

2016-19

(2017 Refresh)

Dartford and Gravesham Community Safety Strategy



Foreword

Welcome to the Dartford and Gravesham Community Safety Strategy for 2016-19, refreshed for 2017 to take into consideration the *Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment 2016*.

Partnership working across Dartford and Gravesham goes from strength to strength. Since the formation of our joint Partnership in 2006, our commitment to working together has ensured real and tangible improvements to the quality of life of our communities. Levels of crime and anti-social behaviour have fallen significantly over the last ten years in each of our Boroughs despite both the national and local challenges of reductions in financial and staffing resources and increasing demands on all our services.

In the last year, we have continued to build upon our previous success and experienced further reductions in domestic burglary, vehicle crime, theft and handling offences and drug offences. We have also achieved a decrease in anti-social behaviour that we know can have a considerable impact on our neighbourhoods and on people's feelings about their personal safety. Recognising the importance of meeting the needs of victims, we have strengthened the support available for individuals and families experiencing domestic abuse and through developing a better understanding of factors that can contribute to offending behaviour, we have established new initiatives to provide better opportunities for offenders to recover from drug and alcohol misuse and see them on the road to recovery.

Working in partnership is essential and reaps good results but recognising that improvements cannot be secured overnight and that some initiatives need to be delivered over a longer period of time, this year we have adopted a different approach by developing a three year strategy rather than an annual plan. The new strategy includes short, medium and longer term objectives built around several themes that deal with those community safety issues that have the greatest impact on our services and our neighbourhoods.

We hope that this Community Safety Strategy demonstrates how all the Partnership's statutory agencies, together with the voluntary and community sector and residents, can all contribute to reducing crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour and most importantly of all, help to keep local people safe.



Councillor John Cubitt
Leader, Gravesham Borough Council



Councillor Jeremy Kite
Leader, Dartford Borough Council

Introduction

Dartford and Gravesham Community Safety Partnership (CSP) is made up of statutory agencies brought together under a shared responsibility placed upon them by the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. The Act has been amended over the years since its introduction to include responsibilities to not only lower crime but to tackle anti-social behaviour (ASB) and substance misuse, recognising that these issues can have considerable impact on local communities and to reduce the reoffending of those who repeatedly commit crime.

The CSP has continued to operate in a time of significant change in the public sector. Key statutory partners have all faced reductions in expenditure and resources and external funding to support community safety activity has also reduced. However, many of the statutory requirements placed on Partnerships remain and there are key national thematic policy drivers that have influenced our direction and the decision to adopt a new three-year Strategy that will be reviewed on an annual basis.

Our Partnership

Dartford and Gravesham CSP has a strong track record of achievement in reducing crime and ASB and improving community safety locally. This has only been possible because of the excellent working relationship between the specified authorities that make up the Partnership. Currently these are:

- Kent County Council;
- Dartford Borough Council;
- Gravesham Borough Council;
- Kent Police;
- Kent Fire and Rescue Service;
- Dartford, Gravesham and Swanley Clinical Commissioning Group;
- Kent, Surrey and Sussex Community Rehabilitation Company;

These agencies all have a statutory duty to work together to tackle crime and disorder however, very significant contributions are made to Partnership activities by a host of voluntary and private sector groups, charitable organisations and local community groups, without which our ability to tackle community safety priorities would be much more restricted. Each year the CSP has a legal duty to complete a Strategic Assessment of the levels of crime and ASB being experienced in our two Boroughs. The purpose of the Assessment is to: determine whether priorities remain the same or whether there are new priorities to address; highlight performance, progress and achievements against commitments made in the previous Community Safety Plan and identify key crime, disorder and ASB risks and threats to our local communities.

The key findings of our Strategic Assessment 2016 – Progress and Achievements

In the year ending 30 September 2016, increases were seen in both Dartford and Gravesham in both victim-based crime and crimes against society.

Dartford

Category	YE Sept 14	YE Sept 15	YE Sept 16	% change (15 to 16)	Per 1,000 pop.
Victim-based crime	7795	7522	8,388	+11.5	80.7
Crimes against society	523	464	619	+33.4	5.9
Total crime	8318	7986	9007	+12.8	86.7

Gravesham

Category	YE Sept 14	YE Sept 15	YE Sept 16	% change (15 to 16)	Per 1,000 pop.
Victim-based crime	7180	6783	7697	+13.5	72.4
Crimes against society	521	460	612	+33	5.8
Total crime	7701	7243	8309	+14.7	78.2

This Community Safety Strategy incorporates the issues identified as priorities within the Strategic Assessment but also reflects new demands being placed upon partner agencies, recently introduced legislative responsibilities and fresh community safety challenges being faced nationally as well as within our local neighbourhoods.

