



## Police and Crime Plan 2016 – 2020

### Engagement Summary:

- A comprehensive programme of engagement was embarked upon between July and October 2016 regarding the draft Police and Crime Plan.
- All elements of the draft Police and Crime Plan were shared via a variety of channels including face to face meetings, telephone conversations, slide presentations, workshops, emails and letters.
- Partnership workshops were facilitated focusing on each of the 7 priority areas.
- A specific workshop was run on the cross-cutting victims theme, attended by victims' services groups and providers, to discuss the plan and seek their input.
- An Online Public Survey was also run for a period of 6 weeks during September and October and included questions on the approach, each of the draft priorities and an opportunity for more free text responses.
- All of the feedback was collated into an engagement grid which was used to inform the further development of the Police and Crime Plan through each of the iterations. A summary version of this document will be published online together with the launch of the Plan in November.
- The engagement programme was actively promoted across the county and feedback from partners, stakeholders, residents, businesses, visitors was encouraged.
- A schools competition was run encouraging year key stage 2 children to submit ideas for posters on crime prevention in support of the plan. The winning poster will feature in the new Police and Crime Plan.

### Key Statistics:

- The Police and Crime Plan was launched to **18** Essex Leaders and Chief Executives on 24 August 2016.
- A series of **6** Engagement Workshops were delivered during September and October and were attended by **220** people.
- **82%** of people who attended the workshops rated them as 'Good'.
- **2127** people logged on to complete the Public Survey and **72.8%** of them completed it, with comments and feedback.

- **6275** free text comments were provided within the survey, **17%** of which were focused on how we could improve Local Policing in Essex.
- The most important policing area rated within the survey was **Priority One – More Local, Visible and Accessible Policing**. This was voted as the most important by **1,622** people.

### **Key Statistics continued:**

- The Police and Crime Commissioner delivered presentations on the Police and Crime Plan to groups such as Neighbourhood Watch, Rural Crime Forums, Business Forums, Business Luncheons, Executive Meetings, Public Meetings, Night Time Economy Conferences, Larger Local Council Forums, Chamber of Commerce meetings, Essex Association of Local Councils AGM and the Essex Rural Crime Forum.
- The PCC personally presented the plan to a number of local MPs and sent it to all of them for comments.
- **302** people read the Police and Crime Plan Blog on the Essex Police intranet home page.
- Presentations were made at key strategic boards such as Safer Essex, Essex Leaders and Chief Executives Meeting, Essex Partnership Board, Children’s Strategic Partnership Boards, Community Safety Partnership Network; Essex Criminal Justice Board etc.
- **7** Priorities, **55** Commitments and **12** Performance Indicators have evolved to become the final version of the Police and Crime Plan.
- **2** Essex Police Challenges took place during the engagement period, where the plan was discussed with members of the public.

All of the above informed the final version of the [Police and Crime Plan 2016 – 2020](#) which was published on the 22 November 2016.

## **Purpose of this report**

This report presents the ideas and feedback collected through the engagement process, including how the PCC responded to this in the final version of the plan.

### **1.0 Better Support for Victims**

#### **1.1 Highlights of Engagement Workshop on ‘Support for Victims’:**

Support for victims represents an overarching theme throughout the Plan. *‘Victims are at the heart of what we do’.*

Well over 20 delegates from agencies supporting victims, as well as the police, courts, CPS etc. attended the workshop and described it as an event that was both useful and really insightful.

The approach to supporting victims (with victims being at the centre of the Plan and across all priorities rather than within one specific priority) was discussed in detail, with unanimous support given to the cross-cutting approach.

### **Some examples of the comments received:**

*“More needs to be done around ensuring people understand the victims code.”*

*“Recording outcomes for victim cohorts needs to be improved.”*

*“The biggest indicators of success would be victim confidence and/or satisfaction.”*

*“We should understand what elements of the victim’s journey could be better.”*

*“More bespoke services depending on the type of crime or the person’s needs.”*

*“Joint working between agencies is important in this area.”*

*“Recognising that victims see the incident not the system.”*

### **1.2 Highlights of Online Public Survey in relation to victims:**

**90.2%** of the overall vote agreed that we should put victims at the heart of all our priorities and that it was the right approach to take.

