



Strategic Assessment 2016/17

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Introduction

The 2016/17 Strategic Assessment produced for the Tunbridge Wells Community Safety Partnership (CSP) puts in place priority themes for the 2017/18 Partnership Plan.

Legislation

The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 gave statutory responsibility to local authorities, the police, and key partners to reduce crime and disorder in their communities. Under this legislation, the responsible authorities (commonly referred to now as Community Safety Partnerships), were required to carry out three yearly audits and to implement crime reduction strategies.

The Responsible Authorities are: Kent Police; County & District Councils; Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs), Kent Fire & Rescue Service, National Probation Service (Kent), Kent, Surrey and Sussex Community Rehabilitation Company

The Police and Justice Act 2006 introduced scrutiny arrangements in the form of the Crime and Disorder Scrutiny Committee, as well as introducing several amendments to the 1998 Act including the addition of anti-social behaviour (ASB) and substance misuse within the remit of the CSP strategies. Reducing reoffending was subsequently added by the Policing and Crime Act 2009. The Crime and Disorder (Formulation and Implementation of Strategy) Regulations 2007 set out further revisions to the 1998 Act.

The aim of this strategic assessment

The data provided by partners and the analysis of this data enables the strategic partners to set clear priorities for the coming year, thereby addressing the requirement within the National Standards for CSPs that Partnership Plans be intelligence driven.

Part 1 analyses police and partner data for last year's priorities covering the period October 2015 - September 2016. For some crime types more recent data is available and this been indicated as necessary.

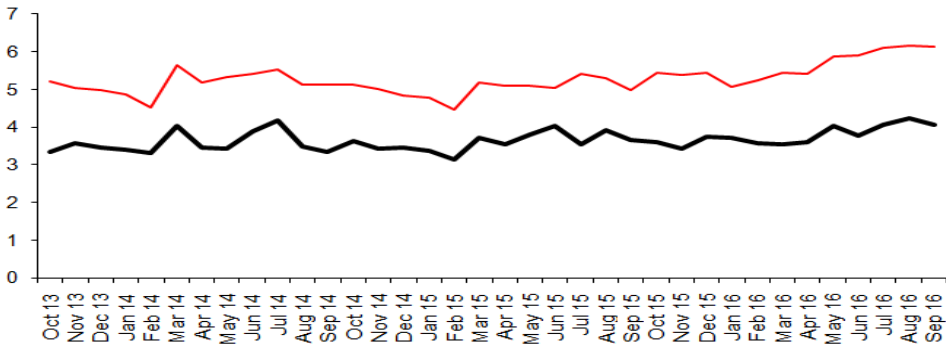
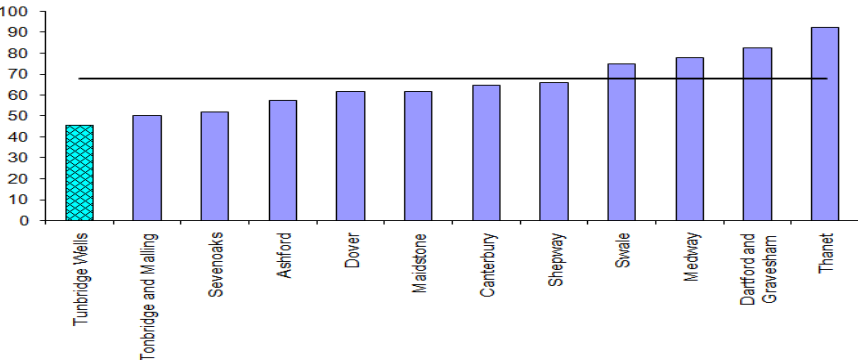
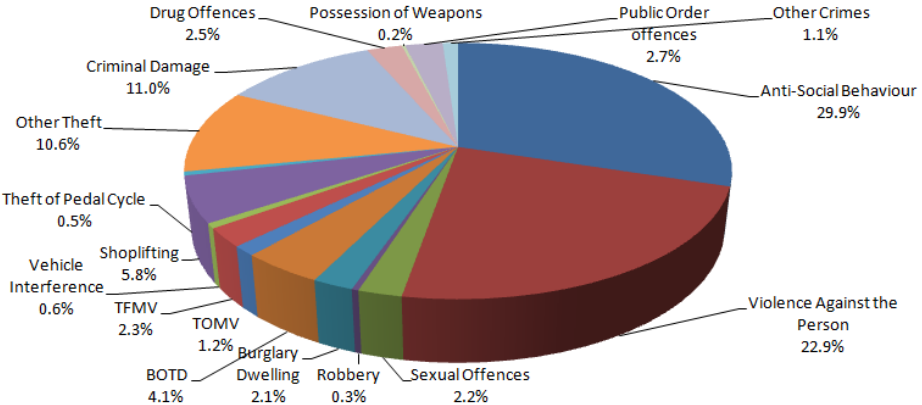
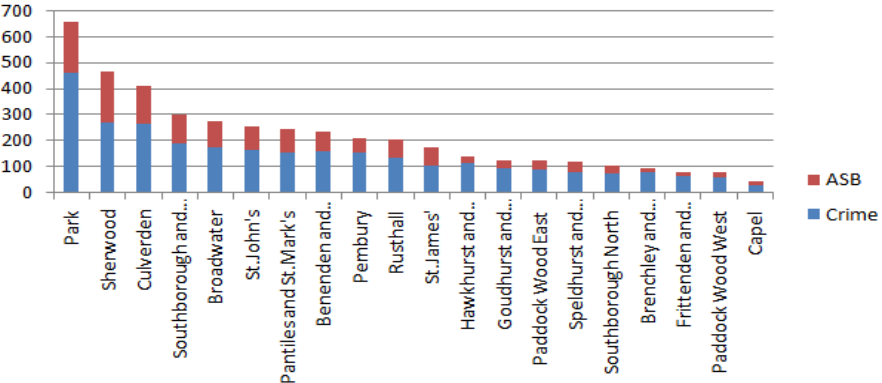
Additionally, Part 1 contains the outcomes of a risk-based assessment piloted by the CSU this year. MoRiLE (Management of Risk in Law Enforcement) has been used to analyse familiar crime types, current priorities and other thematic areas such as child sexual exploitation, modern slavery, gangs and organised crime.

Part 2 draws some conclusions from the data and recommends the priorities for the partnership for the coming financial year.

Part 3 contains some contextual information.

Part 1 - Analysis

All recorded crime 2015/16

Current figures for the 12-month period October 2015 – September 2016, unless stated	
Level of Crime	5,285 (previous period 5,040)
Peer Comparison	Best out of 12 Kent areas (lowest by volume)
Annual Change	An increase of 245 crimes (4.7%) - The smallest increase in 12 Kent areas
3-Year trend <i>October 2013 to September 2016</i> Per 1000 residents Red line - Kent average Black line - Tunbridge Wells	
Kent comparison <i>October 2015 to September 2016</i> Per 1000 residents	
Proportionality ASB 2253 (29.88%) VAP 1723 (22.85%) Criminal Damage 826 (10.95%) Other Theft 801 (10.62%) Shoplifting 436 (5.78%) BOTD 311 (4.12%) Public Order offences 201 (2.67%) Drug Offences 189 (2.51%) TFMV 177 (2.35%) Sexual Offences 165 (2.19%) Burglary Dwelling 155 (2.06%)	
Top 3 wards for crime and anti-social behaviour (April-November 2016) Park 653 Sherwood 466 Culverden 410	

Tunbridge Wells had the lowest overall crime rate in Kent in 2015/16.

All recorded crime increased by 4.7% over the preceding 12-month reporting period. The increase of 245 crimes is the lowest in Kent numerically and per-1000-residents, maintaining our position as the safest borough in Kent.

Crimes per 1000 residents	
Tunbridge Wells	45.466
Tonbridge	50.233
Sevenoaks	51.863

The overall crime picture for the past three years has shown rates of crime and anti-social behaviour to be fairly steady, though with a slight upward trend. This trend follows the Kent district average as can be seen on the previous page. We're also well below the Kent average which reflects our position as the safest local authority area.

Crime / Disorder Type	Recorded Offences/Incidents				County Position
	This year	Last Year	Change	Direction	
All crime	5285	5040	4.7%	↑	1
Victim-based crime	4797	4626	3.7%	↑	1
ASB Incidents	2253	2236	0.8%	↑	3
Burglary dwelling	155	240	-35.4%	↓	1
Burglary other	311	358	-13.1%	↓	4
Criminal damage	826	748	10.4%	↑	1
Domestic abuse incidents *	916	983	7.3%	↑	3
DA repeat victims *	337	403	19.6%	↑	2
DA repeat victims % *	37%	41%	4%	↑	
Drug offences	189	212	-10.8%	↓	9
Robbery	26	53	-50.9%	↓	2
Sexual offences	165	125	32.0%	↑	3
Shoplifting	436	527	-17.3%	↓	2
Theft from a motor vehicle	177	202	-12.4%	↓	1
Theft of motor vehicle	93	90	3.3%	↑	1
Theft of pedal cycle	37	56	-33.9%	↓	1

* Comparing Apr-Nov 2015 to Apr-Nov 2016

Noticeable in this data are:

- No discernible increase in anti-social behaviour (steady over the longer term).
- Good reduction in burglaries of a dwelling, less so burglary of outbuildings etc.
- Low in Kent but domestic abuse and repeat incidents continue to rise.
- Clear reduction in robbery offences.
- Sharp rise in sexual offences (from May 2016) - now above Kent average.
- Reduction in drug offences (but possession offences only down 3 to 162 – 11th).
- Vehicle crime is low in comparison with other Kent districts (3-year downward trend).

Further details and analysis of priority crimes are detailed in the following sections.