Our Priorities for 2016-19

The *Dartford & Gravesham Community Safety Strategic Assessment 2015* identified the following areas as priorities for the Partnership to focus on:

- Violent Crime and Domestic Abuse
- Anti-Social Behaviour (Incorporating Criminal Damage related to ASB)
- Acquisitive and Property Crime
- Substance Misuse
- Reducing Re-offending
- Road Safety

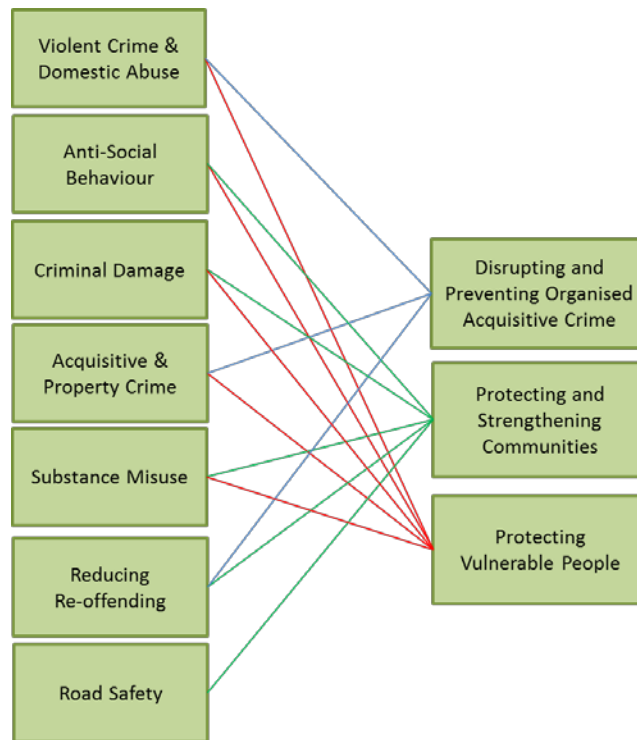
2017 Refresh:

The Strategic Assessment process carried out in December 2016 identified an increase in criminal damage offences across both Dartford and Gravesham which warrants including criminal damage as a priority in its own right from 2017. In order to understand factors behind this, a profile of criminal damage offences in our area will be carried out by Kent Police.

There are many common factors and links between these seven areas of work, and all contribute to the following three overarching themes.

- 1. Protecting vulnerable people from harm;**
- 2. Disrupting and preventing organised acquisitive crime;**
- 3. Protecting and strengthening communities.**

The following diagram demonstrates how the priorities identified in the *Strategic Assessment* align with the three thematic priorities. The thematic terms are broad, and the connections shown are not necessarily exhaustive.



For example; *Substance Misuse* affects individuals who find themselves addicted to substances; victims of the violent actions of those under the influence; and also the wider community when areas experience disorder related to drink or drug use. These aspects would fall under the *Protecting Vulnerable People*, and *Protecting and Strengthening Communities* priorities.

The partnership has therefore structured its strategy around these three themes, and further information will be provided later in the Strategy to explain how each of the three thematic priorities assimilate the priorities identified by the *Strategic Assessment* process.

This new Strategy runs for three years (2016-19) and will be refreshed annually following the completion of the Strategic Assessment process. The new model focuses less on tackling individual crime types, instead placing a greater emphasis on:

- Identifying and addressing the needs of the most vulnerable;
- Improving efficiency by integrating existing processes more effectively;
- Reducing demand;
- Making communities more resilient.

The intention is also to adhere to the HIPE model:

- **H**arm-focused;
- **I**ntelligence-led;
- **P**roblem-oriented;
- **E**vidence-based.

Key Policy Drivers

Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014

The Act introduced new powers to tackle ASB that provide better protection for victims and communities. The new Community Trigger and Community Remedy empower victims and communities, giving them

greater say in how agencies respond to complaints of ASB and issue sanctions for offenders whilst other new tools, such as the Criminal Behaviour Order (CBOs) and Public Space Protection Orders (PSPOs), have provided new approaches for addressing persistent ASB and crime. The CSP will continue to make use of new powers whenever possible and appropriate.

Transforming Rehabilitation

The Transforming Rehabilitation Programme set out the Government's plans to overhaul the way in which offenders are managed in the community to reduce reoffending. Key aspects of the reform have included: the creation of a new National Probation Service to manage high risk offenders (June 2014) and the creation of regional private sector Community Rehabilitation Companies (CRCs) managing all other offenders (February 2015). Every offender released from custody is now to receive statutory supervision and rehabilitation in the community.

Police and Crime Commissioners

In May 2016, the current Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) for Kent was elected. The CSP and the Office of the Kent PCC work collaboratively on shared objectives within the PCC's own *Safer in Kent* plan including: supporting victims and those experiencing mental health issues; tackling abuse, exploitation and violence; fighting crime and ASB; and improving road safety. The work of the CSP has also been heavily dependent on funding grants allocated by the PCC for the last four years.

