visit Medway. This partnership plan is the result of detailed assessment and listening to the public across Medway to identify 12 priorities for each of the statutory partners within Medway’s CSP to deliver over the next three years. The plan will be reviewed on an annual basis and we will consult with the public of Medway to ask you how we are doing and to find out what you would like us to do on your behalf.

The CSP looks forward to working with you to make Medway a safe place to live, work and visit.

Steve Corbishley

Chair of the Medway CSP and Police Area Commander for Medway.



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Executive summary

This is the first Partnership Plan published by the Medway CSP setting out the priorities for the people of Medway and the commitment of statutory and non-statutory partners to make Medway a safer and cleaner place to live, work, learn, visit and socialise.

The plan identifies Medway the place as a unique mix of urban and rural environs set within the Thames Gateway corridor of regeneration. Medway is home to 251,072 people across 102,073 households.

Partner agencies have each contributed to the process of developing this plan by supplying data relative to their organisational service delivery, along with public survey findings. The results are combined into one report known as a strategic assessment that informs the CSP of the top concerns for the people of Medway.

Community consultation carried out by partners through forums such as Partners and Communities Together (PACT) meetings, along with the Kent Crime and Victimization Survey, conducted by Kent Police, and The Place Survey, conducted by Medway Council, are used to ensure the people of Medway have an opportunity for their priorities to be heard by local agencies.

The Partnership Plan defines 12 priorities for the next three years. These priorities are reviewed and refreshed on an annual basis. The priorities identified will each contribute to the safety of people living, working or visiting Medway. The 12 priorities for 2008/11 include: tackling violence; reducing serious acquisitive crime; tackling anti-social behaviour; improving the local street scene; delivering safer roads; reducing youth offending; improving community cohesion; encouraging and improving citizen participation; reducing domestic abuse; reducing offending by prolific offenders; combating terrorist threat; tackling all aspects of substance abuse, including alcohol.

These priorities will be delivered by partners including Medway Council, Kent Police, KFRS, Kent Probation Area (KPA), Her Majesty's Prison Service (HMPS), Medway PCT, and the Public Health Team, together with the voluntary and private sector.

Twelve action groups have been formed to deliver the priorities. The groups comprise both statutory and non-statutory partners with the resource, capability and capacity to deliver. The action groups are made up of; equality and cohesion; Drug and Alcohol Action Team; Safer Violent Crime Forum; Anti-social Behaviour Forum; Domestic Abuse Forum; Children and Young People's Steering Group; Road Safety; Cleaner Greener Street Scene; Stronger-Voluntary Sector; Way Forward Group reducing exploitation of women; Identified Prolific Persistent Offenders and a multi-agency Joint Tasking and Co-ordination Group.

The plan concludes with a suite of measures that demonstrate how performance will be monitored and how the partnership will know when success has been achieved.

The place

Medway is a unique mix of urban and rural. The area has seen gradual economic recovery and diversification over the last 20 years after the collapse of heavy industries. This is set to continue with the Thames Gateway - a national priority area for regeneration and growth.

The majority of the population (85 per cent) lives in the urban areas, which are centred on the five towns of Chatham, Rochester, Strood, Gillingham and Rainham. A smaller percentage lives in the outlying villages on the Hoo Peninsula, including Grain.

Medway is not a deprived area, but at ward level we have some of the most affluent and some of the most deprived areas in the country. In particular, low income and employment levels drive deprivation.

The people

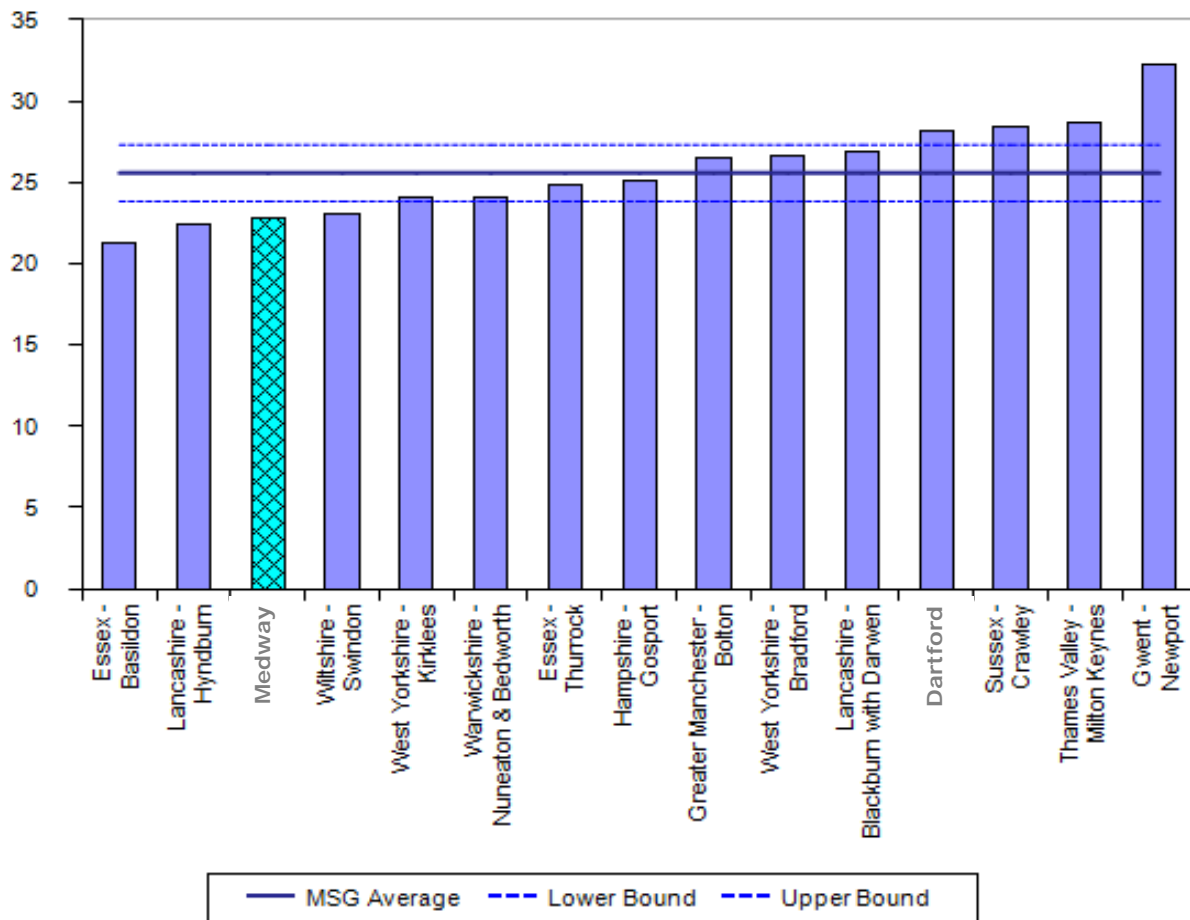
Some 251,072 people live in 102,073 households in the Medway area of whom 51 per cent are female and 49 per cent are male. The population is expected to increase to over 300,000 by 2030. Some 5.4 per cent of the population come from ethnic minority communities. The area has a young population relative to England. There is also expected to be a 75 per cent growth in the over 60s by 2028.

There has recently been an increase in new arrivals from accession states. A significant number of students in Medway are from overseas, reflecting a changing ethnic mix in the local population. This, together with the arrival of migrant workers from the European Union (EU) accession countries, means that Medway's ethnic diversity is changing rapidly. This brings challenges of integration and the need to overcome communication difficulties to promote trust and understanding.

The economy

Employment patterns in Medway have changed dramatically over the past 20 years, with service sectors now accounting for nearly 75 per cent of employment. Our regeneration activity is targeted to deliver 40,000 new jobs by 2026 in sectors such as construction and cultural and creative industries. Tourism is a thriving economic sector, set for further growth. Medway is in close proximity to London (30 miles / 48.3km) and nearly 26 per cent of our working population commute to the capital.

iQuanta – Comparison chart of most similar crime and disorder reduction partnerships
Crimes per 1,000 residents
All crime
1 Jan 2008 – 31 Mar 2008



Crime

This chart shows Medway compared with 14 other CSPs around the country, which have been deemed as being similar to Medway in respect of population, employment, economics, education and crime. This chart shows that Medway has an average of 22.9 crimes per 1,000 people, which is below the average of our most similar group and appears third in the group. This is an improvement from the beginning of 2007 when we were eighth in the group.