Priority 1: Domestic abuse ↑

Current figures refer to the 12-month period from October 2015 – September 2016

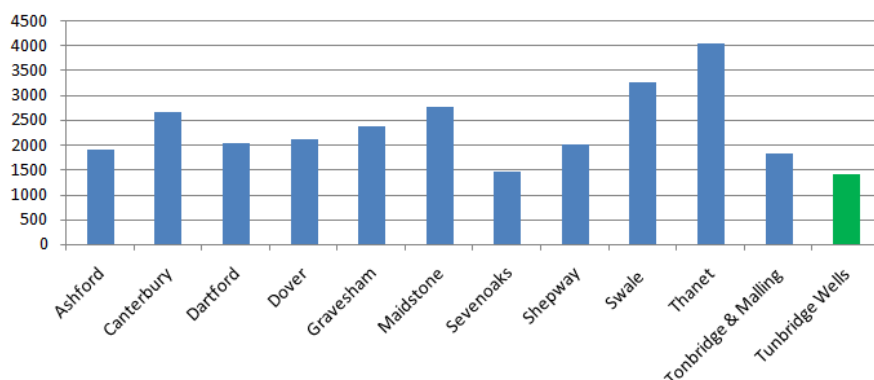
Level of Crime **1,403 crimes (last year 1,319)**

Peer Comparison **Lowest out of 12 Kent areas**

Annual Change **Increase of 84 crimes (+6.4%)**

Kent comparison

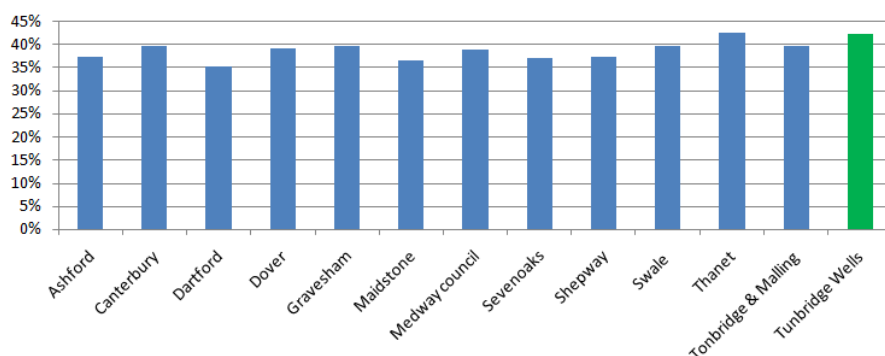
Tunbridge Wells' total of 1403 is an increase of 84 incidents (6%) over the same period last year.



Repeat victims

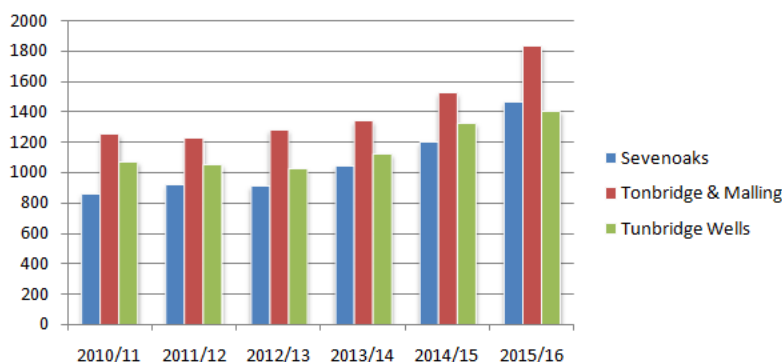
Percentage of monthly repeat victims averaged over the period.

Tunbridge Wells average of 42% is higher than the Kent Police average of 39%.



West Kent

Six year comparison of domestic abuse incidents.



The Government defines domestic abuse as 'Any incident of threatening behaviour, violence or abuse (psychological, physical, sexual, financial or emotional) between adults who are or have been intimate partners or family members, regardless of gender or sexuality.' This includes coercive and controlling behaviour, harassment and can include assault. Research shows domestic abuse has clear links with alcohol and, to a lesser extent, drug use.

During the 12 months from October 2015 to September 2016, there were 1,403 recorded incidents of domestic abuse reported to Kent Police within the borough. This is an increase of 6% against 17% previously. There were 589 recorded repeat victims of domestic abuse

during the same period. All districts in Kent experienced an increase in recorded domestic abuse offences over the period.

While we have the lowest recorded crimes per-1000 residents, a 6% rise continues a trend of similar increases over the past three years; the three preceding years showed a steady decrease. Similar increases have been recorded across all Kent districts.

Figures for the period October 2015 to September 2016 show repeat domestic abuse offences account for 42% of all reported domestic abuse crimes in Tunbridge Wells.

Adjusted data made available for the period April to November 2015 enables a comparison with the same period in 2016. For these two 8-month periods the repeat rate was 37% in 2015 and 41% in 2016. The Kent district average for both periods is 38%.

Funded outcomes

Provider	Funding
Domestic Abuse Volunteers and Support Service (DAVSS)	£18,000

Service: Provide domestic abuse support services to men and women at all levels of risk. Encourage early reporting by promoting the helpline and available services. Provide workshops and training to raise awareness and promote prevention.

Outcomes: DAVSS received 195 referrals in Q1 - Q3 of which 71 were graded high risk and 124 standard or medium risk.

Service: Prioritise and refer all high risk cases to a Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC), and regularly assess volatility of risk levels in all other cases, escalating to MARAC where necessary.

Outcomes: 74 cases were referred to MARAC of which 19 were repeat cases.

Service: Refer women to the Freedom Programme for DA awareness and support.

Outcomes: During Q1 five Tunbridge Wells' residents undertook 29 sessions between them at Edenbridge and 2 residents undertook 13 sessions between them at Sevenoaks. In Q2 five residents participated in the DAVSS Freedom Programme in Tonbridge. The next Freedom Programme began in January 2017.

Provider	Funding
Community Domestic Abuse Programme (CDAP)	£2,000

Service: Provide support to perpetrators of domestic abuse to change their behaviour through the Community Domestic Abuse Programme (CDAP)

Outcomes: 7 men attended the CDAP programme in Q1 - Q3.

Provider	Funding
Family Matters	£2,000

Service: Provide support to victims of sexual abuse through the Independent Sexual Violence Advisor.

Outcomes: 7 victims of domestic abuse were supported during the first two quarters of 2016.

Provider	Funding
West Kent Refuge	£1,500 (unspent)

Service: Provide support to victims of domestic abuse through the One Stop Shop signposting attendees to DAVSS, MARAC and Freedom Programme.

Outcomes: The funds were allocated to West Kent Refuge as a lead agency but the One Stop Shop (OSS) is a multi-agency endeavour that requires substantial long-term partner commitment. There is no OSS at present in Tunbridge Wells but residents do travel to the OSS in Tonbridge. The Domestic Abuse Forum has picked this up as an area of focus and a report on the efficacy of an OSS in Tunbridge Wells will be tabled at a future CSP meeting.

Priority 2: Road safety ↓

Current figures refer to the 12-month period from January 2015 – December 2015

Level of Concern **423 Casualties (last year 482)**

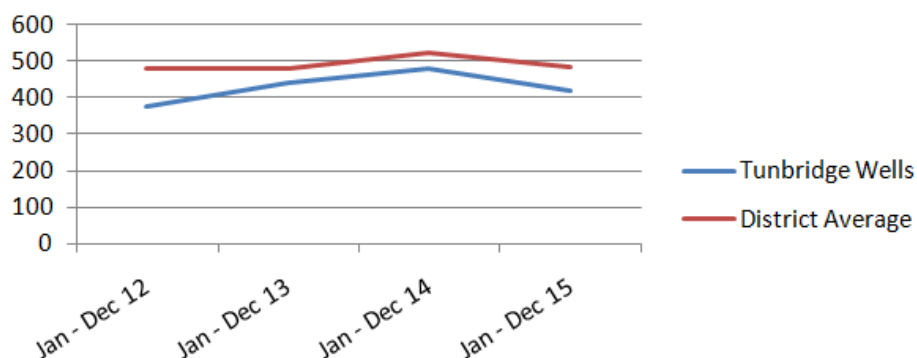
Peer Comparison **4th best out of 12 Kent areas**

Annual Change **Decrease of 59 casualties (-12%)**

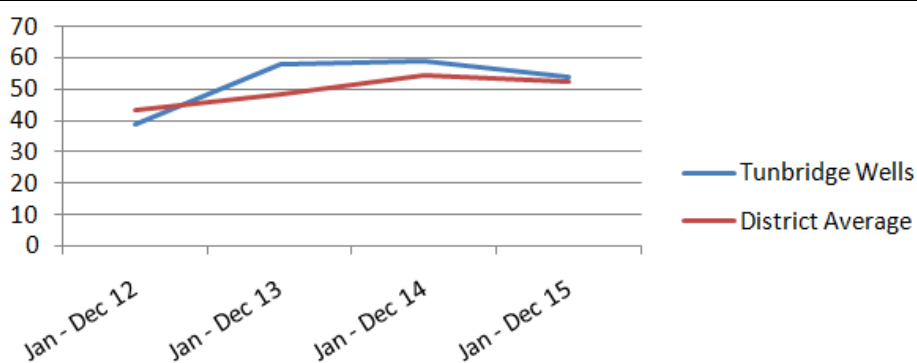
All casualties

January 2012 to December 2015

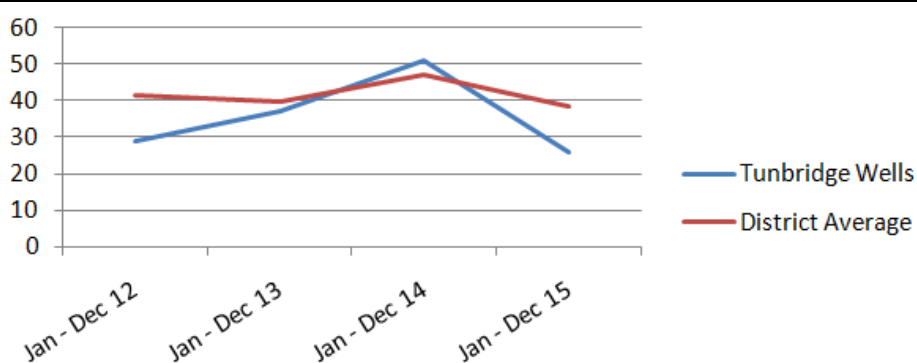
Casualty: A person killed or injured in an accident. Casualties are sub-divided into killed, seriously injured and slightly injured