New Domestic Abuse Measures

Following the extension of the definition of domestic violence in March 2013, several further measures have been introduced that have changed the way in which agencies are able to support victims of domestic violence and abuse. In March 2014, the Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme (known as Clare's Law) was extended to all police forces across England and Wales, allowing police to disclose to individuals, details of their partner's abusive past. The Serious Crime Act 2015 also created a new offence of 'controlling or coercive behaviour' in intimate or familial relationships that came into force in December 2015. This includes honour-based violence, female genital mutilation and forced marriage and victims are not confined to one gender or ethnic group.

Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015

The threat to the UK from terrorist organisations and extremist groups resulted in the national threat level being raised to 'Severe', meaning that an attack is considered highly likely. Under this legislation, specified authorities (local authorities, police, education, probation, prisons and health) all have a duty, whilst exercising their functions, to have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism. Chanel (the multi-agency approach to support individuals at risk of being drawn into terrorist or extremist activity) has also been placed on a statutory footing and seeks to safeguard individuals who might be vulnerable to radicalisation.

Modern Slavery Act 2015

The Act came into force in November 2015, consolidating several existing slavery offences and creating two main modern slavery offences: Slavery, servitude and forced or compulsory labour and human trafficking (where a person arranges or facilitate the travel of another person with a view to that person being exploited). The 'exploitation' includes: slavery, servitude and forced or compulsory labour; sexual exploitation; removal of organs; securing services by force, threats or deception; and securing services from children or vulnerable people. Specified public authorities now have a duty to notify the Home Office of any individual that is identified by them as a suspected victim of slavery or human trafficking.

Safeguarding and Child Exploitation

Child sexual exploitation (CSE) has become a major policy priority in recent years following a number of high profile CSE cases in the UK. Sexual exploitation of children and young people under 18 involves exploitative situations, contexts and relationships where young people (or a third party or persons) receive 'something' (e.g. gifts, money, affection) as a result of them performing and/or another person/s

performing on them, sexual activities. The production, distribution and possession of indecent images and live streaming of child abuse together with online exploitation are recognised as a national issue.

Troubled Families Programme

In April 2012, Government launched the national Troubled Families Programme. Phase 1 of the Programme, which ran until the end of March 2015, aimed to work with families who were experiencing difficulties in any two of the following: employment, school attendance, ASB or offending by young family members. Identified families were allocated to professionals from a range of agencies or to dedicated Family Intervention Programme staff to provide intensive support. In June 2014, Government announced plans to extend the Troubled Families Programme for a further five years although the new Phase 2 has broadened the range of qualifying criteria that may be used to identify a troubled family, adding domestic abuse, physical and mental health problems and adult offending.

The Serious Crime Act 2015

This Act improved the legislative powers available to local partners to tackle serious and organised crime, including a new offence of participating in the activities of an organised crime group and more preventative capability through Serious Crime Protection Orders. These Orders are intended for use against those involved in the most serious offences including drugs trafficking, fraud and money laundering. This is a court order used to protect the public by preventing, restricting or disrupting a person's involvement in serious crime. Local Councils are expected to work alongside law enforcement agencies, sharing relevant intelligence, to make the best use of these powers.

The Psychoactive Substances Act 2016

The Act received Royal Assent in January 2016 and aims to tackle the trade in harmful psychoactive substances and protect young people from the risks posed by them. The new legislation prohibits the production, supply and importation of these potentially dangerous drugs and carries severe sentences.

Delivering the Strategy

The Strategy is intended to operate as a live and working document and the following process will be used in order that any significant changes in circumstances can be incorporated into the Strategy through an annual 'refresh' if necessary.