The Medway CSP was formed in 1998 in response to the requirements of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. The act places a duty on local authorities, the police and other public agencies to form a partnership to tackle problems of crime and disorder in their local area.

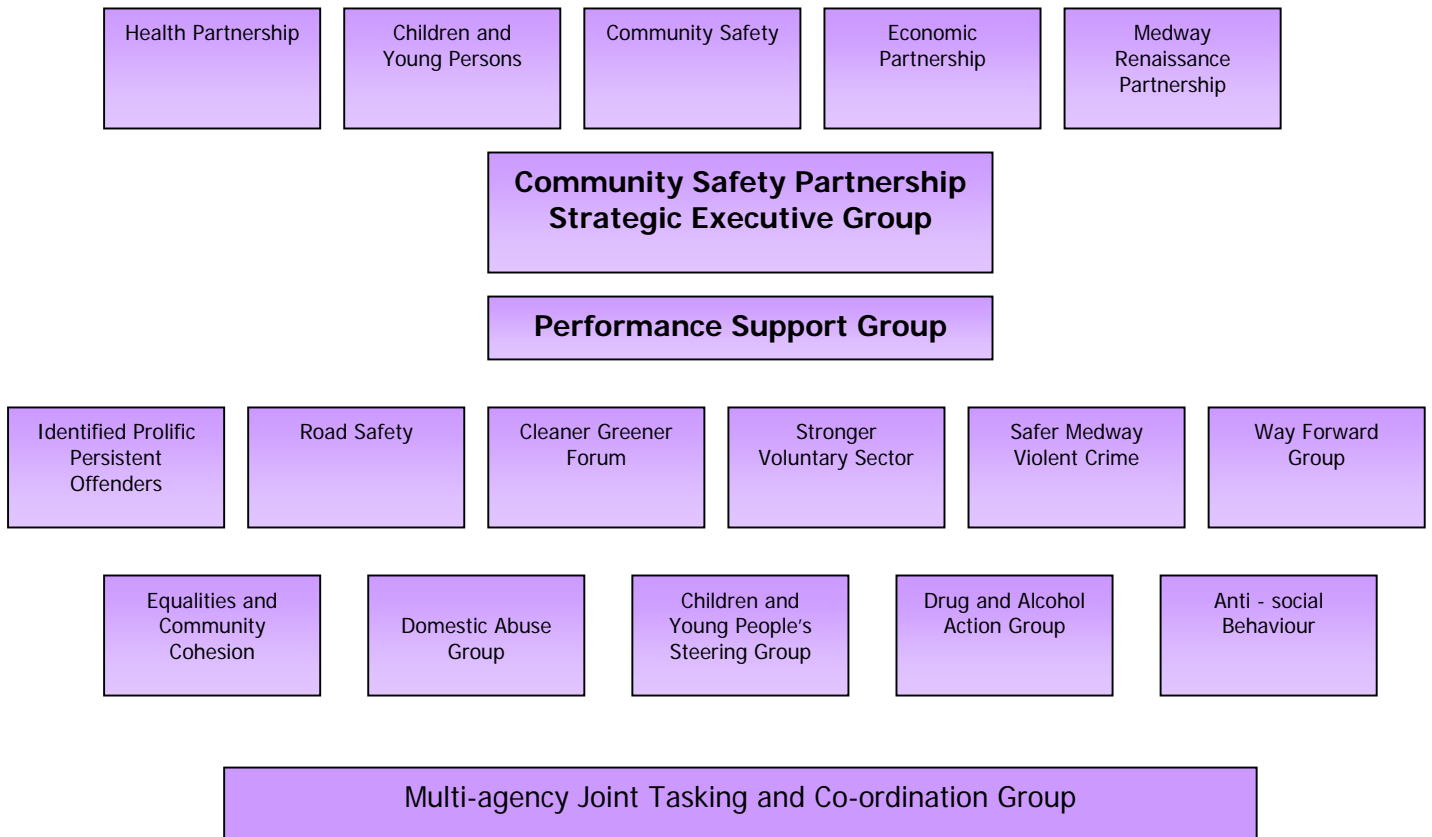
The CSP is one of five thematic groups of the Local Strategic Partnerships and as such works towards delivering the vision of Medway as a city of learning, culture, tourism and enterprise.

The partnership structure consists of an overarching Strategic Executive Group and a series of 11 action groups formed to deliver the priorities outlined within this partnership plan.

The chair of the Medway CSP is determined on an annual basis. This role is presently held by the area commander for Kent Police and the role of vice chair presently held by the council member with portfolio responsibility for community safety.

The CSP identifies its priorities for actions as a result of a business process involving an assessment of data supplied from all the partner agencies as well as public consultation through surveys and public meetings of PACT.

The strategic leadership of the Community Safety Partnership demands clear accountability and performance management through effective processes to improve local community safety.



Key national drivers to combat crime and disorder include:

- the Crime and Disorder Act 1998;
- the Police and Justice Act 2006;
- Public Service Agreement;
- national indicators.

The Crime and Disorder Act

Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 requires local authorities and the police to exercise all their functions with regards to the effect on, and the need to prevent, crime and disorder in their areas. This was underpinned by the statutory duty placed on responsible authorities to produce a three-year strategy.

The Police and Justice Act

The Police and Justice Act 2006 repealed the duty of a Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership (CDRP) to produce three yearly audits and strategies. Replacing this, Schedule 9 of the Police and Justice Act introduced regulations for the formulation and implementation of annual rolling three-year strategies to reduce crime and disorder and combat substance misuse, whereby a strategic assessment will be done annually.

Public Service Agreement (PSA)

PSAs set out for the public and practitioners the government's priorities and how the government will measure success. The two key PSAs for 2008/11 for crime reduction and community safety are:

- **PSA 23: Make communities safer**

This PSA is broken down into four priority actions, each reflecting the direction of the crime strategy:

- Reduce the most serious violence.
- Continue to make progress on serious acquisitive crime.
- Tackle the crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour issues.
- Reduce re-offending through the improved management of offenders.

- **PSA 25: Reduce the harm caused by alcohol and drugs**

The PSA has three main strands, underpinned by a new national alcohol strategy and a forthcoming drug strategy:

- Reduce the harm caused to the development, achievement and well-being of young people and families.
- Reduce the harm caused to the health and well-being of drug users and those using alcohol in harmful ways.
- Reduce the harm caused to the community as a result of associated crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour.

National Indicators (NIs)

NIs have been derived from PSAs. NIs provide a clear statement of the government's priorities for delivery by local government and its partners. NIs provide clarity about the balance between national and local priorities and also present a robust performance framework, all of which form a basis for the Local Area Agreement (LAA).

The Strategic Assessment

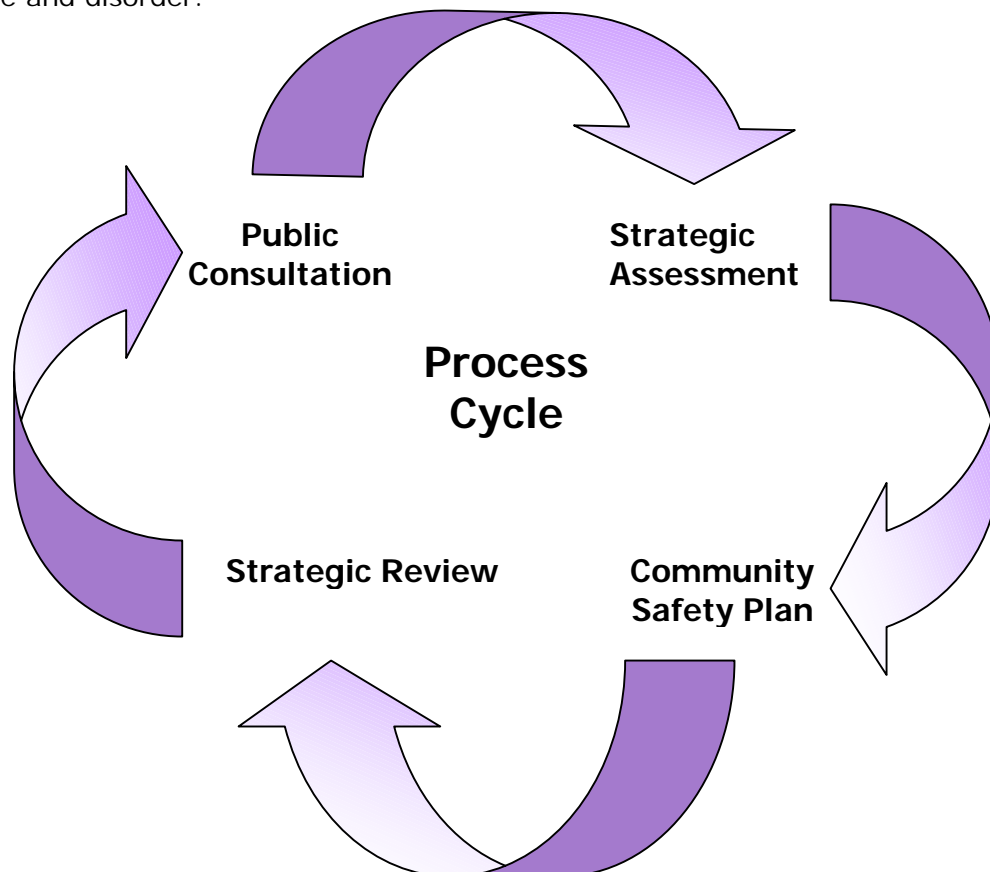
The Strategic Assessment is a report that is used to inform strategic decision-making by looking at all issues affecting the partner agencies within the Medway CSP. The report looks at crime trends and progress for the previous 12 months and looks ahead at possible outcomes, depending on current performance and issues. As all of the partners work to a set target; the Strategic Assessment looks at how well they are performing in regard to their targets and what needs to be made a priority and given extra focus to ensure that the targets are met and that we are achieving our objectives.