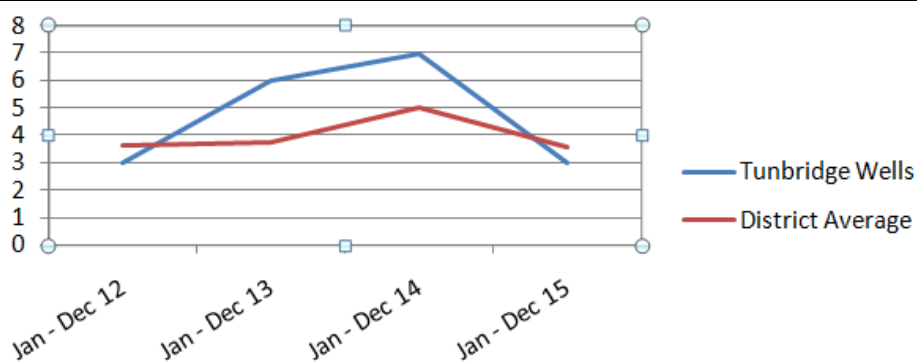
Casualties Killed or Seriously Injured (KSI)

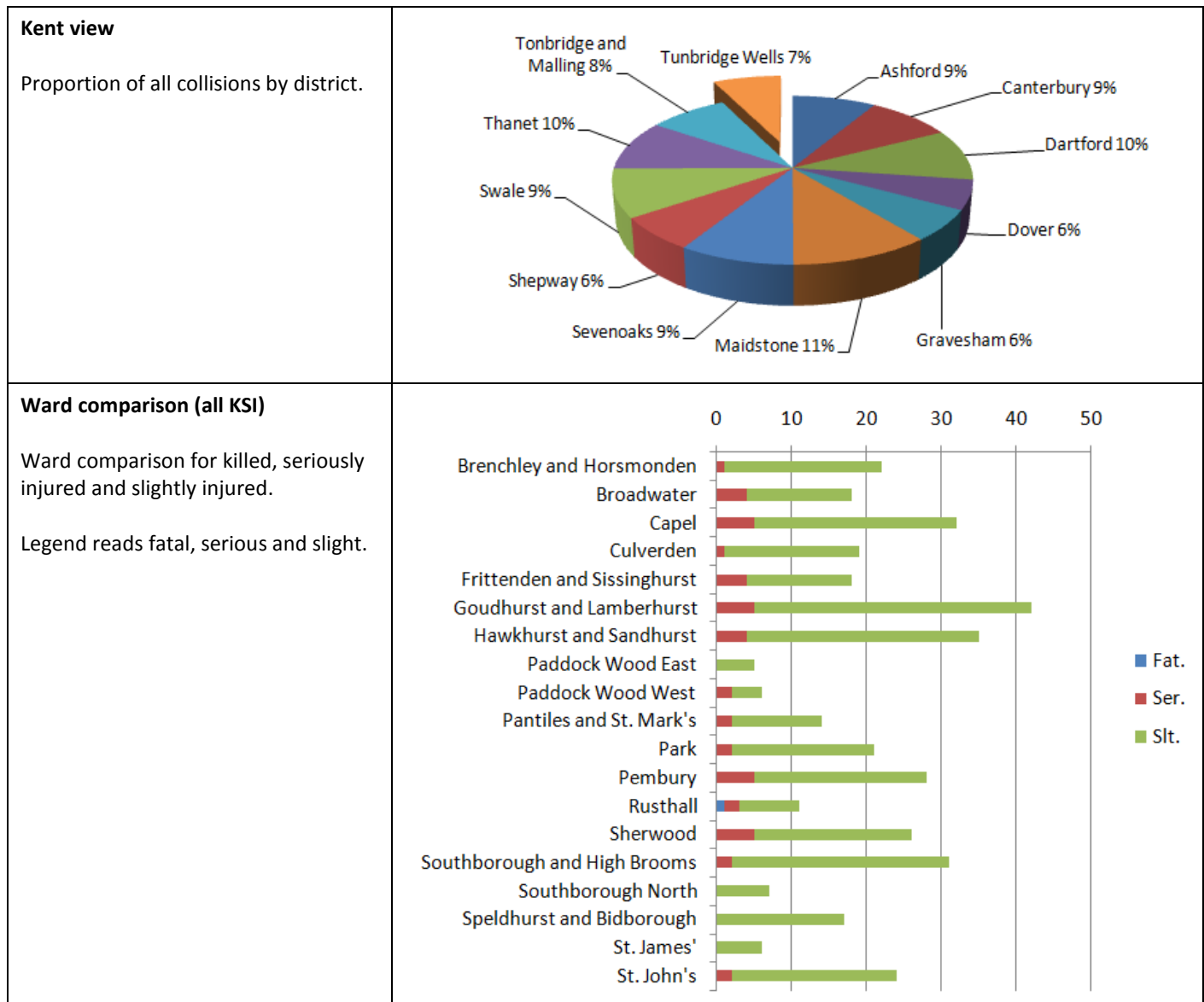


Children under 16 years of age Casualties

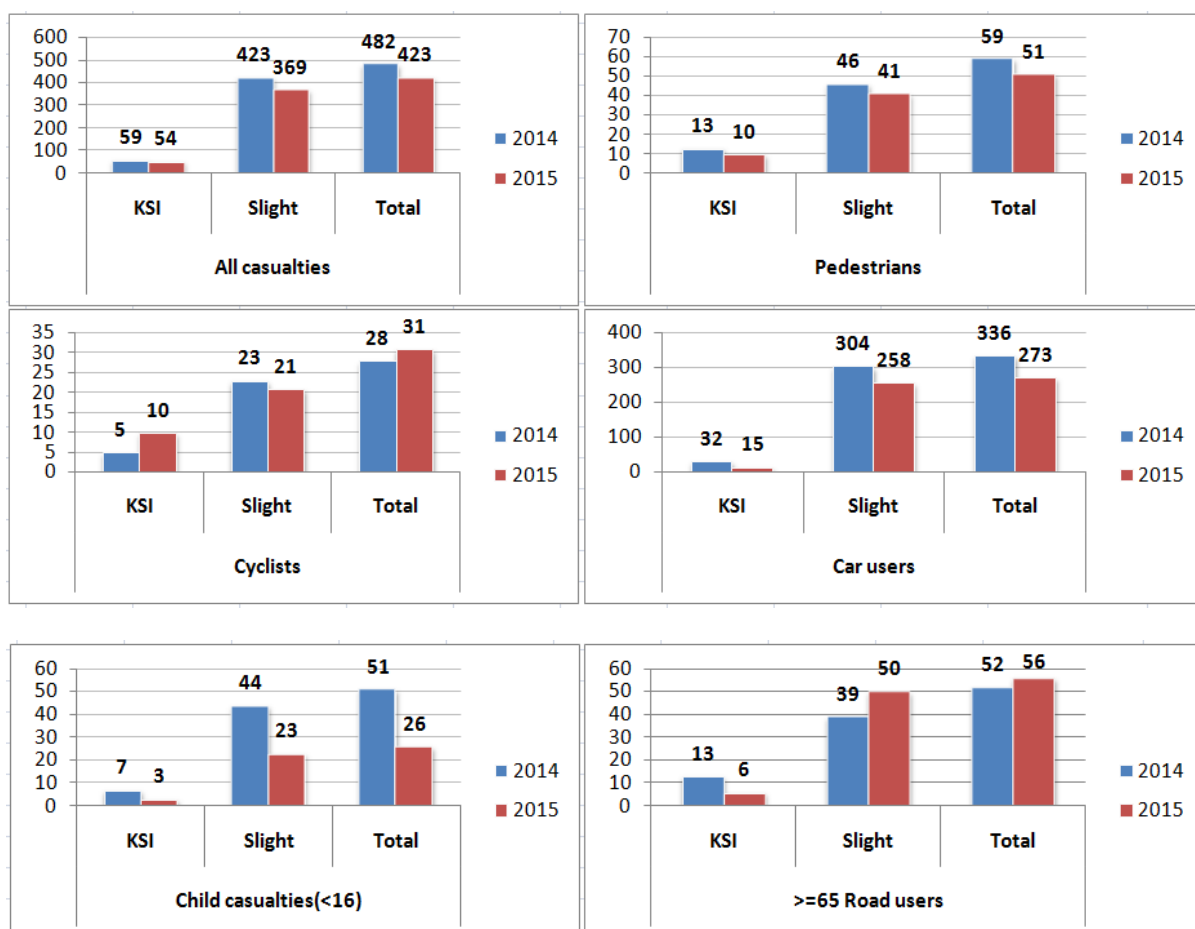


Children under 16 years of age Killed or Seriously Injured





Data from 2015 (the latest available) has seen a 12% reduction in all casualties (482 to 423). That's 59 fewer casualties this period, following an increase of 41 during the previous period. This compares well with a Kent-wide reduction of 7%. The total number of KSI (Killed or Seriously Injured) casualties fell to 54 and there were further reductions in slightly injured casualties. There was a welcome reduction in child casualties. There is a notable increase in cyclists' KSI which doubled to ten incidents in 2015. Casualties for other specific road users are shown in the tables below.



Tunbridge Wells recorded an increase in all casualties during the years 2012 and 2013 and the figure for 2014 (482) placed us above the 2004-2008 average of 463. The reductions seen in 2015 brings us back within that baseline. KSI casualties also increased during those two years, but Tunbridge Wells is still below the 2004-2008 average (70). The reductions in child KSI and slight injuries to 3 and 23 respectively also brings us within the 2004-2008 average of 3 and 35.

The 12 months to December 2015 saw a reduction in the number of casualties injured on Kent's roads (including Highways England roads, excluding Medway roads) compared to 2014. The long-term trend for KSI casualties in Kent is down. The number of KSIs recorded in 2015 is 50% less than those recorded in 1994. That said, this is the first year since 2011 that Kent has recorded not-insignificant reductions across the spectrum of road user categories.

