

Report to the Commissioner's Governance Board

Date: 1 March 2017

Title: Delivery of the Police and Crime Plan

From: Chief Constable



1. The force is committed to delivering against the priorities set out in the Commissioner's Police and Crime Plan 2016/17, and the wider policing commitments, and welcomes this opportunity to outline the innovative and productive activity, working effectively with our partner agencies.
2. The priorities are:
 - a. Tackling crime/ASB & catching criminals
 - b. Providing visible community policing
 - c. Reducing repeat victimisation & offending
 - d. Putting victims at the heart of processes
 - e. Protecting the public from harm
 - f. Delivering value for money
 - g. Meeting national commitments for policing
 - h. Supporting those with mental health illness
3. Recent activity in relation to some of these priorities:

3.1 Tackling crime/Anti-Social Behaviour & catching criminals

Strategic Partnerships have begun a programme of operations (Op Locality) working with partners including Trading Standards, Environmental Health and others targeting crime and Antisocial Behaviour (ASB) in the Night Time Economy (NTE) of districts. These operations have resulted in the collection of quality intelligence to provide partners with intervention opportunities linked to Modern Slavery, Alcohol and tobacco offences as well as drug supply and kindred offences. Partnerships and Communities have also been working with the Kent Community Safety Team to organise and coordinate a series of workshops for Community Safety Unit Inspectors and Local Authority Community Safety Managers. These workshops are continuing professional development sessions in relation to the use of anti-social behaviour powers; leading to a more effective use of the powers that were introduced in 2014.

3.2 Providing visible community policing

The force has recently published its new 2016-18 Rural Strategy. This document identifies how Kent Police officers and staff, including some specialist teams, will support rural communities and rural organised crime and provides key stakeholder contact details, which has been well received by Crime Rural Advisory Group (CRAG).

Tactical Operation Command (TOC) has also led on the opportunities to provide enhanced Search and Rescue capabilities and efficiencies through a new and innovative collaboration project with Kent Fire and Rescue Service and our volunteers. The force also continues to tackle the threat from Organised Crime Groups (OCG) and gangs living and operating within Kent and ensuring overt specialist resources disrupt their activities or bring them to justice through planned operations. An example, is Operation Acle: a 5-day operation to target gangs activity; each day a minimum of 24 officers from both proactive and specialist frontline units including the Proactive Targeting Team, Gypsy Liaison Team, Dog Section, Roads Policing Unit and Firearms Team, as well as many local officers and staff.

3.3 Reducing repeat victimisation & offending

The Integrated Offender Management (IOM) programme has shown a reduction in the number of offences being committed by those on the cohort, specifically in the number of burglary dwellings being committed.

The IOM programme has been widened to bring all offenders potentially into scope. Those offenders that pose the greatest threat, harm and risk of re-offending are now managed through a multi-agency approach, utilising National Probation Service (NPS), Community Rehabilitation Centre (CRC) and other partners to engage, support and provide appropriate interventions whether through diversion or enforcement. The range of offenders now managed by IOM includes gang members, domestic abuse perpetrators and violent offenders. This links into the Youth Justice Team who work to provide a consistent approach to dealing with young offenders in order to divert them from the criminal justice system and provide interventions, working with Early Help and Young Offenders Team (YOT) to reduce their involvement in criminality.

3.4 Protecting the public from harm

Protecting Vulnerable People board

The force currently holds a bi-monthly Protecting Vulnerable People (PVP) board where trends and risks are highlighted and activity is set at a strategic level, along with the monitoring of performance and service delivery through a bespoke quality performance framework. PVP boards are held monthly on local policing divisions to identify local trends and case specific risks that can be fed in to the main strategic PVP board. A range of information including data, risk analysis and professional judgement inform both these processes with a focus on quality and compliance.

Managing Sex Offenders in the community:

- 1706 registered sex offenders (RSO) are currently managed in the community, this equates to 75% of all RSO. 11 (1%) are managed at very high risk, 297 (17%) high risk, 822 (48%) medium risk and 574 (34%) low risk. These proportions are relatively stable despite the volume of RSO increasing by 14% over the last 2 years.
- Home visit compliance was at 100% for very high risk and 86.6% for high risk for period April to June 2016. Since then a new risk assessment tool has been introduced. A dynamic risk assessment tool used to assess the risk posed by offenders, this is now completed on an annual basis or if there are any significant events that require the dynamic assessment to be reviewed. Home visits are no longer at designated intervals but are completed with a frequency that is established by the Visor officer as necessary to manage the risk. New compliance checks are under development.
- 7 Sexual Risk Orders have been secured over the last 12 months.
- The number of breaches of notification requirements is 183 for the rolling year to January 2017 compared to 197 in the previous rolling year. The number of breaches of sex offender relevant orders has increased over the same period from 30 to 68.
- Analytical products inform management decisions particularly where cases are complex or where there has been a sudden increase in risk.