The Strategic Assessment and the decision-making process surrounding the priorities form part of the requirements set out within the National Intelligence Model, which recommends processes to which all police and partnerships need to comply with.

The plan

The CSP Plan is underpinned by new statutory requirements, in accordance with legislation. As such, the Partnership Plan 2008/11 is the first plan to appear in the new format.

The plan will meet new statutory requirements by being a three-year plan that will be reviewed annually, which will allow the partnership to develop short, medium and long-term priorities that are relevant and reflect crime and disorder in the area. The plan will layout the priorities identified in the strategic assessment of crime and disorder and entail a strategy for reducing levels of crime and disorder.



Progress so far

The Medway Community Safety Plan for 2005/08 identified key themes based on the 2004 Crime and Disorder Audit and a consultation process involving both the public and the partners that form the Medway CSP. Over the three-year lifespan, the partnership has celebrated many successes, some of which are detailed below.

| | Key successes |
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| Violence against the person | <p>Safer Medway Partnership (SMP): The SMP, which was created in 2006, has proven to be a successful initiative. Success of the SMP has been seen with the creation of a dedicated post employed by the partnership as a co-ordinator for activity. Since the launch of the Pub Watch scheme, which has put in place communication infrastructure and gives accountability to licensing and landlords, it has 145 members and 14 board members, with these figures set to rise. Furthermore, the SMP promotes crime prevention and education methods with retail and licensed premises. The SMP uses tools to combat violent crime, such as exclusion notices and works closely with the police when other enforcement measures are necessary.</p> <p>Alcohol control zones: An alcohol control zone was introduced to Chatham town centre in December 2006. Enforced by officers of Operation YoYo, the exclusion zone has allowed officers to remove, from the town centre those who previously have been highly visible drinking in public areas of Chatham town centre. Such town centre drinking has become all but eradicated and is a major contributing factor to the increase in feelings of public safety within this designated area.</p> <p>Operations: Operation Admiralty has carried out a series of multi-agency visits involving Medway Council licensing enforcement officers, Medway Police, officers for UK Border Agency and staff from the Department of Works and Pensions. The visits are high profile and demonstrate the continued activities of partners to create a safer night-time economy. Other successful targetted operations include Operation YoYo, Operation Mexico, Operation Albatross and Operation Outflank. These operations have proved to be extremely successful with reductions in violent crime.</p> <p>Identified Priority and Prolific Offender Scheme (IPPO): Persons identified as priority and prolific offenders are managed through three categories of prevent and deter, catch and convict and resettle and rehabilitate. Targets have been met in relation to referrals of domestic abuse perpetrators to the IPPO scheme. This has enabled the partnership to take a multi-agency approach in dealing with the most prolific offenders of domestic abuse.</p> <p>Domestic abuse: The implementations of the domestic abuse (DA) hotline and the one-stop shop have both proved to be successful initiatives that we want to continue and improve.</p> <p>Awareness: Awareness of domestic abuse has improved by the Medway Safeguarding Children Board helping basic awareness training, which highlights the risk around domestic abuse. This has been well attended by a multi-agency audience. Furthermore, Medway PCT has provided an induction programme for all new staff that incorporates awareness of domestic abuse issues in relation to</p> |

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| | <p>safeguarding children and vulnerable adults. In addition to this, data sharing has become more common practice.</p> <p>Hate Crime Unit: There has been an improved detection rate in relation to hate crime. This has been achieved through the dedicated Hate Crime Unit.</p> <p>Methods of reporting: The Homophobic and Transphobic Incident Report Line and the Racial Incident Report Line have been two of the successful initiatives in improving detections, public confidence and dealing with the perpetrator.</p> |
| <p>Burglary and car crime</p> | <p>Neighbourhood Watch: Neighbourhood Watch has been used to maximum effect with representation at the burglary forum to ensure engagement with its members. It is used to inform and update the community on problems of crime and what the community can do to assist the police in tackling these crime types.</p> <p>Crime reduction road shows: These have focussed attention on hotspot areas and have been beneficial in allowing neighbourhoods to link in to the police and partners in a positive and productive way. A series of crime reduction road shows at key football locations have taken place within the Pentagon Shopping Centre and Hempstead Valley. Road shows have supplied free crime reduction hardware to secure houses and vehicles.</p> <p>Homesafe: The award winning Homesafe initiative is focussed on carrying out minor repairs around the home and assessing upgrading security for residents who are identified as being at risk.</p> |

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| <p>Young people</p> | <p>IPPO: The IPPO scheme has seen above target referrals of young people entering onto the scheme under the prevent and deter strand. There have been great successes whereby only one nominal has gone on to re-offend.</p> <p>Youth Intervention Support Panel (YISP): The panel has a steady flow of referrals and to date have worked with 68 young people and their families, with 34 young people completing an Intensive Support Programme (ISP).</p> <p>Diversionsary activities: Charlton Athletic: The CSP has funded Charlton Athletic Football Community scheme to deliver free coaching activities to young people across Medway. The scheme has proved very successful in providing both boys and girls with positive activities at The Hundred of Hoo school, Medway Community College, Parkwood Youth Centre, Woodlands Youth Centre and Strood Sports Centre. The Charlton Athletic coaching sessions are complemented by the Medway Youth Service which runs a five-a-side football league bringing young people together from all over Medway, breaking down barriers by competing in a series of league competitions.</p> <p>Pub Club: This multi-agency initiative has been well received. Pub Watch is run by a committee of local volunteers and supported by a youth worker, local police community support officers (PCSOs) and KFRS.</p> <p>Summer Dayz: A multi-agency project in August 2007 was co-ordinated by the Youth Service and co-funded by partners. The programme delivered activities such as sport, arts, and team building to young people. It was attended by a footfall of 1,917 and received positive feedback.</p> <p>Say No and Phone (SNAP) discos: A multi-agency co-ordinated disco for young people under the age of 18-years-old. These are run across Medway encouraging young people to divert away from substance misuse and encourage safe and sensible socialising.</p> <p>Under-age drinking: Frequent operations are carried out in partnership to target under-age sales of alcohol. These operations have proved successful. There are increasing numbers of licensed premises signed up to the No ID, no sale scheme. Medway Council's Safer Communities Team and neighbourhood policing officers continue to confiscate alcohol from those that are under-age.</p> |
| <p>Drugs and Alcohol</p> | <p>Medway Drug Alcohol and Action Team (MDAAT): The CSP continues to work alongside MDAAT whose main aim is to get substance-misusing offenders into treatment.</p> <p>Drug Intervention Programme (DIP) referrals: DIP referrals have improved with the introduction of an enhanced arrest referral worker.</p> <p>Drug Intervention and Support Programme (DISP): There has been an increase in the number of referrals into DISP. The education advisor post has significantly raised the profile of the service within schools.</p> <p>Enforcement: Operation Rectify resulted in a high proportion of warrants being issued, a high number of arrests, many cannabis factories located and £1,942,328 of drugs seized.</p> |