Kent's long term KSI figures follow a similar trend to national figures. The Department for Transport have suggested that underlying causes for this recent increase in KSIs could include an improving climate and an increase in economic growth leading to more journeys being made.

Research by the Department for Transport (Reported road casualties in Great Britain, 2015) suggests nationally there has been no clear trend in the number of fatalities since around 2011, with the evidence pointing towards Britain being in a period when the fatality numbers are fairly stable and most of the changes relate to random variation.

In 2015, there were 22,144 seriously injured casualties in reported road traffic accidents. This is the second lowest year behind 2013 and 2.9% lower than the 22,807 serious injuries in 2014. The Department for Transport report calls this decrease "statistically significant" suggesting "it is more likely than not that the drop reflects genuine changes on British roads."

Funded outcomes

Provider	Funding
Kent Police, TWBC's Community Safety team	£4,000

Service: Expand Community Speed Watch by identifying a cohort of volunteers within high-profile wards.

Outcomes: The CSP purchased two Speed Indication Devices to enable better access for more Community Speed Watch events. New schemes are being encouraged through engagement with local councillors.

Provider	Funding
Dave Allen, TWBC Community Safety Team	£700

Service: The Captain Safety Show runs in November and is offered to primary schools for children KS1 and KS2.

Outcome: Held in November at the Assembly Hall Theatre for urban schools and Goudhurst School for rural pupils. Around 800 children attended from across the borough.

Priority 3: Violent crime

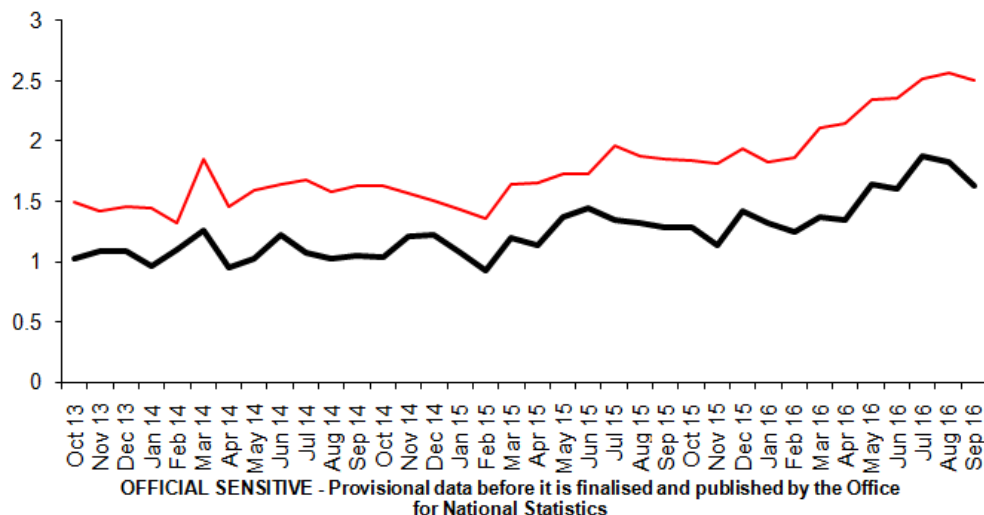
Current figures refer to the 12-month period from October 2015 – September 2016

Level of Crime	1,914 crimes (last year 1,605)
Peer Comparison	2nd best out of 12 Kent areas - smallest numeric increase, second lowest % increase
Annual Change	Up 309 (19%)

General trend

Violent crimes per 1000 residents.

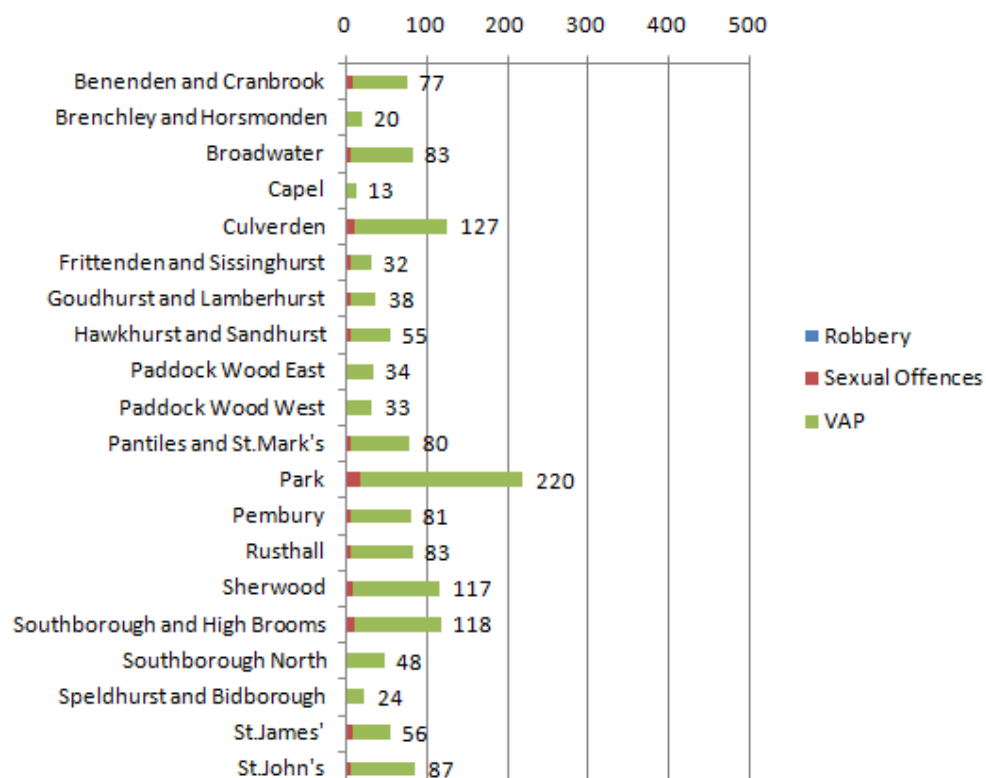
Red Line: Kent Average
Black line: Tunbridge Wells



Ward comparison

April to November 2016

Culverden 127
Park 220
Southborough & High Brooms 118
Sherwood 117



Violent crime includes *violence against the person, robbery, and sexual offences*. During the period October 2015 to September 2016, there were 14.6 recorded violent crimes per 1,000 population, an increase of 13% (195 offences) on the previous year. This represents 1,696 recorded crimes.

Tunbridge Wells has the second lowest rate of violent crime in the county (after Sevenoaks).

The categories of domestic abuse and NTE (night-time economy) are mutually exclusive with domestic abuse taking primacy (so a domestic abuse offence occurring during the NTE is recorded under domestic abuse). Offences classified as hate crime may also appear under domestic abuse or NTE.

Park, Culverden, Sherwood and Southborough & High Brooms are the top 4 wards for violence against the person (VAP) offences in Tunbridge Wells district between April and November 2016.

Analysis of these four wards was undertaken last year. A summary of VAP subcategories showed domestic abuse to account for one third of all incidents in Culverden and Southborough and High Brooms. Domestic abuse accounted for 20% of VAP in Park and 40% in Sherwood. NTE (night time economy) offences accounted for one third of VAP in Park and Culverden.

A small number of known residential addresses, NTE venues and roads typically account for a high proportion of all offences.

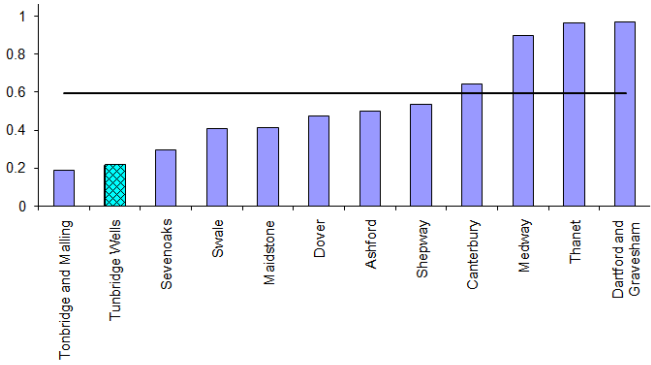
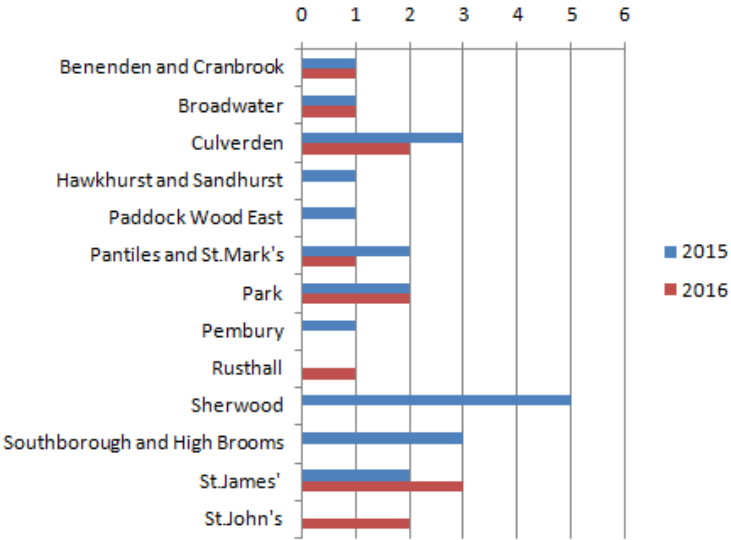
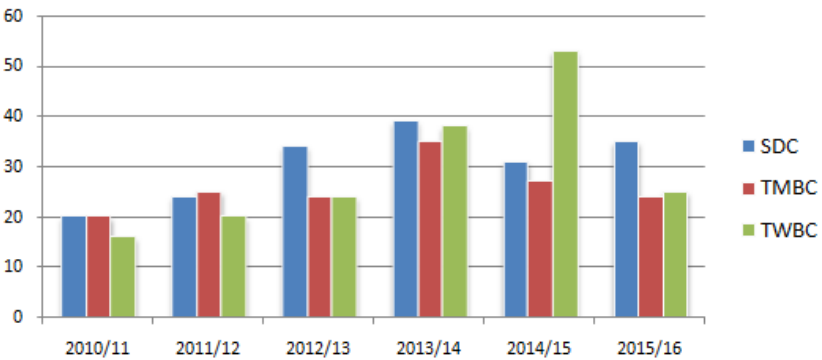
Funded outcomes

Provider	Funding
Street Pastors Tunbridge Wells	£4,000

Service: Provide a positive presence in the night time economy.