Planning and delivery process

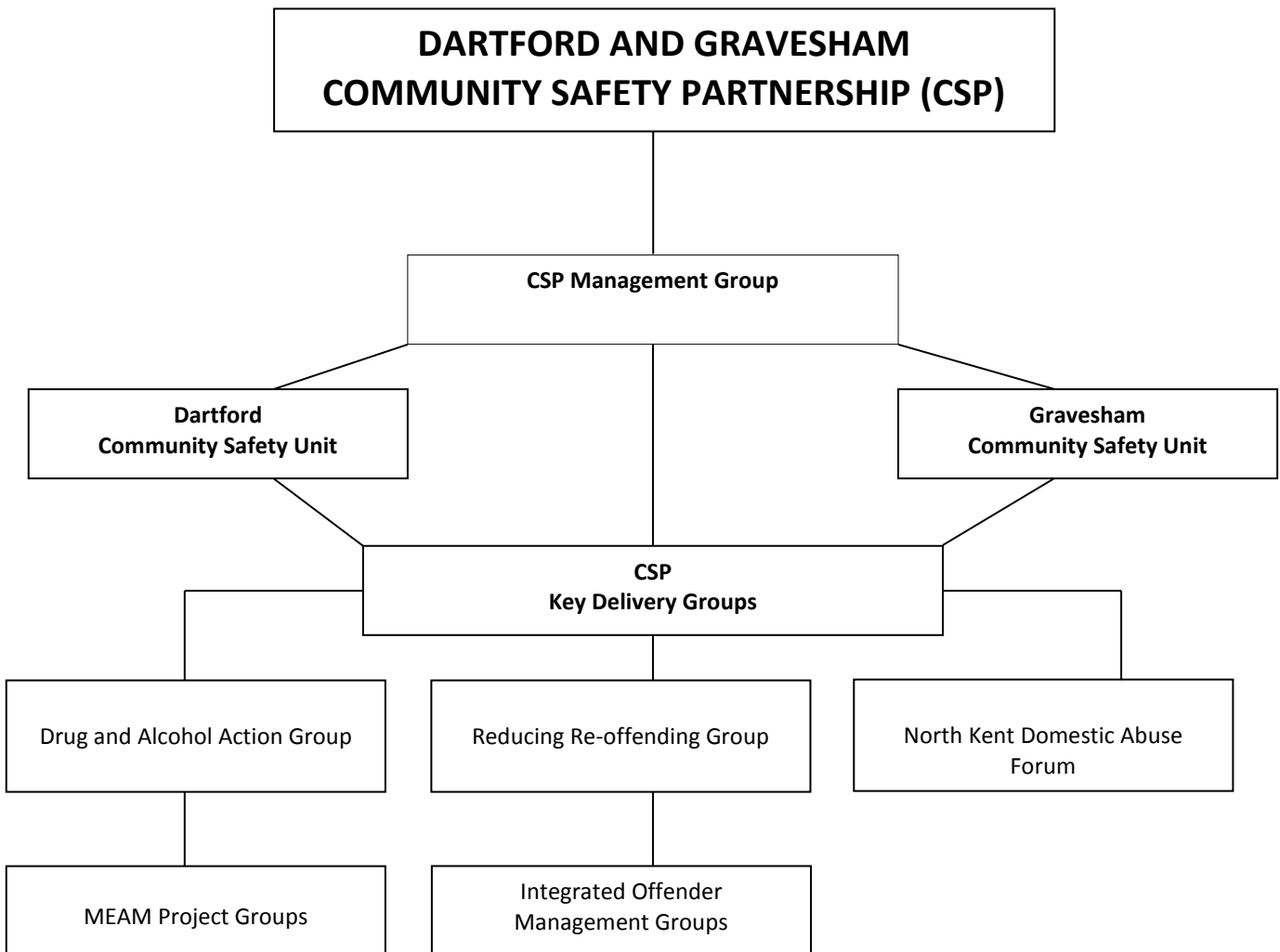


Our Partnership Structure

The Partnership has been structured to ensure that the priorities in this Strategy can be effectively delivered and that performance and progress is regularly monitored with appropriate checks and balances in place to keep work on track. As well as a joint overarching strategic group that brings together statutory agencies at a most senior level, the Partnership has a number of Operational Sub-Groups that deliver projects on the ground.

Our two Boroughs, through their Community Safety Units (CSUs), carry out the day-to-day co-ordination of Partnership activity. The positions of Chair and Vice-Chair of the Partnership are alternated between the two Councils' Leaders and senior officers representing strategic links to other partnership boards provide co-ordination across the piece.

Partnership Organisational Structure



Further Groups also contributing to the work of the Partnership include: G-Safe, D-TAC, Community Cohesion Group (GBC), Dartford Vulnerability Forum, Kent and Medway Prevent Delivery Board and local ASB Groups.

Community Safety Units

The two Community Safety Units (CSUs) located in each Civic Centre act as the operational arm of the CSP providing a joint working framework for staff from the Local Authority to work alongside Kent Police's Community Policing Team and facilities for partners such as the Kent County Council Community Wardens.

The CSU splits into a two-tier arrangement; dealing with short-term operational issues on a daily basis but also looking strategically at medium and long-term projects connected to the priorities for the partnership. The CSUs are partnership focused, engaging with a wide range of statutory and voluntary sector agencies.

Key objectives;

- To ensure that the operational activities are targeted toward the aims of the Partnership by;
 - Considering current intelligence and statistical information provided by all agencies in the borough;
 - Utilising that information to quickly identify geographical areas or 'hot spots' suffering increased crime or anti-social behaviour
 - Prioritising activities and coordinate an appropriate and effective response by partner agencies in a joined up approach.
- To work with and within communities and provide support in tackling neighbourhood priorities.



Tasking & Coordination Group

The group meets to discuss incidents and issues that have developed over the time since the last meeting. CSU staff attend and the meeting is open to all partner agencies well as other Police and Council departments. It is expected that if those outside of the CSU want an issue raised they attend the meeting in order that they can seek support/advice whilst retaining ownership of the problem.

Counter Terrorism (Prevent & Channel)

Prevent is a key component of the Government's counter terrorism strategy; CONTEST. Prevent provides a platform to help agencies respond to the ideological challenge of terrorism and those who promote it; preventing people from being radicalised or drawn into terrorism by working with communities and institutions.