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| <p>Anti-social behaviour</p> | <p>Joint Tasking and Co-ordination Group (JTCCG): The JTCCG was re-launched in 2006. Since then, it has had high attendance from a range of partners which has enabled an intelligence-led and co-ordinated approach to anti-social behaviour.</p> <p>Initiatives: The Graffiti Buster Team formed in late 2007 and to date has cleaned 856 sites.</p> <p>Tools: A vast array of tools have been successfully applied to tackle anti-social behaviour, these include Dispersal Orders, Acceptable Behaviour Agreements (ABAs), Anti-social Behaviour Orders (ASBOs) and Parenting Orders.</p> <p>Positive activities: There have been a number of diversionary activities implemented to deter anti-social behaviour. To name a few, Pub Club, Summer Dayz, Prison Me No Way, SNAP discos and Charlton Athletic.</p> |
| <p>Reassurance</p> | <p>Police community support officers (PCSOs): 2007 saw the roll out of 72 PCSOs in the Medway area. This included seven partnership part-funded positions within local schools, St Mary's Island and the university campus. This means a total commitment in staff to neighbourhood policing of three inspectors, six sergeants, three PCSO supervisors, 26 neighbourhood constables and 69 PCSOs. Every one of the 22 wards across Medway has a dedicated PCSO and depending on factors such as population or volumes of anti-social behaviour, some have up to three PCSOs. Kent Police is committed to maintaining the numbers of PCSOs in Medway with six due to arrive from basic training in late March and further officers to join in October 2008. The investment in these staff and the relevant training is ensuring a regular, uniform presence across Medway's 22 wards as well as the vital contribution they are making to local PACT processes, surgeries, residents meetings and Medway's repeat victim and repeat location strategy. Every ward across Medway has participated in PACT consultation that has resulted in the identification of a minimum of three PACT priorities per ward and a total of 82 identified priorities. Many of these priorities are being delivered alongside joint agencies and the community.</p> <p>Safer community officers (SCO): 2007 also saw the implementation of the Safer Communities Team. The team is made up of 22 SCOs who each have a dedicated ward within Medway. This means residents have a named contact for all issues relating to the street scene, with improved ways of reporting these issues. By attending Neighbourhood Watch meetings, PACT meetings and resident association meetings, the SCO will become a focal point for the communities they serve.</p> <p>The SCOs have successfully integrated themselves into their ward-based communities and ensured that the streets are cleared of blight. Two SCOs were recently awarded the Safer Kent award for acknowledgement of the great cohesion work they have carried out in the Luton area.</p> |

Why is this a priority?

Violence against the person has fallen steadily over the last few years. During this financial year we have seen further decreases in reported incidents compared with the same period the previous year. The partnership, however, still sees it as a priority as reducing the levels of violence within Medway has got to be at the heart of keeping our communities safe.

Feelings of safety do not necessarily reflect the reduction in actual offences of violence against the person as they are not only influenced by people’s experiences but also by their perceptions. Perceptions can be influenced by factors such as the media and also other people’s experiences and perceptions. Increasing people’s feelings of safety is just as important as reducing the risk of being attacked.

What are we going to do?

- ❑ Reduce violence in the night-time economy.
- ❑ Reduce youth-related violence.
- ❑ Reduce incidents of serious violence.
- ❑ Increase feelings of safety within the community.

How are we going to do it?

The lead agency for delivering this is Medway Police with assistance from partners such as Medway Council, the Youth Offending Team (YOT) and other organisations involved in community safety.

- ❑ **Forums:** The Safer Action Group, a sub-group of the Medway Violent Crime Forum, will continue to focus on the reduction of violent crime. This is chaired by the police and involves departmental heads and partners such as community safety teams and the SMP. The forum reviews activity and targets prolific offenders and hotspot areas.
- ❑ **Safer Medway Partnership:** Exploration is taking place to expand the capacity of the radio network of the SMP to make the coverage compatible across each of the taxi networks and to include the independent operators.
- ❑ **Alcohol control zone:** currently covers Rochester and Chatham. Plans are being discussed to extend the zone to the economic corridor from Strood, across to Gillingham and Rainham.
- ❑ **Safer Schools Partnership (SSP):** With a view to reducing youth-related violence, using the vision and terms of reference of the SSP, Medway is establishing a schools forum bringing partners and school managers together to share collaborative response to issues affecting the schools and community.
- ❑ **Citizen focus:** A concerted drive on promoting citizen focus is taking place with all police officers and staff in Medway to highlight the necessity of providing an enhanced service to our communities across Medway. Part of the focus is to provide reassurance to communities in relation to actual criminality against perception, to reduce the fear of crime.

How do we know we have been successful?

- ❑ There will be an improvement in feelings of personal safety, as measured by Medway Council’s opinion poll and the Kent Crime and Victimisation Survey.
- ❑ There will be a decrease in the number of incidents of violent crime, as measured by the local PSA, Strategic Assessment 2008 and the Medway LAA.

Why is this a priority?

The following offence types define serious acquisitive crime:

- dwelling burglary (including aggravated offences);
- vehicle crime and robbery (including both personal and business property).

Medway has identified that these two offence types pose the greatest threat to our community over the coming year and have therefore been identified as our local priorities. Experiences over recent years have identified that if these offence types are not robustly tackled, there will be a significant increase in offending rates thereby having an adverse effect on the communities within Medway.

What are we going to do?

Our aim is to robustly tackle offences of dwelling burglary, vehicle crime (namely theft of and theft from vehicles).

- Reduce offences of dwelling burglary.
- Reduce offences of vehicle crime.

How are we going to do it?

The lead agency for delivering this is Medway Police with assistance from partners.

- **Forums:** Key partners within Medway have formed the Burglary Forum to underpin all activity that combats such offences. The key to success is the continued focus on flexibility to shift effort and resources into the differing crime types in a predictive and timely fashion.
- **Education:** Young offenders commit a large proportion of such offences, particularly in relation to vehicle crime. The YOT is going to actively engage with such youths with the use of programmes such as the Intensive Supervision and Surveillance Programme to assist young offenders to cease their offending habit.
- **Prevention:** The award winning Homesafe scheme will continue to provide an excellent security service to the residents of Medway with projected positive impact figures of up to 600 people in the Medway area per year.
- Medway Police is at the forefront of the county in its introduction of a dedicated Offender Management Unit (OMU). This will bring together police and partners into one team to manage the most active criminals whose criminal lifestyle has the greatest impact on the community.

How will we know we have been successful?

- A reduction in dwelling burglary.
- A reduction in offences of vehicle crime.
- An increase in young offenders attending educational programmes.

Why is this a priority?

Anti-social behaviour (ASB) lies at the heart of people's quality of life within their communities. As such, it remains a high priority for the partnership to continue to reduce the number of incidents within Medway thereby increasing people's feelings of safety.

What are we going to do?

Our aim is to robustly tackle ASB and challenge poor behavior, to improve the community's perceptions of anti-social behaviour and improve quality of life within the community.

- ❑ Reduce levels of ASB.
- ❑ Reduce incidents of criminal damage.
- ❑ Reduce perceptions of ASB.

How are we going to do it?

The lead agency for delivering this is Medway Police with assistance from partners.

- ❑ **Forums:** Medway Police holds bi-weekly ASB and criminal damage forums, which evaluate previous activity and identify and share good practice. This in turn feeds into the JTCCG. The JTCCG will continue to identify trends, patterns and hotspots, whereby a co-ordinated response and resources will be targeted efficiently.
- ❑ **Tools:** Using powers under the Anti-social Behaviour Act 2003, the police and the council are continuing to establish dispersal areas as temporary measures to reduce the scale of ASB in identified areas.
- ❑ **Partnership operations:** In 2007 partners implemented Safer Autumn and Safer Winter campaigns where Medway effectively dealt with the threats caused by Halloween, fireworks night and the festive period. The impact of these campaigns has resulted in a significant decrease in ASB and criminal damage reports since October. These campaigns and the recent stabilisation are a result of Medway adopting a long-term strategic approach to identify hotspots. This process now allows partners to gain a greater understanding of problematic locations, as well as individuals that require targeting.
- ❑ **Diversionsary activities:** Charlton Athletic will continue to run as a result of secured funding by the partnership. In collaboration with Medway Youth Services, a street football league has been developed which will see a number of Medway teams compete within a county football tournament. The partnership is also in discussion with Gillingham Football Club to introduce the Kickz football scheme to Medway

How will we know we have been successful?

- ❑ A reduction in ASB incidents.
- ❑ A reduction in criminal damage.
- ❑ Perceptions of ASB, as measured by Medway Council's public consultation survey and the Kent Crime and Victimisation Survey.
- ❑ An increase in young people's attendance at positive activities.