Outcomes: During Q1-Q3 street pastors engaged with over 1800 people during weekend evenings (Thurs-Sat) and into the early hours of the morning. As well as providing advice and, in some cases, comfort to late night revellers, street pastors helped people keep safe by calling for an ambulance on 8 occasions and the police 16 times. They enlisted the help of CCTV Operators on 18 occasions using the two 2-way radios provided free of charge by the Safe Town Partnership.

Priority 3: Violent crime – robbery ↓ (and hate crime)

Current figures refer to the 12-month period from October 2015 – September 2016	
Level of Crime	25 crimes (last year 53)
Peer Comparison	2nd best out of 12 Kent areas (previously 5th)
Annual Change	Down 28 (53%)
Kent comparison Crimes per 1000 residents.	 <p>OFFICIAL SENSITIVE - Provisional data before it is finalised and published by the Office for National Statistics</p>
Ward comparison <i>April to September 2016</i> During the previous reporting period there were 5 robberies in Sherwood and 3 in Southborough & High Brooms. This period there were none in either ward. Wards not shown had no incidents.	
West Kent comparison What may have been perceived last year as an upward trend for Tunbridge Wells may turn out to be a spike as incidents return to more average long-term levels.	

Tunbridge Wells has the second lowest rate of robberies in the county.

The number of robberies halved during this period, which is encouraging. Robbery of personal property dropped from 43 to 19. Robbery of business property, such as a bank or travel agency, reduced from 10 to 6.

Hate Crime

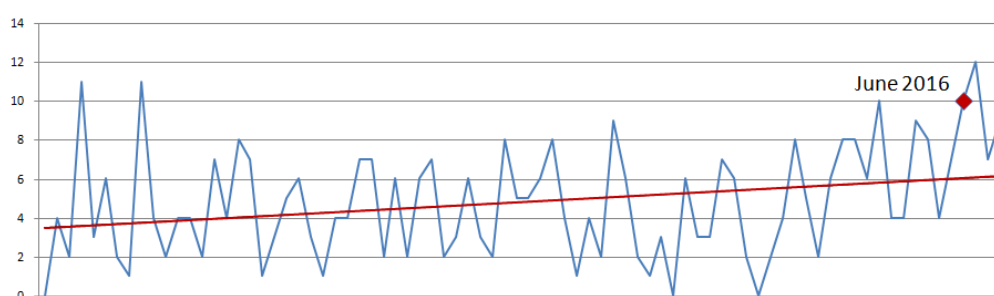
Race-based hate crime became a hot topic last year as the country saw an increase in hate related incidents around the time of the EU Referendum and for some weeks beyond.

In July a motion was submitted to Full Council regarding hate crime. The motion stated that we - Tunbridge Wells Borough Council - condemn racism, xenophobia and hate crimes unequivocally, and offered the reassurance that the council would work to ensure local bodies and programmes have support and resources needed to fight and prevent racism.

Police data for the four weeks prior to and following the EU referendum showed a marked increase in hate crime across Kent (109 reports during the period before the vote, 172 following the vote). Tunbridge Wells showed an increase in race-based hate crime from 4 to 9 during this period. Religious-based hate crime remained steady at 2 offences prior to and following the 23 June vote.

Nationally there was an increase of 19% in recorded hate crime in 2016 over the previous year. The number of race hate crimes increased by 15% over the same period, while religious hate crime increased by 34%.

The graph below shows all hate crime reports from January 2010 to October 2016. In August of last year police recorded 12 offences (10 in July), the highest monthly figure in six years.



HATE CRIME REPORTS JANUARY 2010 TO OCTOBER 2016

The trend line reveals a slow and slight incline over a near six-year period. It remains to be seen if this upward trend continues as we move towards exiting the EU.

Kent Police's Community Liaison Officer (CLO) is based in the CSU and reviews all hate crimes within the borough putting into place suitable interventions, signposting and making referrals where appropriate. In the first three quarters of 2016/17 the CLO assisted with or managed 102 cases where hate was either a primary or secondary element.

Inherent challenges in recording hate crimes is outlined in an Office of National Statistics report of 2016. It cautions the use of statistics as it's possible for a hate crime offence to have more than one motivating factor, affecting the way it is categorised. Another factor cited in the report is improved compliance with the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS) which may result in short-term movements.

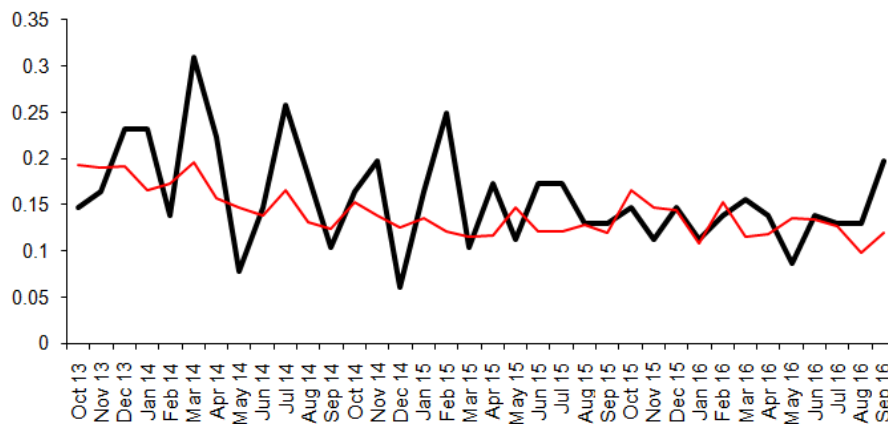
Priority 4: Alcohol and substance misuse ↓

Current figures refer to the 12-month period from October 2015 – September 2016

Drug Offences	189 incidents (last year 212)
Peer Comparison	Ninth out of 12 Kent areas (previously 11th)
Annual Change	Down 23 (11%) compared to last year

3-year trend

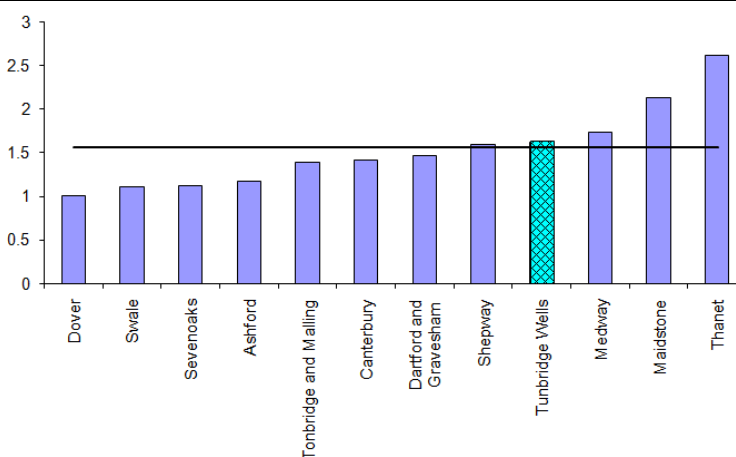
Red Line: Kent Average
Black line: Tunbridge Wells



OFFICIAL SENSITIVE - Provisional data before it is finalised and published by the Office for National Statistics