**533 people** responded with additional comments concerning how we provide support to victims. These ideas will be used to inform the Victims commissioning strategy and work around victims within the Plan.

### **Some examples of the comments received:**

*“I frequently hear criticism about the lack of police response and the quality of the investigation.”*

*“A laudable approach but perhaps you should be focusing your efforts into having less victims in the first place.”*

*“A specific officer should be assigned to any victim requiring support.”*

*“Allow police to take the victims view so if they don’t want any further action – don’t make the police carry on investigating.”*

*“But we need more police to stop us becoming victims in the first place.”*

*“Catch more criminals and the victims will have been looked after in the best possible way.”*

*“This is a reactive approach and dependent on the victim reporting the crime.”*

*“Feeling safe is the key to understanding the shock and emotional upheaval and moving forward positively.”*

*“Don’t feel that victims are given enough support and that reporting crime is a waste of time.”*

**Some examples of the comments received continued:**

*“Confirm to victims that local policing will be increased with more visible police on foot and on patrol so that there will be fewer victims.”*

*“Enabling third party reporting of sexual offences which allows the police to have access to potential high risk offenders without the victims having to go to court.”*

*“Criminals take advantage of the lack of visible policing and the lack of prosecutions for crimes that are committed so victims don’t stand a chance.”*

**1.3 Key Areas of Feedback**

In summary the key areas of feedback for this approach centred on:



**2.0 Priority 1 - More Local, Visible and Accessible Policing**

Priority one received an overwhelming response, with stakeholders and members of the public acknowledging it to be a critical part of the Plan. There was widespread support for this priority but equally many raised questions about how it could be delivered.

**2.1 Highlights of Priority 1 Engagement Workshop**

50 delegates attended the Priority 1 workshop and described it as ‘worthwhile, well organised and an excellent opportunity to discuss and influence the Police and Crime Plan’.

There was extensive engagement on the content and commitments within the priority with feedback captured to inform the final version of the Plan.

**Some examples of the comments received:**

*“Actions are badly required to convince the public that policing means policing, not a range of committees, meetings etc.”*

**Some examples of the comments received continued:**

*“Visible policing is essential for many reasons, not least because it instils confidence in law-abiding people and perhaps fear in those others.”*

*“Needs to be much more engagement and feedback from the police – their approach needs to be updated.”*

*“Ensure we recognise the different communities within the county and their respective needs.”*

*“Closure of police stations has had an impact on whether people feel safer or not and not everyone is clear on where they can go.”*

*“The ability for the public to use 101 is a consistent problem.”*

**2.2 Highlights of Online Public Survey on Priority 1:**

Priority 1 received **80.3%** of the overall vote in relation to which priority should feature in the top three. It was unanimously considered to be the number one priority.

**92.2%** of the overall vote agreed that ensuring the police are more local, visible and accessible is a key priority that will help to prevent crime from happening and keep communities safe.

**1075 people** responded with additional comments concerning how can Essex Police improve local policing in your communities.

**Some examples of the comments received:**

*“A more approachable police force that the public can trust. The police drive around in their cars, without public contact and certainly no public relations - Get local officers out of cars and onto foot.”*

*“Addressing the lack of confidence the local community now has in the effectiveness of the police. In general there is a feeling of ‘there’s no point in reporting anything, the police won’t attend and they’re not interested.’”*

*“In regards to visible policing I note in the Plan that a lot of emphasis is placed on digital contacts but many of the vulnerable people in Essex don’t have this available to them.”*

*“Photos on Facebook of officers smiling and looking like they are having a good time is not the best way of communicating that the police are concentrating their time on the job.”*