Why is this a priority?

The environment is consistently rated as one of the top priorities for local people. This will continue to be important as our population grows and the quality of our environment and green spaces will be key to a sustainable future. This was reflected in the LAA 2007 as a priority.

What are we going to do?

- ❑ Reduce the level of graffiti in Medway by two per cent.
- ❑ Reduce the levels of rubbish in the public areas in Medway.
- ❑ Reduce the number of reported incidents of fly-tipping and fly-posting.

How are we going to do it?

- ❑ **Increase visibility:** With the roll out of the PCSOs and the implementation of the Safer Communities Service there will be an increase of visible presence in the community. The two services will act as the eyes and ears of the community contributing to the intelligence-led approach to dealing with crime and disorder. A surveillance vehicle has been purchased by the partnership for reactive and proactive covert surveillance operations. These operations will target fly-tipping hotspots and areas suffering from ASB and under-age alcohol sales.
- ❑ **Enforcement:** Medway Council's Environmental Enforcement Team and safer communities officers will continue to enforce environmental crime through fixed penalty notices and prosecutions where necessary.
- ❑ **Clean ups:** Medway's dedicated graffiti removal officers will work with the SCOs to ensure that the removal team's work is intelligence-led and programmed on a ward-by-ward basis. Medway Council's SCOs will lead on community clean ups in every ward in Medway. They will have a multi-agency attendance and encourage resident participation. Kent Probation Community Payback Teams will work to underpin the work of Medway's graffiti removal and community clean up schemes.
- ❑ **Partnership operations:** There will be a continued partnership approach to dealing with environmental crime. Operation Cubit will run a minimum of five operations in the next year whereby the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency (DVLA), the police, KFRS and Medway Council will target vehicles that have been abandoned. Operation Dingo will continue to target illegal waste carriers, whereby the police and environmental enforcement officers will work in partnership to carry out roadside checks for unlicensed waste carriers.

How will we know we have been successful?

- ❑ There will be a two per cent decrease in the level of graffiti and a reduction in levels of rubbish and fly-tipping/posting, as measured by the local PSA.
- ❑ An increase in resident satisfaction with the area as a place to live in, as measured by Medway Council's public consultation survey and Kent Crime and Victimisation Survey.
- ❑ An increase in resident satisfaction with the council, as measured by Medway Council's public consultation survey.

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 the last five years, specifically in the areas of both fatal and serious collisions. This enables us to build on these gains and further improve the safety of all road users.

Safety is a key priority in the LAA and of the adopted Local Transport Plan and is an important consideration across all kinds of transport.

What are we going to do?

Based on the 1994/98 averages, the following is to be achieved by 2010/11:

National targets

- 45 per cent reduction in the number of people killed and/or seriously injured, stretched from 40 per cent, equivalent to no more than 81 killed and/or seriously injured;
- 50 per cent reduction in the number of children killed and/or seriously injured, equivalent to 15 children killed and/or seriously injured;
- 10 per cent reduction in the number of slight casualties (expressed in terms of casualties per 100 million vehicle kilometres) equivalent to 64.7 slight casualties per 100 million vehicle kilometres.

Medway targets

- Motorcyclists - Reduce the total number of motorcycling casualties (riders and passengers) to 96 by 2010/11 (10 per cent reduction compared to 2000).
- Young pedestrians (aged one-15-years-old) - Reduce the total of young pedestrian casualties to 50 by 2010/11 (43 per cent reduction compared to 2000).

How are we going to do it?

The lead agencies for delivering this priority are Medway Council and KFRS. Supporting partners are Kent Police, Medway PCT and Medway NHS.

- KFRS has recently produced its 2006/07 Education Report which details how KFRS will educate residents from various age groups about the dangers of driving.
- Medway's Local Transport Plan 2006/11 continues to run with targets directly linked to this objective and will continue to work with partner agencies to reduce the risk at accident hotspots.

- ❑ Medway Police is embarking upon two new campaigns to drive home both an educational and enforcement approach. Operation Viaduct will adopt a multi-agency approach to educating speeding drivers. Drivers caught speeding below a threshold level will be offered education as an alternative to prosecution. High profile multi-agency road checks will send a clear message of positive action to road users. Operation Unworthy will be a continuing operation which will deliver high visibility road policing to deter drivers from acting in an anti-social manner.
- ❑ Themed multi-agency and communications based campaigns to impact on driver behaviour across the calendar year. Targeting the top four causes of serious injury or fatalities. These are speed; mobile phones; seat belts; and alcohol.
- ❑ Development of a Road Safety Action Group within the CSP for 2008/09. This will be the first in Kent.

How will we know we have been successful?

- Reduction in killed and/or seriously injured related to the above targets. Collision data is supplied and will continue to be supplied by Kent Police. This is the data used nationally and published by the Department of Transport.
- Performance will be monitored via annual returns from the Road Safety Team.

Why is this a priority?

Children and young people who break the law are dealt with quite differently than adult offenders. Those under the age of 18 require different kinds of sentences and support services to help prevent them re-offending. The Medway Partnership Strategic Assessment conducted in November 2007 recommended increasing the activity of partners to reduce youth offending.

What are we going to do?

- ❑ Achieve a five per cent reduction in the number of young people re-offending.
- ❑ Drive performance around the prevention of re-offending by young people in the youth justice system.

How are we going to do it?

A range of partners will be involved in delivering this priority. The work will be led by Medway YOT and supported by Kent Police, Kent Probation Service, Medway Mediation, KFRS, MDAAT, public health and education.

- ❑ Delivering suitable interventions and continuing support in custody and the community through a risk management model. This will be underpinned by a multi-agency approach and supported by information-sharing processes.
- ❑ The range of activities to reduce youth offending will involve victim and offender mediation; anger management coaching; training to staff in the use of restorative justice thereby allowing young people to face the consequences of their actions without entering the criminal justice system. The range of YOT activities include: Final Warning Programme; Youth Intervention Support Programme; and the use of a prevention worker to assist young people on the threshold of offending.

How will we know we have been successful?

- ❑ Reduction in the number young people sentenced to custody.
- ❑ Increase in the number of young people in positive activities.
- ❑ Reduction in the number of permanent exclusions from school.
- ❑ Reduction in the number of first-time entrants to the youth justice system.
- ❑ Reduction in substance misuse by young people.
- ❑ Performance will be monitored via quarterly returns to the Youth Justice Board and reports to YOT Management Board.

Why is this a priority?

To make sure that everyone is happy living and working within Medway, the community and neighbourhoods need to be involved and consulted to ensure that we all work together. In a recent public survey, it was established that 67 per cent of the community surveyed were very or fairly proud of their local area. To build on the way in which we feel about our local areas and how we work together to combat local issues that affect us all, we have raised this as a priority.

What are we going to do?

Our aim is to improve the way we work within the community and how you work and live together within your neighbourhoods and communities. We would like to:

- improve communities working together;
- improve the way the partners work within the communities;
- set up PACT groups within all communities;
- increase the number of people who feel proud of their local area.

How are we going to do it?

- The Community Cohesion Working Group has been set up to bring together key individuals from various diverse and ethnic backgrounds to promote a cohesive and confident community by co-ordinating activities and actions based on community need.
- The PACT groups will work together to deal with the issues identified by you as being a priority, and the implementation of neighbourhood policing in conjunction with the SCOs and partners, will mean that there is a more personal and approachable service available to everyone.

How will we know we have been successful?

- There will be a higher percentage of people within the community that are proud of their local area. This will be measured by Medway Council's general survey and opinion poll. It will also be measured by the Kent Crime and Victimisation Survey.
- We will also have PACT groups set up in all of our neighbourhoods and we will be working together to tackle your issues. This will be done as a community including all the partners and being co-ordinated by Medway Council and the police.

Why is this a priority?

The voluntary and community sector is a key partner in delivering public services to the people of Medway. The number of people volunteering in Medway has improved in recent years, however, there is still need for growth. The Medway Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment conducted in November 2007 recommended increasing the activity of partners to encourage and improve citizen participation.

What are we going to do?

We will focus efforts upon building and maintaining good relations between people from different backgrounds.

- ❑ We will consult with our communities to understand better the percentage of people who believe people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area.
- ❑ We will provide the public with an opportunity to tell us their perception of living in Medway.
- ❑ We will share information on how each agency consults, engages and listens to the public.
- ❑ We will promote the involvement of citizen participation through community partnerships involving PACT groups.