Kent comparison

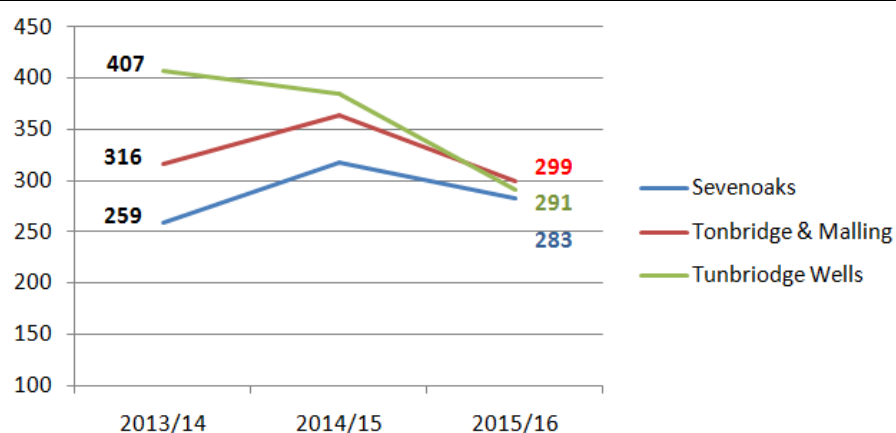
Drug Offences per 1000 residents

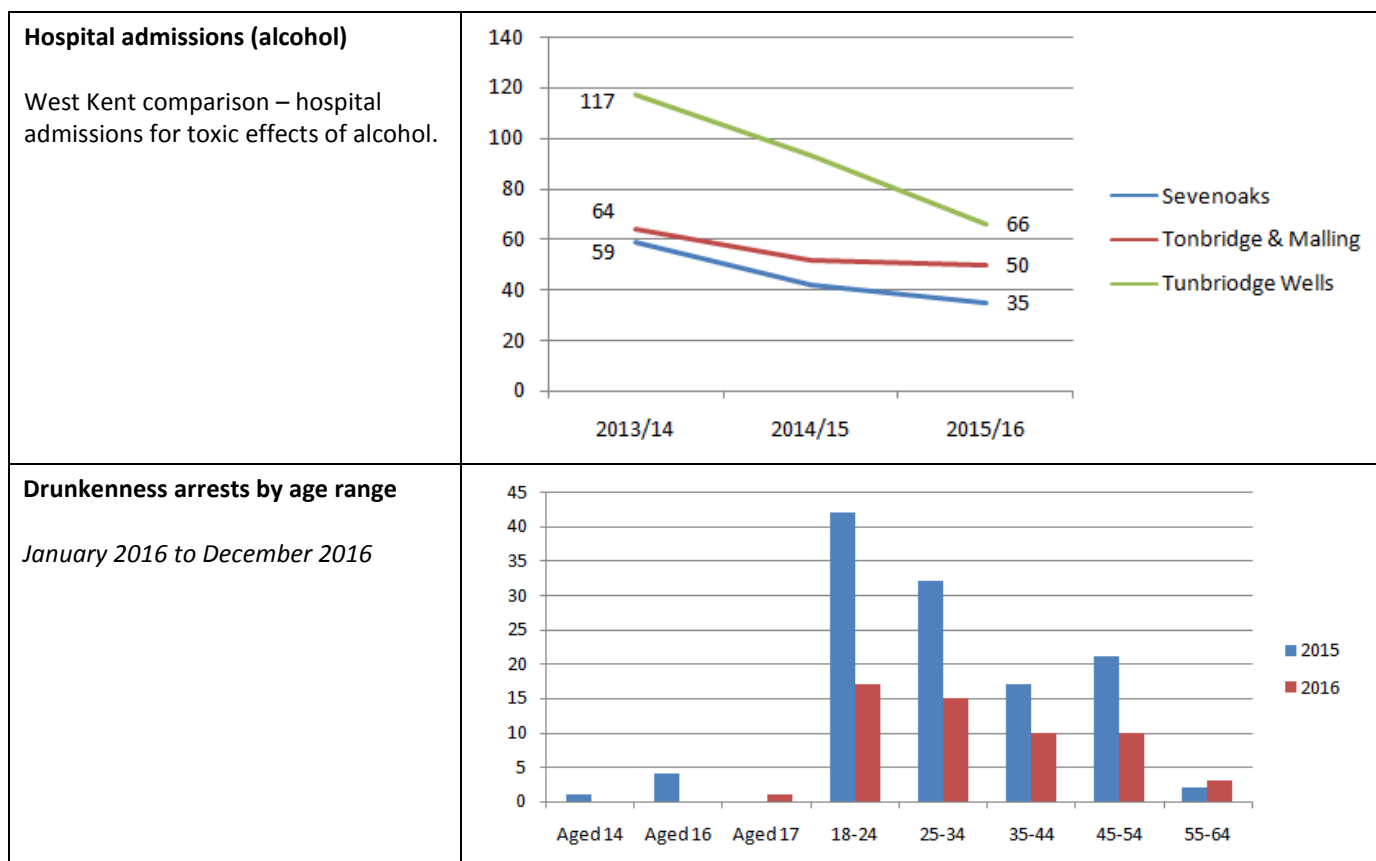


OFFICIAL SENSITIVE - Provisional data before it is finalised and published by the Office for National Statistics

Hospital admissions (substance)

Mental and behavioural disorders due to psychoactive substance misuse





Arrests for drug offences

Between October 2015 and September 2016, there were 1.6 recorded drug offences per 1,000 population in Tunbridge Wells, equal to the Kent district average.

After two consecutive annual reductions Tunbridge Wells is now 9th out of 12 Kent districts.

Possession of drugs offences were down by just 3 to 162, which is slightly above the Kent average but 11th out of 12 Kent districts. This does represent an improvement over the longer term. The past eighteen months have seen none of the regular and significant spikes of the eighteen months preceding.

There was an appreciable reduction in drug trafficking offences during the period, down from 47 to 27. The reduction was evident during the six months prior to this period, showing a stable reduction over an 18-month period. During the previous 18 months Tunbridge Wells regularly sat above the monthly Kent district averages. We are now 3rd in Kent.

Arrests for drunkenness

Arrests for drunkenness fell from 119 in 2015 to 56 in 2016. 44 of these arrests culminated from 25 incidents in and around Tunbridge Wells town centre. There were 55 such incidents in around the town centre in 2015 resulting in 103 arrests.

There were two each in Sherwood and Southborough and High Brooms and three in St John's. There were single incidents in Cranbrook, Culverden, Pembury, Broadwater (Ramslye) and St James.

These figures represent an improvement in both residential and night time economy areas.

Hospital admissions for toxic effects of alcohol

Encouragingly, during 2016 hospital admissions due to the effects of alcohol (and psychoactive substance) continued to fall.

In the 2014/15 period Pembury had the highest number of hospital admissions due to the toxic effects of alcohol in any one quarter (8). Elsewhere no ward had more than four admissions in any one quarter. Data for 2015/16 shows no ward had more than four admissions per quarter, in many cases much less than four, and a marked improvement in overall numbers, down from 93 to 66. While it's not possible to provide numbers per ward due to NHS confidentiality guidance, the totals for each quarter at the foot of the tables below would suggest very low numbers for those wards where incidents are indicated.

Alcohol-specific hospital admissions for people aged under 18 was less than 5 in 2015/16.

	Oct - Dec 15	Jan - Mar 16	Apr - Jun 16	Jul - Sep 16
Benenden & Cranbrook	•	•	•	
Brenchley & Horsmonden				
Broadwater		•	•	•
Capel				
Culverden	•	•	•	•
Frittenden & Sissinghurst	•	•		
Goudhurst & Lamberhurst	•	•		•
Hawkhurst & Sandhurst			•	
Paddock Wood East			•	
Paddock Wood West			•	•
Pantiles & St Mark's	•	•		
Park	•	•		
Pembury	•		•	
Rusthall			•	•
St James'	•	•	•	•
St John's	•	•	•	•
Sherwood		•	•	•
Southborough & High Brooms			•	•
Southborough North	•			
Speldhurst & Bidborough	•			•
	16	17	17	16

Hospital admissions due to psychoactive substance misuse

There was a significant reduction in hospital admissions for substances this year with a reduction of 94 admissions. Despite the confidentiality restrictions it's clear that Pantiles and St Marks, Sherwood and Pembury all have higher overall admissions.

Drug-specific hospital admissions for people aged under 18 was 7 in 2015/16.

	Oct - Dec 15	Jan - Mar 16	Apr - Jun 16	Jul - Sep 16
Benenden & Cranbrook:	•		7	5
Brenchley & Horsmonden:	•	5	•	•
Broadwater:	•	•	•	11
Capel:	•	•	•	•
Culverden:	6	•	5	11
Frittenden & Sissinghurst:	•	•		
Goudhurst & Lamberhurst:	•		5	5
Hawkhurst & Sandhurst:	•	5	•	•
Paddock Wood East:	•		•	•
Paddock Wood West:		•	•	•
Pantiles & St Mark's:	20	12	7	•
Park:	•	•		7
Pembury:	14	8	5	•
Rusthall:	•	•	5	•
St James':	•	•	•	•
St John's:	•	•	•	•
Sherwood:	7	5	7	10
Southborough & High Brooms:	•	7	9	•
Southborough North:	•	•		•
Speldhurst & Bidborough:	•	•		•
	73	64	68	86

Funded outcomes

Provider	Funding
Kenward Trust	£5,500

Service: To deploy substance misuse workers to hotspots within the borough to carry out 1:1 and group work with adults and young people.

Outcomes: During the first half of 2016/17 Kenward Trust delivered outreach work to over 700 young people in car parks, recreation grounds and other open spaces in and around the town centre.

Provider	Funding
Young People's Bus Service (YPBS)	£3,500

Service: To deploy the Street Cruiser youth bus to areas identified with drug use and associated anti-social behaviour, supporting Kenward Trust outreach where possible.

Outcomes: The bus parks between Calverley Grounds and Great Hall car park on Friday evenings from 5-7pm attracting 13-27 young people. YPBS provide two staff while KCC provide 2-3 youth workers to engage with young people who enjoy video games and music entertainment and soft refreshments.

Provider	Funding
Churches Together Winter Shelter, TWBC	£3,000

Service: Support the Winter Shelter, in particular those who attend who are NFAs and have needs around substance misuse and offending to support their habit.

Outcomes: Seven people (six men, one woman) who were NFA and guests of the winter shelter had issues around substance misuse (drugs and/or alcohol) and were signposted to CRI for help and support.

Provider	Funding
Kent Police	£3284

Service: Run targeted high visibility police operations in locations highlighted for drug use in repeat locations.

Outcome: Extra police officers were resourced for some key dates, including Thursday 18th August 2016 (1800-0200 hrs) to coincide with the release of A-level results and Thursday 25th August 2016 (1400-2200 hrs) to coincide with release of GCSE results

Introduction to MoRiLE

This year, working with KCC, Tunbridge Wells and five other CSP's carried out a risk assessment analysis of key crimes and themes using an analytic tool developed by West Midlands Police in 2014. In 2017 up to 50 agencies across the country will be using it for their strategic assessments.

MoRiLE (Management of Risk in Law Enforcement) assesses crimes that primarily are analysed by volume, population and location to further identify and prioritise levels of threat, harm and risk. The focus remains on the victim but additional scoring methods assess community, financial and environmental impact, as well as an organisation's capacity and capability to respond. The framework ultimately generates a ranking from scores that measure harm and risk.

The chosen themes were decided by consensus between the six areas involved in the pilot. Feedback will be collated and analysed by KCC's Community Safety team and if the system proves successful it likely will be used for subsequent strategic assessments. We will then have better control over the themes and crime types we choose to assess.

In January members of the CSP, including the joint chairs, met to assess the impact, in some cases the relative impact, of various crime types and themes on an individual, the community and organisations that are tasked to respond or subsequently manage the issue. We calculated the frequency of events, the volume of incidents and assigned a value to our confidence in the accuracy of the data. The final variables we input into the MoRiLE dashboard evaluated an organisation's ability to respond to, or manage, the issues.

The MoRiLE documentation provides this guidance for assessing the scores:

If the CSP Score is low this indicates the skills and staff needed within the CSP are in place to mitigate the risk and this may already be 'business as usual'. If the CSP Score is high then this could suggest a gap exists (i.e. resources knowledge, training) or the theme is not a current focus. It is important to consider the Risk Score as well as the Overall Rank when creating the final priorities so that they are relevant to the contribution or impact the CSP can make to the theme.