Both CSUs meet to discuss information, intelligence and concerns affecting the Dartford & Gravesham areas, included are representatives from Kent Police (who lead the meeting), the Metropolitan Police as well as representatives from the community safety teams at the London Borough of Bexley and the Royal Borough of Greenwich.

Channel is a multi-agency approach to provide support to individuals who are at risk of being drawn into terrorist-related activity or who are in danger of being radicalised. Channel forms part of the wider Prevent Strategy but seeks particularly to:

- Safeguard individuals who might be vulnerable to being radicalised so that they are not at risk of being drawn into terrorist-related activity;
- Ensure that individuals and communities have the ability to resist all forms of terrorism and violent extremism activity likely to lead to terrorism.

Troubled Families

Kent County Council operate the Early Help service across all Kent districts. This service aims to provide support to families who are experiencing issues such as low school attendance, minor offending, or perpetrating anti-social behavior, but do not require the intervention of Specialist Children's Services. Within each area families with multiple issues are identified and provided with additional support.

Each CSU has links with the local Early Help team and with a member of Kent County Council staff responsible for monitoring progress of support provided and improving delivery of local services to assist families. This working relationship can add value to the work of the CSU and Kent Police around reducing crime and anti-social behavior.

Cross Border Intelligence Sharing

The group has been set up to facilitate closer working arrangements and information sharing relating to people who are involved with a 'gang'. Intelligence shows that members of London-based gangs travel into Kent and other counties to sell drugs, often exploiting vulnerable individuals and using their properties to deal drugs. Violence can also occur between rival gangs, or as punishment for unpaid debts.

Rather than being seen as a group of young people who are 'hanging around' the Government defines a gang as '*a group who see themselves (and are seen by others) as a noticeable group, and engage in criminal activity and violence. They may also identify with or have claim over territory; and/or be in conflict with other, similar gangs.*'¹

Vulnerable young people are at risk of being drawn in to anti-social or criminal activities, they could also be at risk of child sexual exploitation (CSE).

¹ Definition adopted by HM Government, as taken from the Centre for Social Justice's 2009 report, *Dying to Belong*

Protecting Vulnerable People from Harm

Why is this objective a priority?

Protecting vulnerable people from harm has been identified as a priority because the Partnership recognises that personal safety is paramount. Certain offences such as domestic abuse, or sexual offences, are known to suffer from under-reporting and with rapidly changing populations and when language barriers may prevent victims from accessing services, it is important that the Partnership takes steps to raise awareness of services and assistance, particularly amongst hard to reach groups.

Work in this area covers a range of serious offences including:

- Domestic violence and abuse; serious violent crime;
- Child abuse and exploitation;
- Human trafficking and modern slavery;
- Alcohol-related violence.

What are our challenges?

Approximately 30% of all violent crime recorded locally is domestic abuse, affecting hundreds of victims, their children and families each year. Domestic abuse, sexual offences (particularly those involving children) and exploitation of people through slavery and human trafficking and hate crime are all widely acknowledged as suffering from under-reporting. There are also established correlations between alcohol dependency and violent crime. Our key challenges will be to reduce the rate of repeat victims of domestic violence and abuse and to take action to encourage all vulnerable victims of crime to have confidence in the services available to them to allow them to come forward and seek assistance and advice. Protecting vulnerable people from harm presents complex challenges: we recognise that building confidence to address under-reporting will not be easy, there may be language barriers or fear of reprisals and we need to work within our local communities to encourage hard to reach groups in particular to access support services.

How will we measure our impact?

- Number of Domestic Violence Protection Orders issued;
- Number of Early Help cases in which domestic abuse is a key issue;
- Number of victims accessing One Stop Shop services;
- Number of victims assisted through the Sanctuary Scheme;
- Measure of repeat victimisation rate for victims of domestic abuse;
- Number of missing children receiving a return interview
- Number of licensed premises meeting criteria for the Safer Socialising Award;
- Number of violent crimes.
- Number of clients engaging with CGL treatment and recovery programmes;
- Number of Accident and Emergency attendances as a result of violence;
- Number of G-Safe and D-TAC Exclusions.

Key Delivery Groups

- North Kent Domestic Abuse Forum;
- G-Safe and D-TAC Boards;
- Reducing Re-offending Group;
- Community Cohesion Group (Gravesham);
- Drug and Alcohol Action Group;
- Integrated Offender Management Groups;
- Dartford Vulnerability Forum.

Disrupting and Preventing Organised Acquisitive Crime

Why is this objective a priority?

Whilst there have been good reductions in the number of thefts from sheds and garages in both areas and a reduction in residential burglary in Gravesham, there has been an increase in residential burglary in Dartford. Being safe in one's own home remains a key priority for all local people and this extends to the boundaries of their properties. It is also often the most vulnerable victims and communities that suffer the greatest impact of burglary or theft of property from garages and outbuildings.