How are we going to do it?

A range of partners will be involved in delivering this priority. The work will be led by Community and Voluntary Sector (CVS) Medway and supported by Voice Steering Group, Kent Police, Medway Mediation and Medway Council. This priority will be delivered through a Voice development officer to develop the Voice as a representative forum, with the aim of improving communication across the CVS, sharing good practice, championing good causes and advocating the CVS, while providing platforms for the encouragement and improvement in citizen participation.

How will we know we have been successful?

To monitor the impact of partnership work, we will monitor a series of indicators, which will include;

- ❑ civic participation in the local area;
- ❑ participation in regular volunteering;
- ❑ the increase in the number of community and voluntary organisations signed up to Voice to 200 by 2009;
- ❑ the number of community and voluntary organisations receiving information from Voice to 224 during 2008;
- ❑ the involvement of 1,670 volunteers in all projects (not including board of trustees) during 2009;
- ❑ the increase in volunteering within hard-to-reach communities to 330 by 2009.

Why is this a priority?

Domestic abuse makes up approximately 26 per cent of all violent crime in Medway, but it is known to be the most under-reported crime. It is believed that, on average, a victim is abused almost 30 times before reporting the initial offence. This is why we are dedicated to ensuring that once a victim reports the initial offence we will offer the support and assistance that is needed to reduce the risk of them becoming a victim again.

What are we going to do?

- ❑ Continue and improve the support services offered to victims.
- ❑ Implement and effectively run the Multi-agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) to support high-risk victims.
- ❑ Aim to reduce the number of repeat victims by effective use of the available services.
- ❑ Reduce the number of repeat perpetrators of domestic abuse by effective referrals to the Kent Probation Integrated Domestic Abuse Programme (IDAP).
- ❑ Aid the development of a Specialist Domestic Violence Court (SDVC) in Medway.

How are we going to do it?

- ❑ The Domestic Abuse subgroup of the CSP and the Medway Domestic Abuse Forum have set out actions and targets which all agencies are helping to work towards achieving to improve outcomes.
- ❑ Within Medway there are support services such as a domestic abuse one-stop shop and support groups for victims of abuse, with agencies working together to provide the specific level of support and assistance required.
- ❑ Together, with the Court Service, our aim is to develop a dedicated SDVC in Medway, similar to the one that is running in Maidstone. This is at an early stage but if it is set up it will provide a court service that specialises in working with victims and offenders of domestic abuse, with the knowledge and the ability to direct victims to relevant support services and effectively bring perpetrators to justice.

How will we know when we have been successful?

To monitor the impact of partnership work we will monitor a series of indicators, which will include:

- ❑ a reduction in repeat victims of domestic abuse;
- ❑ a reduction in repeat offending by perpetrators of domestic abuse referral to the IDAP;
- ❑ Implementation of a SDVC for Medway;
- ❑ the development of a successful MARAC and a reduction of the number of high risk victims.

Why is this a priority?

Research tells us that at least 10 per cent of active offenders commit at least 50 per cent of all serious crime, with their actions having enormous effect on local communities¹. The Medway Partnership Strategic Assessment conducted in November 2007 recommended increasing the activity of partners to identify opportunities to work in collaboration to reduce offending by prolific offenders.

What are we going to do?

- Reduce re-offending by prolific and other priority offenders by 15 per cent.
- Reduce the number of IPPOs receiving custodial sentences by providing effective and credible community alternatives.

How are we going to do it?

A range of partners will be involved in delivering this priority. The work will be led by KPA and supported by HMPS, Medway Council's YOT, KFRS and Medway Police. It will deliver suitable interventions and continuing support in custody and the community. Partner agencies will identify opportunities within their own organisations to support individuals through targeted interventions. The police and probation service, supported by partner agencies, will manage offenders through a series of monitoring processes particularly focussing on IPPOs.

How will we know we have been successful?

The re-offending rate of prolific and priority offenders will indicate the effectiveness of our work to reduce re-offending among this group. Measuring the re-offending rates of this group will provide an explicit incentive for local delivery partners to ensure interventions for the target group are focused on achieving a reduction in re-offending and ensure that resources are directed at those responsible for disproportionate amounts of crime or CSP priority crimes.

¹ Criminal Justice White Paper 2001

Why is this a priority?

Since the early 1990s, violent extremists have committed acts of terrorism across the world as a means of advancing their various political–religious agendas. Recent attacks since 2005 in London and Glasgow remind us that the terrorist threat is serious and sustained. It is essential that the government works with and through local communities and partnerships to tackle this threat. Community groups and local partnerships that have a role in delivering community safety equally have an essential role to play in delivering counter-terrorism measures.

What are we going to do?

Our aim is to create local environments that are hostile to terrorists and violent extremists by gaining the trust and confidence of communities.

Our objectives are based on the government’s long-term strategy for countering international terrorism (CONTEST):

- ❑ Pursuing terrorists and those who sponsor them.
- ❑ Preparing for the consequences.
- ❑ Protecting the public, key national services, and UK interests overseas.
- ❑ Preventing terrorism by tackling the radicalisation of individuals.

How are we going to do it?

- ❑ Everyone is involved in combating the terrorist threat, with the lead for the Medway CSP being Medway Police. A seven-point programme has been implemented which helps contribute towards the CONTEST strategy, thus ensuring a corporate, consistent and proportionate response to threats from terrorists and violent extremism within our communities.
- ❑ Medway Police has appointed a counter terrorism champion to ensure that all matters are co-ordinated. It is anticipated that, with effective partnership working, we can contribute to making Medway a safer place to live, work and visit.
- ❑ The recently-formed Equality and Cohesion Group will bring key individuals together from various diverse and ethnic backgrounds to promote, among other things, a cohesive and confident community.

How will we know we have been successful?

It is difficult to measure outcomes within this priority, so there are NIs used to measure the standard of local areas' arrangements against a number of key factors.

We use NI35 - Building resilience to violent extremism, in conjunction with improving community cohesion and citizen participation.

Why is this a priority?

A recent report suggests that more than one-third of the population, about 11.3million people admitted to using drugs at some point in their lives, including 4.4million who have abused class A substances. Medway’s estimated number of problematic opiate and crack users is 1,624.

822 people were referred in Medway between April and September 2007, whereby heroin accounts for 48 per cent of all referrals, with alcohol the second largest group with 35 per cent.

Substance misuse therefore continues to stand as a priority for the partnership.

What are we going to do?

- ❑ Reduce acquisitive crime by reducing the drug-related offending rate.
- ❑ Increase the number of drug users in effective treatment.
- ❑ Reduce the number of alcohol –harm-related hospital admission.
- ❑ Change perceptions of substance misuse, including alcohol.

How are we going to do it?

- ❑ **Disrupt the drugs market** – This will be led through the tactical group by Kent Police to conduct enforcement operations. CSP will continue to contribute to police operations targeting class A drug supply.
- ❑ **To provide drug and alcohol services** – The partnership will continue to work together with MDAAT to ensure that additional services are provided to those affected (see the Drug Treatment Plan). Providing effective Alcohol Treatment Requirement (ATR) orders as an option for sentences. Targeted Support (TS) will offer access to treatment services in local areas. TS should be Medway-wide by December 2008.
- ❑ **Monitoring and rehabilitating users** – To increase the number of substance misusers on the IPPO Scheme under the rehabilitate and resettle strand.
- ❑ **Increase awareness** – Medway drug and alcohol education advisors are to work with schools and under-18 services to advise on drug and alcohol policy, training courses, resource consultation and promote greater knowledge. The CSP will continue to promote awareness of drug misuse on the CSP TV, including all successes.

How will we know we have been successful?

- ❑ A decrease in drug-related offending rate.
- ❑ Perceptions of drunk/rowdy behaviour.
- ❑ Perceptions of drug use/dealing.
- ❑ A decrease in substance misuse by young people.
- ❑ The number of arrested drug users using treatment.

Community engagement

The partnership continually seeks to capture the views of communities. The mechanism in place for consulting with communities are the PACT groups. This neighbourhood policing approach is based around engaging the community in the most appropriate way in each locality, to assess and then address community priorities.

PACT groups have been set up in and around your communities. These are groups that give residents the opportunity to work with the community safety partners and to highlight the issues that are of concern to them and their neighbours. We can then all work together to tackle the problems. This gives you the opportunity to become involved in the resolution to make your neighbourhood a safer and stronger environment and promotes community involvement and cohesion.

If you would like details on your local PACT group, please contact your neighbourhood officer.