The table below has been sorted by Overall Rank which the Risk Score closely follows. Last year's priorities are highlighted.

Theme	Total Harm	Risk	CSP Score	Overall Rank
Mental health	4	225	8	1800
Road safety	2	121	7	484
Prevent	12	224	0	134.4
Domestic abuse	4	124	1	74.4
CSE	4	120	1	72
Gangs	8	77	1	46.2
Substance misuse	4	60	2	45
ASB	2	60	0	36
OCGs	2	52.5	0	31.5
Hate crime	4	44	0	26.4
Violent crime	4	42	0	25.2
Deliberate fires	1	38.5	0	23.1
Modern slavery	2	24	0	14.4
Burglary	1	17.5	1	10.5
Shoplifting	1	15	1	9
Theft	2	15	0	9
Criminal Damage	1	14	0	8.4
Vehicle crime	1	12	0	7.2

Repeated for convenience: *If the CSP Score is low this indicates the skills and staff needed within the CSP are in place to mitigate the risk and this may already be 'business as usual'. If the CSP Score is high then this could suggest a gap exists (i.e. resources knowledge, training) or the theme is not a current focus. It is important to consider the Risk Score as well as the Overall Rank when creating the final priorities so that they are relevant to the contribution or impact the CSP can make to the theme.*

Overview of MoRiLE themes

Mental health

Mental health as a thematic area of vulnerability is a factor in many incidents and issues of concern that daily are brought to the CSU for the attention of the borough council, police, health services, housing associations, fire service and other partners. A person's poor mental health, particularly when coupled with alcohol or substance misuse, is a key influence in the risk of an individual becoming a victim of crime or exploitation. In other cases poor mental health is the underlying cause for a person becoming an offender of many of the other crime types that we report on. It was no surprise that mental health scored highest for Risk, CSP Score and Overall Rank.

Prevent

Prevent is about safeguarding people and communities from the threat of terrorism. However, to properly score the theme it was necessary to input details pertaining to an 'event', or frequency of events. While we were guided to not consider extreme cases or

situations in any of the thematic areas the impact of even a modest terrorist or extremist event is likely to have a high and widespread impact.

Such an event could cause widespread harm but the low likelihood and small volume contributes to a Risk Score close to that of the more frequently occurring mental health thematic.

Having the police as partners within the CSP might imply, as the guidance above suggests, that, with a CSP Score of 0, we have the expertise to manage an event so it's very much 'business as usual'. However, the responsibility for safeguarding and public awareness is shared by many agencies. This made Prevent difficult to score and produced results that may not capture the breadth of this critically important issue.

Road safety

Road safety has been a priority for the CSP for many years. We saw a welcome reduction in casualties last year which ensures a low frequency score here. Of the 423 recorded casualties 369 were graded slight, leading to a low Harm Score. Of those casualties 19% were children or aged over-65, and 70% of all incidents involved a motor vehicle. These factors led to higher economic scores for the individual(s) involved, relevant organisations (NHS, Insurance, Highways, employers, etc) and the community (in this case the location of the collision).

Police run targeted operations routinely in areas of need and work closely with Community Speed Watch groups. Annually, the borough council fund and organise one youth engagement event and fund another. Combined, they engage over one thousand children in age-appropriate road safety awareness.

In February 2017 areas of St John's ward will be 20 mph zones, '20 is Plenty'.

The high CSP Score likely reflects more on our limited ability to influence the prevention of collisions over the long term than it does lack of knowledge or training. Changing behaviour is widely accepted as key to reducing collisions. By educating drivers and soon-to-be-drivers, and engineering neighbourhood roads to better emphasise a shared space, such as may result from introducing 20 mph roads, our ability to positively influence collisions statistics may improve.

Domestic abuse

For this thematic area the high Harm score for the individual, and the financial and organisational costs were offset by slightly lower scores for public expectation and community impact. These factors and the availability of high quality domestic abuse services for both victims and perpetrators in Tunbridge Wells contribute to a low CSP Score.

Domestic abuse is a regular priority for the CSP and most of the necessary services are provided by DAVSS, a domestic abuse charity which relies on the several CSPs for funding and attracts other funding through this association.

Kent County Council services for domestic abuse were recently valued and offered to CSPs as a commissioned service. Tunbridge Wells chose not to take up this offer fully and instead worked with Sevenoaks CSP and Tonbridge and Malling CSP to approach DAVSS from a West Kent perspective, as part of a wider devolution project, for one key element of DA provision. We are aiming for a single contract (with some necessary variations) and a single SLA.

Child sexual exploitation, gangs, organised crime groups, modern slavery

There are elements of these thematic areas that can only be addressed through a robust framework of data sharing and partnership working. They are complex and dynamic and disruption of business, with judicious use of partner agency legislation, is a policing strategy that has proven effective.

There are many similarities in how criminals engage in activities related to these crimes, and how people are coerced into becoming involved. There are also similarities in how they are currently being disrupted and how further close working through the partnership can help.

There are brief summaries of the intelligence picture below and further discussion in the following section.

Child sexual exploitation (CSE)

The current definition of CSE is:

‘Child sexual exploitation is a form of child abuse. It occurs where anyone under the age of 18 is persuaded, coerced or forced into sexual activity in exchange for, amongst other things, money, drugs/alcohol, gifts, affection or status. Consent is irrelevant, even where a child may believe they are voluntarily engaging in sexual activity with the person who is exploiting them. Child sexual exploitation does not always involve physical contact and may occur online.’

A recent snapshot from the Kent Serious and Organised Crime Local Profile (“the Local Profile”) for Tunbridge Wells identified 2 CSE crimes recorded in Tunbridge Wells and 12 children at risk (1 female).

The average age of CSE victims of reported crimes in Kent is 15 and defined as White British.

The average age of a charged CSE offender in Kent is 19 (ages ranges between 16 and 32). 1 in 5 CSE offenders are female.

Gangs

The Home Office defines a gang as having one or more characteristics that enable its members to be identified as a group by others. This is a purposefully flexible definition and it is recognised that there needs to be a multi-agency approach to tackle the issue.

One of the main issues for Kent is the use of “county lines” by London street gangs to extend their drug dealing into locations outside their home areas. To achieve this vulnerable people are often exploited; either to secure operating bases or to be used as runners.

Vulnerable females (in particular) are at potential risk of CSE. Gang association in girls was also found to be linked to substance misuse, poor mental health and domestic abuse.

A further snapshot from the Local Profile identifies 3 London street gangs linked to the borough and a further 7 local drug networks have suspected links to these or other London gangs.

Organised Crime Groups

Organised crime can be defined as serious crime planned, coordinated and conducted by people working together on a continuing basis. Their motivation is often, but not always, financial gain. Organised criminals working together for a particular criminal activity or activities are called an organised crime group (OCG).

There are 5 OCGs with a recorded impact in the Tunbridge Wells area. The most common crime types associated with these groups is organised theft. There are groups that also have an impact on other local authority areas and in some cases other counties.

Modern Slavery

Modern Slavery is where an individual is forced to work or is being exploited for the gain of others. It can include victims that have been brought from overseas, and vulnerable people in the UK, being forced to illegally work against their will in many different sectors, including brothels, cannabis farms, nail bars and agriculture. can include child trafficking, forced labour, sexual exploitation, criminal exploitation and domestic servitude.

Car washes, nail bars are often linked to human trafficking via intelligence gathering.

Across all agencies there were 88 referrals in Kent in 2015 to The National Referral Mechanism (NRM), placing Kent in 8th place across the forces of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales. Greater public awareness of the NRM may make it easier for victims to find assistance if it is needed.

Part 2 - Conclusion

This strategic assessment (SA) sets out the priorities that the Community Safety Partnership (CSP) should focus on for the financial year and determines what service should be funded to address those priorities. The SA has evolved over time to further identify emerging trends and other quality of life issues at an increasingly local level.

Summary

The MoRiLE framework complements the familiar process of applying local knowledge to the statistical analysis of long term trends and incident distribution/frequency by measuring the harm and risk associated with victims and offenders of our common crime types. Importantly, at a time of limited resources, the framework also attempts to weigh these risks against an organisation's capacity and capability to respond.

Applying the same methodology to strands and themes that include a high degree of vulnerability such as mental health, Prevent and child sexual exploitation (CSE) can assist in directing services and delivering support to those who need it most, and in many cases to those who drive much of our business.

It should be noted that the themes selected for this pilot are not new and efforts to address them is daily business for some partners. Neither is the list exhaustive. Other vulnerabilities such as identity theft, doorstep scams and a growing range of exploitative online activities are regularly, if infrequently, flagged for CSU attention.

Much of the work to support partners in addressing these themes will likely be around improved awareness, education, data sharing and safeguarding. Again, this will be daily business for many agencies, but the activities associated with many of these themes are ever-changing and likely require a rolling programmes of awareness raising and continued improvements in partnership working, data sharing and safeguarding.

This work is already underway with the streamlining of partnership meetings and agendas that are now theme-based and person-specific, which has already improved data sharing between key agencies. Awareness programs for some themes, both classroom-based and online, are becoming increasingly available.

The top ten scores for both Risk and Overall Rank contain four of the priorities most often chosen by the CSP.

The top two CSP scores, Prevent (8) and road safety (7), may suggest gaps exist or there is a limit to the influence partners can have. Likely, more wrap-around work can be done for the Prevent strand while road safety continues to be a concern and a risk.

Prevent, domestic abuse, road safety and mental health are the top four thematic areas for both Risk and Overall Rank; road safety and

Theme	
Mental health	
Prevent	
Domestic abuse	
Road safety	
CSE	
Gangs	
Substance misuse	
Anti-social Behaviour	
OCGs	
Hate crime	

domestic abuse being long-established CSP priorities.