Organised crime groups operate across Kent, some limiting themselves to one type of crime, others engaging in a combination of offences e.g. handling stolen goods and targeting particular areas for burglary. Organised crime that is associated with drugs criminality and in particular, the importation and supply of Class A drugs, remains a threat locally.

What are our challenges?

The rate of Burglary Other Than Dwelling (BOTD) offences e.g. breaks into garages and sheds per 1,000 population, remain higher locally than in other parts of Kent. Within our Most Similar Group (MSG) Dartford and Gravesham CSP recorded the highest rate of BOTD offences than any other Partnership area within the Group in 2015, although our position improved from 15th to 10th in 2016. This indicates that this form of acquisitive crime is more prevalent in our area and that we need to increase our joint efforts to counter it. Disrupting organised crime networks and identifying those involved is heavily dependent on intelligence and information – some of this may be more readily accessible by partner agencies (including Council services) than by police, therefore, it is crucial that tackling organised crime is seen as a multi-agency objective.

The Partnership will also need to develop public confidence to encourage reporting to authorities and needs to raise awareness of the support that is available to those with information that come forward in order that intelligence gaps are closed.

How will we measure our impact?

- Number of Organised Crime Groups operating in our area;
- Number of prolific offenders (IOM cohort) re-offending;
- Number of acquisitive crimes recorded (shoplifting, burglary, burglary other than dwelling);
- Number of drug offences (supply);
- Number of Trading Standards/Immigration visits made to disrupt groups/individuals involved in the sale of counterfeit and illegal tobacco and alcohol.

Key Delivery Groups

- Reducing Re-offending Group;
- Integrated Offender Management (IOM) Group;
- G-Safe and D-TAC Boards;
- Dartford Vulnerability Forum.

Protecting and Strengthening Communities

Why is this objective a priority?

The Prevent Strategy is part of the Government's counter-terrorism strategy, Contest. It aims to stop people becoming a terrorist or supporting extremism. At present, the national threat level stands at 'Severe' interpreted as a terrorist attack being 'highly likely'. It is important to emphasise that this is a reflection of the *national* threat and does not mean that our own geographical area faces the same degree of risk. The Home Office categorises Local Authority areas across the UK on the basis of risk as either Priority (Tiers 1 and 2) or Non-Priority Areas (Tier 3) and Kent and Medway have both been deemed to fall within Tier 3. Nonetheless, the Counter Terrorism and Security Act received Royal Assent on 12 February 2015, placing the Prevent programme on a statutory footing and Part 5 of the Act (Chapter 1 s. 26-35) places a general duty on all specified authorities to, when exercising their functions, have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism. No area - however low the perceived risk - is immune.

Both Dartford and Gravesham have a strong history of celebrating the great diversity of our local populations and recognise the important role that local people themselves have to play in building communities that are safe, where people from very different cultural backgrounds, with different beliefs and lifestyles, can live alongside each other with mutual respect for each other and their local environment. It is important that the Partnership is proactive in addressing issues that could threaten community cohesion and that partner agencies work collaboratively to demonstrate that hate crime will not be tolerated.

Whilst individual incidents of anti-social behaviour (ASB) may be considered minor offences, persistent ASB can have a very detrimental effect on individuals and families that are its victims and neighbourhoods as a whole. Certain environmental crimes often linked to ASB place a considerable demand on local services and can be costly to address; experience of previous work carried out by the CSP has demonstrated that involving local people in initiatives that enable them to take ownership of and pride in their neighbourhoods, is effective in reducing ASB.

Despite continuing reductions, Gravesham's rate of ASB incidents per 1,000 population is the second highest in Kent, while Dartford's is the fourth highest. In Dartford deliberate fire-setting increased significantly in 2015 (by over 50% to 179 incidents) due to malicious activity at a number of open spaces. In 2016 Dartford's increase in deliberate fires was 4.0%, compared to an increase of 9.1% in Gravesham, and a Kent average increase of 4.1%. ASB is often firmly linked to criminal damage and both Boroughs have experienced an increase in these offences. In the year ending 30 September 2016, there were 1,385 criminal damage offences recorded in Dartford and 1,404 offences in Gravesham – accounting for 15.4% and 16.9% of all victim-based crime recorded in each area respectively.

How will we measure our impact?

- Number of Prevent/Channel training sessions provided;
- Number of Channel referrals made;
- Number of criminal damage offences per 1,000 population in key Wards;
- Number of deliberate fires by type;
- Number of ASB incidents per 1,000 population;
- Use of ASB tools and powers (number of CBOs, CPNs and injunction applications);
- Number of Licensing Reviews completed;
- Number of noise complaints received by Environmental Health officers;
- Number of Deter Young Offenders;
- Number of families 'turned around' (Troubled Families);

- Number of referrals to the MEAM process;
- Number of young people referred to KF&RS Intervention courses (e.g. Climbing Fit, Fighting Fit).
- Number of hate crimes recorded.