Further opportunities for community engagement are being discussed, such as, face the people sessions, a government initiative.

Residents, business and tourist surveys will continue to take place to ensure that the public are satisfied with the work that the partners are carrying out.

Supporting the strategy

The CSP will continue to operate through the Strategic Executive Group, with the 11 action groups driving the business and achieving the ambitions outlined in this plan. The lead partners for each priority will keep the partnership continually informed of the progress towards targets.

The JTCCG will become increasingly partnership-focused as more partners are brought into the process.

Glossary

| | |
|--------------|---|
| ABA | Acceptable Behaviour Agreement |
| ASB | Anti-social behaviour |
| ASBO | Anti-social Behaviour Order |
| APACS | Assessments of Policing and Community Safety |
| ATRA | Alcohol Treatment Requirement |
| BCS | British Crime Survey |
| CDA | Crime and Disorder Act |
| CDRP | Community Safety Reduction Partnership |
| CSP | Community Safety Partnership |
| CSPP | Community Safety Partnership Plan |
| CVS | Community Voluntary Sector |
| DA | Domestic abuse |
| DISP | Drug Intervention Support Programme |
| DVLA | Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency |
| GOSE | Government Office for the South East |
| HMPS | Her Majesty's Prison Service |
| IDAP | Integrated Domestic Abuse Programme |
| IPPO | Identified Priority and Prolific Offender Scheme (IPPO) |
| ISP | Intensive Support Programme |
| JTCG | Joint Tasking and Co-ordination Group |
| KCVS | Kent Crime Victimisation Survey |
| KFRS | Kent Fire and Rescue Service |
| KPS | Kent Probation Service |
| KPA | Kent Probation Area |
| LA | Local Authority |
| LAA | Local Area Agreement |
| LPSA | Local Public Service Agreement |
| MARAC | Multi-agency Risk Assessment Conference |
| MDAAT | Medway Drug Alcohol and Action Team |
| NI | National Indicators |
| NTE | Night-time Economy |
| OMU | Offender Management Unit |
| PACT | Partners and Communities Together |
| PCSO | Police Community Support Officer |
| PCT | Primary Care Trust |
| PJA | Police and Justice Act 2006 |
| PSA | Public Service Agreement |
| SA | Strategic Assessment |
| SCO | Safer Communities Officer |
| SDVC | Specialist Domestic Violence Court |
| SEG | Strategic Executive Group |
| SMP | Safer Medway Partnership |
| SNAP | Say No and Phone |
| SSP | Safer Schools Partnership |
| TS | Targeted Support |
| VAP | Violence Against the Person |
| YISP | Youth Intervention Support Panel |
| YOT | Youth Offending Team |

Safer Communities Service

Medway Council
Gun Wharf
Dock Road
Chatham
Kent
ME4 4TR
01634 333333

Medway Neighbourhood Policing Teams –

- East 01634 792344 (Gillingham)
- East 01634 792691 (Twydall/Rainham)
- West 01634 792346
- Central 01634 792347

Kent Fire and Rescue Service

- 01622 692121

One-stop shop

- 1-3 Station Road, Rainham, Gillingham ME8 7RS

Domestic abuse hotline

- 0808 2000247

Kent homophobic and transphobic 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 it will reply with a message.

Measurement of target

| Promoting Safer Communities/ Neighbourhoods | | Measurement | Other monitoring factors (not including assessments of policing and community safety (APACS) | Description of monitoring factor |
|---|------------------------------------|--|--|---|
| 1. Tackling violence against the person (VAP) | Night-time economy | Local Public Service Agreement (LPSA) 2 | Crime statistics (including sex offences) PSA 23 LPSA 2 Target 8 Reduce recorded violent crime and criminal damage in the night-time economy (NTE) Kent Crime Victimization Survey (KCVS) | Reduce violent crime in NTE Make communities safer Worry about 4 specific crimes Feelings of safety at night |
| | Youth related | Local crime statistics | | |
| | Serious violence | NI 15 Serious violent crime rate | | |
| | Feeling of safety | LPSA 2 Target 8 Statutory performance indicator 10a(c) - BCS | | |
| 2. Reducing serious acquisitive crime | Burglary dwelling | NI 16 Serious acquisitive crime rate | KCVS LPSA 2 Target 8 Reduce recorded violent crime and criminal damage in the night-time economy | Reduction in British Crime Survey (BCS) comparator crime Reduce violent crime in NTE Worry about 4 specific crimes |
| | Vehicle crime | | | |
| | Robbery (personal and business) | | | |
| 3. Tackling anti- social behaviour (ASB) | ASB | NI 17, 21, 25 & 27 | Level of storm records (301 – 384) Crime levels of CD 333 and 337 prostitution related incidents | |

| | | | | |
|--|-------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|
| | | | PSA 23 | <p>Making communities safer</p> <p>Local concerns of ASB and crime</p> <p>Parents taking responsibility for children</p> <p>Satisfaction with police and council about ASB</p> <p>Satisfaction with police and council about ASB</p> <p>Understanding local concerns about ASB/crime</p> <p>Perceptions of drunk/rowdy behaviour</p> |
| | Criminal damage | | NI 21 Dealing with local concerns about ASB and crime by the local council and police | |
| | | | NI 22 Perceptions of parents taking responsibility for the behaviour of their children in the area | |
| | | | NI 24 Satisfaction with the way the police and local council dealt with ASB | |
| | | | NI 25 Satisfaction of different groups with the way police and local council dealt with ASB | |
| | | | NI 27 Understanding the local concerns about ASB and crime by the local council and police | |
| | | | NI 41 Perception of drunk or rowdy behaviour as a problem | |
| | | | The Place Survey (7 Categories of ASB) - pending 2009 | |
| | Perception of ASB | NI 17 Perceptions of ASB KCVS | | |

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|--|---|---|
| | Improving the local street scene | NI 195 Improved street scene and environment cleanliness. | LPSA 2 Target 11 Improve the local street scene KCVS BVPA 199A Storm code 323 | Improve the local street scene Empty properties free of Cat 1 Hazards Abandoned vehicles moved within 24hours Fly-tipping/litter/rubbish |
| 5. Delivering safer roads | | NI 47 People killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents | NI 198 NI 48 Police Data including RTC data DRAFT - Kent Policing Plan reduced by 1.1% 2008/09 | Children travelling to school Children killed or seriously injured |
| 6. Reducing youth offending | | NI 19 Rate of proven re-offending by young offenders | NI 110 NI 111 NI 114 NI 115 NI 130 | Young people sentenced to custody Young people in positive activities Permanent exclusions from school First time entrants to Youth Justice System Substance misuse by young people |

| Providing public reassurance and increasing public confidence | | Government Office for the South East (GOSE) measurement | Other monitoring factors | Description of monitoring factor |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| Improving community cohesion | | NI 1% of people who believe people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area | NI 3 NI 12 NI 13 NI 23 NI 140 PSA 15 PSA 21 Hate Crime Statistics KCVS | Civic participation in local area Refused/deferred houses in multiple Occupancies Migrants' English language skills Treat one another with respect and dignity Fair treatment by local services Build cohesive/empowered/active communities |
| 8. Encouraging and improving citizen partnership | | LPSA2 Target 6 | NI 3 NI 6 NI 7 | Civic participation in local area Participation in regular volunteering Environment for thriving third sector |

| Improving public protection | | GOSE measurement | Other monitoring factors | Description of monitoring factor |
|--|--|--|---|--|
| 9. Reducing domestic abuse (DA) | | NI 32 Repeat incidents of domestic abuse | NI 34 Set a baseline figure for year one through MARAC with a view to an improvement figure for years two and three. Policing plan target to reduce repeat victims by 22% | Domestic violence - murder |
| 10. Reducing offending by prolific offenders | | NI 30 Re-offending rate of prolific and priority offenders | NI 18 Custody records – IPPO Markers | Adult re-offending rates under probation |
| 11. Combating the terrorist threat | | NI 35 Building resilience to violent extremism | | |
| 12. Tackling all aspects of substance abuse, including alcohol | | NI16 Serious acquisitive crime NI 39 Alcohol harm-related hospital admission rates NI 40 Drug users in effective treatment | NI 38 NI 41 NI 42 NI 115 PSA 25 Storm 322 Storm 931 Home Office Crime Code 94 Custody records Street warnings DISP Alcohol Treatment Referrals | Drug-related offending rate Perceptions of drunk/rowdy behaviour Perceptions of drug use/dealing Substance misuse by young people |