The Overall Rank for mental health far exceeds that of any other category. It has the highest risk factor and the highest CSP Score. Much partnership work has gone into tackling issues of poor mental health. In 2016 TWBC Health, CSP and Troubled Families jointly funded a Primary Mental Health worker to address mental health issues for young people by taking referrals from schools and the Sherwood Partnership. There is scope to extend this resource in 2017 and we will continue to work in partnership with the West Kent Health and Wellbeing Board. There is currently a strong emphasis on addressing mental health problems in the context of long-term physical conditions due to their significant personal, societal and economic impact. The Police and Crime Commissioner recently announced a funding pot will be made available for initiatives to address mental health issues. It would be difficult not to consider this a focus for the CSP.

Domestic abuse remains a priority for the CSP and is identified as a theme that lends itself to cross-borough working, with many services working across the districts of Sevenoaks and Tonbridge & Malling, as well as Tunbridge Wells. Most victim services in West Kent are provided by the charity DAVSS.

Sexual offences are up 32% from 125 to 165 over the period, including a 36% rise in incidents graded *serious*. September 2016 saw 26 recorded sexual offences over 13, 16 and 15 for the preceding three months. The average for the 12 months prior to September is 11.5 offences. Ward data for April to November 2016 shows a sharp rise in incidents in Park ward with other significant rises in Hawkhurst, Cranbrook and St James.

Alcohol abuse and substance misuse are key themes that stand alone as issues of personal wellbeing but they're also a factor in several other thematic areas. Though we improved overall for drug offences we are 11th for possession offences. Reports of groups of young people 'hanging around' open spaces in the town centre and some neighbourhoods often include cannabis use. Reports to the CSU of the use of new psychoactive substances (NPS) have lessened significantly.

Hate crime, particularly race or religious, may be worthy of additional attention over the next twelve months as the UK heads towards exiting the EU.

While pockets of anti-social behaviour continue to disrupt the lives of some residents the number of reported incidents has remained fairly steady over the past three years. This reflects well on the emphasis placed upon this theme, as daily business, by community safety partners despite losing significant numbers of frontline offices, such as KCC Wardens and PCSOs. ASB will remain a focus for the CSP and we hope this year to better position ourselves to use more recent legislation (such as Public Spaces Protection Orders and Community Protection Notices).

Recommended priorities

Domestic abuse

- Review current monitoring
- Maintain level of funding

Road safety

- Review current monitoring and funding
- Additional funding for the 20 is Plenty remit
- Funding

Alcohol and substance misuse

- Review current monitoring
- Consider funding additional services towards targeted health-related education and personal risk awareness.

Vulnerable victims

- Thematic areas, such as CSE and Prevent, require high levels of partnership engagement. These themes, and others, would likely benefit from rolling action plans. The CSP may consider monitoring, and where necessary influencing, victim-related aspects of each action plan at quarterly meetings.

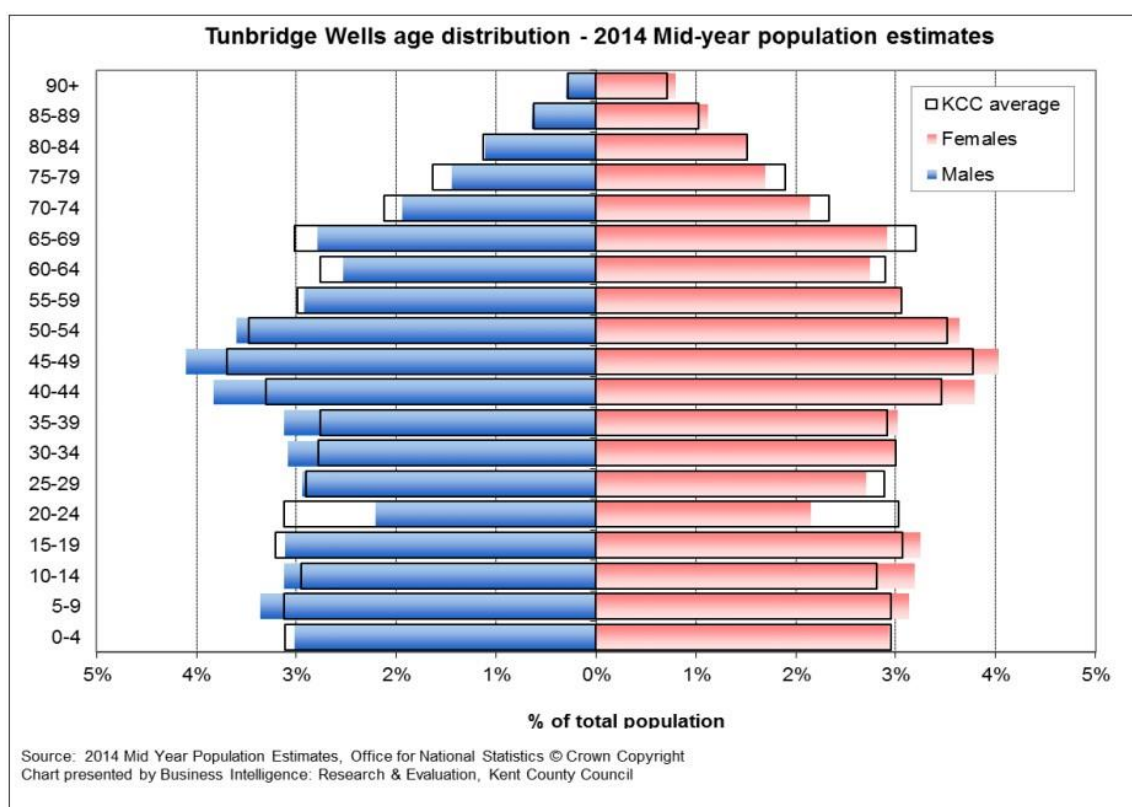
Part 3 - Context

Population profile

The latest population figures from the 2015 mid-year population estimates show that there are 116,200 people living in Tunbridge Wells Borough. This population size ranks Tunbridge Wells as the 8th most populous local authority area in Kent.

63% of Tunbridge Wells' population live in urban areas with the remaining 37% living in the surrounding rural area and settlements.

Tunbridge Wells has a younger age profile compared to the county average, with a greater proportion of 0-19 year olds than the average for the KCC area; though with significantly fewer residents in the 20-24 range. Tunbridge Wells also has a higher proportion of middle-aged residents, aged between 30-54 years, compared to the county average.



Further population information:

<http://www.kent.gov.uk/about-the-council/information-and-data/Facts-and-figures-about-Kent/population-and-census>

Ethnic Profile

94.9% of Tunbridge Wells' population is of white ethnic origin with the remaining 5.1% being classified as of Black Minority Ethnic (BME) origin. The proportion of Tunbridge Wells' population classified as BME is lower than the county average of 6.3%.

The largest ethnic group in Tunbridge Wells is White British, with 89.6% of residents from this ethnic origin. Within the BME population, the largest ethnic groups are Asian/Asian British (2.6%).

Further ethnicity information:

<http://www.kent.gov.uk/about-the-council/information-and-data/Facts-and-figures-about-Kent/equality-and-diversity-data>

Deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation provides a measure of deprivation at both borough and sub-borough (Lower Super Output Area) level, relative to other areas in England.

The table below presents the national and county rank of Tunbridge Wells based on the 2015 Index (IMD2015) and also shows how the rankings have changed since 2010.

*A minus change in rank illustrates that a district has moved down the rankings and is therefore now less deprived relative to other areas in England. A positive change in rank illustrates an area is more deprived in ID2015 than ID2010 relative to other areas

Authority	IMD2010			IMD2015		Change in rank* 2010 to 2015	
	IMD2010 national rank (out of 326)	Kent Rank (out of 12)		IMD2015 national rank (out of 326)	Kent Rank (out of 12)	National position	Kent position
Thanet	49	1		28	1	21	0
Swale	99	3		77	2	22	1
Shepway	97	2		113	3	-16	-1
Gravesham	142	5		124	4	18	1
Dover	127	4		126	5	1	-1
Dartford	175	7		170	6	5	1
Ashford	198	8		176	7	22	1
Canterbury	166	6		183	8	-17	-2
Maidstone	217	9		198	9	19	0
Sevenoaks	276	12		268	10	8	2
Tonbridge & Malling	268	11		274	11	-6	0
Tunbridge Wells	249	10		282	12	-33	-2

* A minus change in rank illustrates that a district has moved down the rankings and is therefore now less deprived relative to other areas in England.

Source: The English Indices of Deprivation 2010 and 2015, Communities and Local Government

In 2015 Tunbridge Wells Borough was ranked as the least deprived district in Kent (ranked 12 out of 12 areas). Nationally, Tunbridge Wells ranks 282nd out of 326 local authority areas in England.

Levels of deprivation vary across the Borough with parts of Tunbridge Wells within England's top 20% deprived of areas and yet other parts are within England's least 20% deprived of areas.

Kent has 902 Lower Super Output Areas, 51 (6%) fall within the top 10% most deprived LSOAs in England in the IMD2015. Tunbridge Wells does not have any LSOAs ranked within the top 10% most deprived in England.

<http://www.kent.gov.uk/about-the-council/information-and-data/Facts-and-figures-about-Kent/deprivation-and-poverty>

Unemployment

Tunbridge Wells' unemployment rate as measured in October 2016 stood at 0.8%. This is considerably lower than both the county average of 1.6% and the national average of 1.8%.

In September 2016 there were 565 unemployed people in Tunbridge Wells which is 1.7% lower (10 fewer people) than August 2016 but 28.4% higher (125 more unemployed people) than September 2015.

Unemployment rates vary across the borough. The lowest unemployment is in Frittenden and Sissinghurst where 0.3% of the working age population was recorded as being unemployed in September 2016. The highest rate is in Broadwater ward where 1.9% of the working age population are unemployed.

In November 2015 the highest rates of unemployment were in Sherwood and Broadwater wards where, respectively, 1.2% (50) and 1.5% (40) of the working age population were unemployed.

As with last year, Tunbridge Wells has the lowest youth unemployment (those aged 18-24) in the county.

Source: http://www.kent.gov.uk/data/assets/pdf_file/0018/8145/Mid-year-population-estimates-ward-level-population.pdf