Key Delivery Groups

- Community Cohesion Group (Gravesham);
- Drug and Alcohol Action Group;
- Reducing Re-offending Group;
- Local ASB Groups;
- G-Safe and D-TAC Boards.

Action Plan

The aims and objectives of the Community Safety Strategy guide the overall direction of the Partnership in the medium and long term (at least three years). To ensure that identified priorities are being addressed and that the impact of work being carried out is able to be monitored on a regular basis, the Strategy is underpinned by a clear commitment to action in the shorter term. The following Action Plan addresses each of the priority areas identified in the Strategy and whilst not exhaustive, provide details of key pieces of work to be completed. CSP Sub-Groups will ensure that activity is focused on the items identified in the Action Plan and progress being made in the delivery and impact of this activity will be reported back to the Main Partnership on a quarterly basis as part of standard performance reporting.

It is important to note that Dartford and Gravesham each have Prevent and Modern Slavery Action Plans (not contained within this document) in place that provide a structured approach to tackling these specific issues. Progress on the delivery of these Plans will also be provided to the Community Safety Partnership as part of performance monitoring.

Protecting Vulnerable People from Harm

Ref	Action Plan	Coordinating Delivery Group	Strategic Assessment priority
1.1	To raise public awareness of the different forms of domestic abuse and sexual violence.	DA Forum	Domestic abuse, violent crime
1.2	To ensure early identification and continue to promote preventative interventions to decrease domestic abuse and its severity.	DA Forum	Domestic abuse
1.3	To continue local One Stop Shop provision.	DA Forum	Domestic abuse
1.4	To ensure that vulnerable victims who want to remain within their homes are assisted through the Sanctuary Scheme.	DA Forum	Domestic abuse
1.5	To ensure that victims are provided with an enhanced level of support throughout the criminal justice process (via the Independent Domestic Violence Advisor (IDVA) service and through local charitable organisations).	DA Forum	Domestic abuse
1.6	To develop stronger links between Early Help workers and specially trained domestic abuse staff (intervening at an early stage and minimising risk pre-MARAC).	DA Forum	Domestic abuse
1.7	To identify additional support that can be provided to Early Help Workers identifying domestic abuse within their clients' families.	DA Forum	Domestic abuse
1.8	To encourage greater reporting from minority groups (LGBT) and male victims of domestic abuse and ensure they are supported.	DA Forum	Violent crime
1.9	To establish how repeat/serial perpetrators of domestic abuse can be identified earlier to reduce their risk of offending/re-offending.	DA Forum, IOM, Reducing Re-offending Group	Domestic abuse
1.10	To ensure that all appropriate staff have been trained to recognise possible cases of modern slavery, human trafficking or CSE and provide appropriate interventions.	CSUs	Violent crime
1.11	To establish the nature and extent of human trafficking and modern slavery in Dartford and Gravesham.	CSUs	Violent crime
1.12	To work with emergency planning teams to make sure that support will be available for victims who may be rescued at short notice.	CSUs	Violent crime

1.13	To provide training to staff as appropriate regarding and recognising the signs of gang activity (e.g. of 'cuckooing' - where organised criminal groups target vulnerable people and take over their homes to use them as a distribution point for stolen goods or illicit drugs).	CSUs	Violent crime
1.14	To work collaboratively with G-Safe and D-TAC deliver joint initiatives e.g. Safe Socialising Scheme, to reduce the risk of alcohol-related violence in the night-time economy.	DAAG, G-Safe, D-TAC	Substance misuse, Violent crime
1.15	To continue to deliver the CGL-led Making Every Adult Matter (MEAM) Project and promote referrals to address the complex needs of individuals engaging in drug or alcohol-related crime and ASB.	DAAG and MEAM group	Substance misuse, ASB
1.16	To raise awareness of the dangers of new psychoactive substances (Legal Highs) through joint work with Early Help and Open Access Teams.	DAAG	Substance misuse, ASB
1.17	To use Licensing powers as appropriate to reduce alcohol-related ASB, particularly that associated with street-drinking).	DAAG, CSUs	Substance misuse, ASB