Diversity Impact Assessment: Screening Form

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| Directorate RCC | Name of Policy/Strategy Medway's Community Partnership Plan 2008-2011 | |
| Officer responsible for assessment Corinna Woollett | Date of assessment 18 Aug 08 | New or existing? Existing |
| Defining what is being assessed | | |
| 1. Briefly describe the purpose and objectives | To reduce crime and disorder in Medway by working in partnership with key agencies in Medway to achieve the 12 priorities: Tackling violence, reducing serious acquisitive crime, tackling anti-social behaviour, improving the local street scene, delivering safer roads, reducing youth offending, improving community cohesion, encouraging and improving citizen participation, reducing domestic abuse, reducing offending by prolific offenders, combating terrorist threats and tackling all aspects of substance abuse. | |
| 2. Who is intended to benefit, and in what way? | All residents, visitors and businesses of Medway through focused initiatives. | |
| 3. What outcomes are wanted? | Medway is a safe, clean place to live, work, visit and socialise. | |
| 4. What factors/forces could contribute/detract from the outcomes? | Contribute Good partnership working Funding | Detract Large geographic area Historically high level of crime (Medway & Thanet are top 2 places in Kent) |
| 5. Who are the main stakeholders? | All residents, visitors and businesses of Medway, Police, Kent Fire Rescue, PCT and hospital A&E, voluntary sectors, GOSE and Home Office and all parts of Medway Council | |
| 6. Who implements this and who is responsible? | Partnership is ultimately responsible and works through 12 subgroups to implement improvements delivered by the relevant agencies or contractors. | |

| Assessing impact | | |
|---|--|--|
| 7. Are there concerns that there <u>could</u> be a differential impact due to <i>racial groups</i>? | YES | The underpinning Strategic Assessment (SA), which was compiled by the Police Analyst, only provided a breakdown of crime for certain offences. These were youth crime and robberies, whereby ethnicity was considered in the analysis. Kent Crime Victimization Survey (KCVS) data was used, along with the Council's opinion poll. The KCVS surveys residents on a random basis and therefore may not necessarily capture data that is a representative of all racial groups. However, the survey does capture perceptions of worry, feelings of safety and ASB in regards to race. Furthermore, the SA analysed hate crime to be decreasing, although it does still remain high within Kent. Partners and Communities Together (PACTs) priorities were also considered; again these may not be a representation of the whole community dependant on attendance, which is not recorded. |
| | | |
| What evidence exists for this? | KCVS, SA, Residents Opinion Poll. | |
| 8. Are there concerns that there <u>could</u> be a differential impact due to <i>disability</i>? | YES | The underpinning SA did consider Hate Crime using comparable data of 9 types of prejudice, one of which is disability prejudice. The KCVS and Opinion Poll was considered in the priority setting stages, however, it cannot be analysed in terms of hitting disabled persons, as this is not recorded. This is also the same for the PACT priorities. |
| | | |
| What evidence exists for this? | KCVS, SA, Residents Opinion Poll. | |
| 9. Are there concerns that there <u>could</u> be a differential impact due to <i>gender</i>? | YES | Gender was considered in the underpinning SA. A breakdown of crime was provided for Domestic Violence and Robberies. The KCVS and Resident's Opinion Poll was considered, however, it can not be analysed in terms of hitting gender specifics as this is not recorded. This is also the same for the PACT priorities. |
| | | |
| What evidence exists for this? | KCVS, SA, Residents Opinion Poll. | |
| 10. Are there concerns there <u>could</u> be a differential impact due to <i>sexual orientation</i>? | YES | |
| | | |
| What evidence exists for this? | We refer this to the Core Value Group for guidance | |
| 11. Are there concerns there <u>could</u> be a have a differential | YES | The underpinning SA does not breakdown crime in relation to religion and/or belief. However, it does |

| | | |
|---|-----------|---|
| impact due to <i>religion or belief</i>? | | consider religion and belief when analysing Hate Crime. The KCVS surveys residents on a random basis and therefore may not necessarily capture data that is a representative of peoples religion or belief in Medway. However, the survey does capture perceptions of worry and feelings of safety in regards to religion. |
| What evidence exists for this? | SA, KCVS. | |
| 12. Are there concerns there <u>could</u> be a differential impact due to people's age? | YES | The underpinning SA looked at youth crime in its own entity. This was defined as offences committed either by or against a person aged 17 or younger. The SA used comparable data that includes age prejudice to measure levels of hate crime and in the analysis of robbery crime. |
| | NO | |
| What evidence exists for this? | SA. | |
| 13. Are there concerns that there <u>could</u> be a differential impact due to <i>being transgender or transsexual</i>? | YES | The underpinning SA does not consider transgendered or transsexual people. Again, the KCVS is conducted on a random basis whereby transgender and transsexual is not captured. |
| | | |
| What evidence exists for this? | SA, KCVS. | |
| 14. Are there any <i>other</i> groups that would find it difficult to access/make use of the function (e.g. people with caring responsibilities or dependants, those with an offending past, or people living in rural areas)? | YES | No surveys or analytical tools exclude minority groups, such as ex offenders. As with the above, the surveys used and consultation exercises carried out cannot be evidenced to be all-inclusive. It is uncertain what groups the KCVS hit and the PACT process only include those residents that attend the meetings, therefore excluding hard to reach and less represented groups. |
| | | |
| What evidence exists for this? | | |
| 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)? | YES | The underpinning SA does consider multiple discrimination when breaking down youth related violence and robbery. Perception data from the KCVS also measures multiple discriminations but does not provide further breakdowns. |
| | | |
| What evidence exists for this? | SA, KCVS | |

Conclusions & recommendation

| | | |
|--|-----|---|
| 16. Could the differential impacts identified in questions 7-15 amount to there being the potential for adverse impact? | YES | On the basis of consultation undertaken we do not believe differential impacts are likely, however we wish to do more to make our ongoing consultation processes more representative. The next strategic assessment will be completed in November. We are developing more representative consultation mechanisms to inform that. At that time we will, if necessary, conduct the full impact assessment of this strategy. |
| | NO | |
| 17. Can the adverse impact be justified on the grounds of promoting equality of | YES | |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| opportunity for one group? Or another reason? | | |
| Recommendation to proceed to a full impact assessment? | | |
| NO | This function/ policy/ service change complies with the requirements of the legislation and there is evidence to show this is the case. | |
| NO, BUT ... | What is required to ensure this complies with the requirements of the legislation? (see DIA Guidance Notes)? | <p>The 2008-2011 plan was the first plan in a new format, following change in legislation. Legislation changes were that the plan is to be underpinned by an SA. The time between guidance being released and the deadline for the plan to be published was extremely tight. Therefore, consultation aspects were taken from those tools already in place, for example, the PACT process and various opinion surveys. The SA is produced on an annual basis whereby the SA for 2008/09 is due to be released in November 2008. Consultation options are being sought at the present time. These include surveys in key areas and using data from the Social Identity PACTs (please see below action plan).</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 |
| To ensure that all groups are consulted with in setting what should be the crime and disorder priorities for the area. | Social Identity PACTS are being established. These will created forums that are not representative of the umbrella groups, such as groups that don't fulfil the existing forum criteria, such as Slovakian community, Muslim ladies, etc. These will feed into the next SA to ensure that every voice is heard. | DCI Jon Sutton/Corinna Woollett |
| Set up forums to reach all. To evidence equalities. | The PACTs already in existence are 'Shout out' (adults with learning disabilities), 'MACA' (black youths), 'Links Youth Group' (a mixture of ethnic minority youths and white British youths), Youth Parliament, Medway Ethnic Minority Forum, Muslim Forum, Medway Older Peoples Partnership. Attendance will need to be recorded and meetings minuted for evidence to incorporate into the 2008/09 SA and support the following DIA. | DCI Jon Sutton/Nicola Endacott (Police Analyst) |
| To consult with all using various consultation methods. | To conduct consultation exercises to capture local concerns from all, including hard to reach or less represented groups. | Nicola Endacott/Corinna Woollett |
| | | |

| Planning ahead: Reminders for the next review | |
|---|--|
| Date of next review | |
| Areas to check at next review (e.g. new census information, new legislation due) | |

| | | |
|---|--------------------|--|
| <p>Is there <i>another</i> group (e.g. new communities) that is relevant and ought to be considered next time?</p> | | |
| <p>Signed (completing officer/service manager)</p> | <p>Date</p> | |
| <p>Signed (service manager/Assistant Director)</p> | <p>Date</p> | |