Repeat Domestic Abuse

- Repeat victim rate and repeat incident rate have stable rolling year averages 24% and 48% respectively. This shows 48% of incidents are from 24% of victims.
- High risk domestic abuse (DA) cases are referred for the Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARAC). The MARAC repeat rate for high risk cases has started to increase again, at 33% for rolling year to December 2016 compared to 27% RY to December 2015, but this is mid-range of the 'Safelives' recommended limits of 28% to 40%.
- Analytical products have been produced to support identification of repeat perpetrators and victims including multiple risk factors such as serial perpetrators, presence of coercive control/stalking or harassment and occurrence of s136 for example. These inform the divisional PVP boards and a new DA board in the North Division.

The North Division DA board identifies referrals from MARAC back-referrals, prison releases; monitor all Domestic Violence Penalty Notices (DVPN) to ensure corporate response and other nominations based upon professional judgement. The board assesses the referral and determines whether they should be high risk and therefore referred to specialist teams, given additional attention from DA single point of contact (SPOC); or be subject of intelligence report (IR) regarding the victim and nominal highlighting a DA board review.

If nominated for DA board review the couple are allocated a SPOC and investigating officer for ownership of crime reports. An IR for 'urgent interest' will be submitted and marked up as Operation Resolute. When a couple is to be discharged from the DA Board a further IR will be completed and can be referred to on the force computer database 'Genesis' for bad character. As well as dealing with case specific risk, strategic risks are also identified such as lack of accountability around MARAC.

Recent cases reviewed by the board have resulted in one perpetrator being remanded with recommendations for secure inpatient treatment for her unstable personality order (this followed a professionals meeting instigated by the board). Another perpetrator was targeted for his drink driving as alcohol was an aggravating factor for the DA. He was arrested for Excess Breath Alcohol (EBA) and received 12 months disqualification and secured a Domestic Violence Penalty Order (DVPO) to prevent contact with victim.

3.5 Meeting national commitments for policing

Tactical Operation Command (TOC) has recently commenced its change programme to identify opportunities for continued reform in line with national and force priorities. A strategic paper will be presented to our Chief Officers in March 2017 providing high-level options. This will include opportunities for internal change together with collaboration options with Essex Police and the wider Eastern Region. Assistant Chief Constable Blaker is now the Eastern Region Chief Officer lead for Armed Policing and that alliance will be further established through the creation of a regional Armed Training and CoP Licensing Process. This will ensure all future policies, training, compliance and exercising will be conducted at a regional level.

Any reforms will be cognisant of Kent's obligation to meet the requirements of the national Strategic Policing Requirement (SPR). TOC continues to monitor Kent's *Capacity and Contribution* together with its *Capability, Consistency* and *Connectivity* through national and regional Boards and our own SPR Board. Kent has ongoing connectivity with the South East Region (e.g. SECTU) and also hosts SERICC (South East Region Information Co-ordination Centre) which in conjunction with NPOCC (National Co-ordination Centre), continually monitors our specialist capability and capacity.

Specifically, in order to tackle the threat from terrorism Kent has 18 SFO (Specialist Firearms Officers) and is increasing Kent's armed response vehicle (ARV) policing capability from 70 to 100 officers. In 2016 it was agreed that Kent would increase its Taser Users (i.e. non-armed officers) by 30%. This position will be reviewed again in 2017 to establish whether or not current levels are sufficient. The force is also looking at creating a second armed policing base that will improve our response times in the county. To meet this requirement, another initial firearms course has recently started, with another one planned for September 2017, along with sending officers on external courses and recruited armed officers from other forces. Nationally, the MOUs between forces have been strengthening to allow mutual aid of armed officers, very quickly, in the event of a suspected terrorist attack. In November 2016 Kent Police was inspected by the Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabularies (HMIC) to establish its capability and response in the event of a terrorist attack.

The feedback was very positive and the results are covered under a separate (PCC Governance) agenda item. In March 2017 Kent Police will take delivery of a new ballistically protected vehicle. The Kent Resilience Team (KRT) continues to focus on co-ordinated plans to ensure we are able to respond well to identified threats in the county and meet our obligations under the Civil Contingence Act. The KRT has agreed to undertake a table top exercise in Spring 2017 to test our MTFA (Marauding Firearms Terrorist Attack) capability and response, followed by a live play exercise planned for later in the year.

3.6 Supporting those with mental health illness

Strategic Partnerships is leading on a programme of activity in preparation for the implementation of the Policing and Crime Bill 2017 that changes the powers of detention under the Mental Health Act 1983. Work is ongoing with partners to ensure that they are prepared for changes in policing as a result of these legislative changes.

Mental health triage pilots are set to commence in April 2017 in Medway and Thanet. These pilots will see a nurse and police officer patrolling together and will complement the existing control room based pilots.

A mental health demand management team of 1 police sergeant, 3 police constables and 1 detective constable is being created from April 2017 that will provide liaison and crime investigation at the 3 main mental health hospital sites in the county. They will also engage with repeat callers and detainees who contact police due to their mental ill health. The team will be managed by the Force Mental Health Liaison Officer.

4. These highlights demonstrate only some of the activity that is prioritised by Kent Police in delivering the Police and Crime plan, the aim of which is to keep the public safe and put victims at the heart of policing in Kent.