Disrupting and Preventing Organised Acquisitive Crime

Ref	Action Plan	Coordinating Delivery Group	Strategic Assessment priority
2.1	Kent Police to develop and share with partner agencies profiles of those involved in organised acquisitive crime in order that well-informed joint activities can be delivered to address it.	Kent Police CSU teams	Acquisitive crime
2.2	To ensure effective partnership arrangements are in place with neighbouring Districts and London Boroughs for the sharing of information and intelligence to identify cross-border offenders and gangs;	CSUs	Acquisitive crime
2.3	To monitor those within the IOM Cohort at risk of offending and to use effective offender management to rehabilitate and manage those involved in organised crime and the risks they present.	IOM, Reducing Re-offending Group	Acquisitive crime
2.4	To share intelligence with drug and alcohol service providers on key locations identified as being areas in which drug and alcohol misuse is most prevalent.	DAAG	Substance misuse
2.5	To work with Trading Standards and Immigration Services to target key premises and/or individuals who are suspected of involvement in the supply of counterfeit and illegal tobacco/alcohol.	DAAG, CSUs	Substance misuse
2.6	To raise awareness of cyber-crime (e.g. theft of personal information compromised data) and its potential impact, encouraging people to report unusual activity that could be cyber-crime to Police (incorporating specific packages tailored to the needs of older people).	CSUs	Acquisitive crime
2.7	To encourage communities to protect and secure their property by raising awareness of services offered through Community Safety Shops, the Crime Prevention Panel and seasonal events.	CSUs	Acquisitive crime
2.8	To carry out preventative activity aimed at groups more vulnerable to being targeted to certain forms of acquisitive crime (e.g. training for older people (Silver Surfers on on-line safety against scams).	CSUs	Acquisitive crime
2.9	G-Safe, D-TAC, Police and CRC to refer prolific offenders of acquisitive crime to the IOM, assessing where substance misuse is driving criminal behaviour and identify appropriate interventions.	IOM, Reducing Re-offending Group	Acquisitive crime, Substance misuse
2.10	Kent Police to share intelligence regarding commodity based criminality (e.g. high-end vehicle theft and trading) and identify opportunities for partner agencies to assist in addressing it.	CSUs	Acquisitive crime

Protecting and Strengthening Communities

Ref	Action Plan	Coordinating Delivery Group	Strategic Assessment priority
3.1	To develop a joint Dartford and Gravesham Prevent Action Plan (building on existing Plans in place) progress against which will be reported to CSP quarterly meetings.	Community Cohesion Group (GBC); KCC Prevent Delivery Board	Violent crime
3.2	To deliver appropriate training for staff and partner agencies (WRAP and tailored training specific to local needs).	CSUs	Violent crime
3.3	To carry out a review of all forms of hate crime occurring in each of our Boroughs and develop interventions that seek to address it.	CSUs, Community Cohesion Group (GBC)	Violent crime
3.4	To use tools and powers under the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 to address persistent ASB (e.g. dispersal powers, CPNs, injunctions).	CSUs; ASB Groups	ASB
3.5	To offer intervention-based approaches to reduce repeat incidents by those engaged in ASB (including the use of restorative justice) and linking with Early Help Teams where appropriate.	CSUs, ASB Groups, Reducing Re-offending Group	ASB
3.6	To work in conjunction with partner agencies to target locations where youth-related ASB is most prevalent to identify and deliver appropriate interventions.	CSUs; ASB Groups	ASB
3.7	To promote referrals to Making Every Adult Matter (MEAM) to address the complex needs of individuals engaging in drug or alcohol-related ASB.	DAAG, MEAM Groups	ASB/substance misuse
3.8	To refer young people involved in deliberate fire-setting to programmes delivered by KF&RS.	CSUs, ASB Groups	ASB
3.9	To work with local schools to raise awareness of the new KF&RS Road Safety Centre.	CSUs	Road safety
3.10	To promote responsible driving through seasonal community safety campaigns and targeted initiatives e.g. Licence to Kill.	CSUs	Road safety

Key Contacts

<p>Dartford Borough Council Community Safety Unit Civic Centre Home Gardens Dartford Kent DA1 1DR Tel. 01322 343434</p>	<p>Gravesham Borough Council Community Safety Unit Civic Centre Windmill Street Gravesend Kent DA12 1AU Tel. 01474 337000 www.gravesham.gov.uk</p>
<p>Kent Police Thames Way Northfleet Gravesend Kent DA11 8BD Tel. 101 www.kent.police.uk</p>	<p>Kent County Council Community Safety Unit Invicta House Maidstone Kent ME14 1XX Tel. 03000 41 41 41 www.kent.gov.uk</p>
<p>Kent Fire and Rescue Service The Godlands Straw Mill Hill Maidstone Kent ME15 6XB Tel. 01622 692121 www.kent.fire-uk.org</p>	<p>Kent, Surrey & Sussex Community Rehabilitation Company Joynes House New Road Gravesend Kent DA11 0AT Tel. 01474 552 339 www.ksscrc.co.uk</p>
<p>NHS Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley Clinical Commissioning Group 2nd Floor, Gravesham Civic Centre Windmill Street Gravesend Kent DA12 1AU Tel. 03000 424903 www.dartfordgraveshamswanleyccg.nhs.uk</p>	<p>Kent Police and Crime Commissioner Office of the Kent Police and Crime Commissioner Kent Police HQ Sutton Road Maidstone, ME15 9BZ Tel. 01622 677055 www.kent-pcc.gov.uk</p>