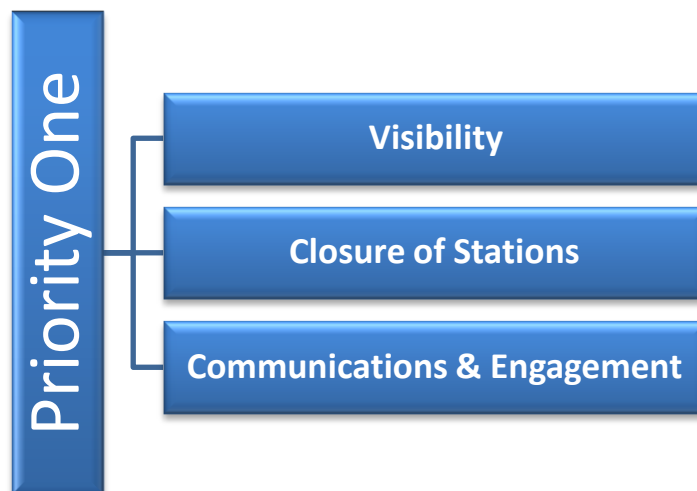
*“Essex Police have misunderstood or underestimated the need for close ties with the community.”*

*“The local station has been shut and I think this has been a reason as to why the burglary number has increased.”*

*“ECM seems to be general central information; more local crime activity updates would be more beneficial.”*

### **2.3 Key Areas of Feedback**

In summary the key areas of feedback for this approach centred on:



### **3.0 Priority Two – Crack down on anti-social behaviour**

#### **3.1 Highlights of Engagement Workshop on Priority 2:**

50 delegates attended Priority 2 workshop.

The priority, objective and six commitments were discussed in detail with feedback captured to inform the final version of the Plan.

#### **Some examples of the comments received:**

*“The policing approach needs to change – prevention and diversion is important.”*

*“Better communication and publicity around the work being done to crackdown on anti-social behaviour.”*

*“Full support for restorative justice.”*

*“We should be encouraging reporting and increasing intelligence gathered.”*

*“Should get better at telling people whether the police will attend or not.”*

*“Educate people as to what constitutes the anti-social behaviour that the police will respond to.”*

*“Should have a locally developed response and include ‘you said – we did’ communications.”*

*“Broader communications required on the role of a Community Safety Hub.”*

### **3.2 Highlights of Online Public Survey**

Priority Two represented **62.1%** of the overall vote concerning which priorities should be in the top three. It was considered to be the number two priority.

**85.6%** of the overall vote felt that the actions proposed in the Police and Crime Plan would help to reduce anti-social behaviour.

The top three kinds of anti-social behaviour which people found the most concerning were anti-social driving of vehicles or riding of bikes, intimidating gangs or groups of people and vandalism.

**464 people** responded with additional comments regarding what other types of anti-social behaviour concerned them.

#### **Some examples of the comments received:**

*“I am concerned that focusing on ASB will mean that more serious issues are not treated in priority. I am also concerned that Essex Police are not pushing partner agencies to take more responsibility for ASB with the police taking the lead on more criminal activity.”*

*“I believe that unless you have visible police, then Essex Police will not or cannot reduce anti-social behaviour.”*

*“It all starts with education and many offenders do not realise what a vast area anti-social behaviour covers.”*

*“It is impossible to implement your plans without more police presence on the streets.”*

*“Kids hanging around in the parks. They are able to do this because they are never going to be seen by an officer. If we call you, you are very unlikely to actually respond.”*

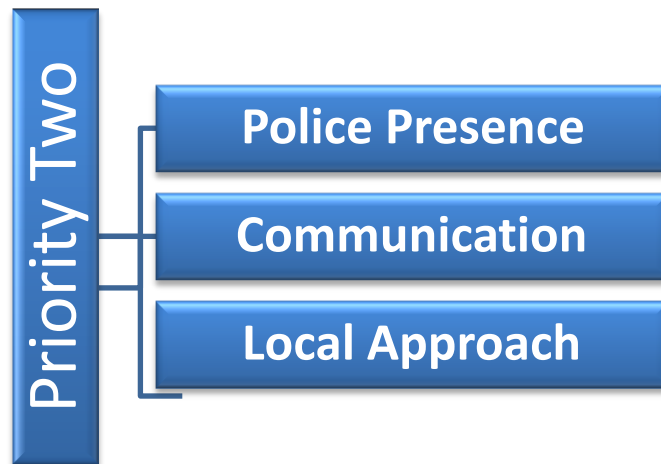
*“Need more public information on how we can deal with/report anti-social behaviour.”*

*“Foot patrols by confident police officers will help to prevent the gathering of.....gangs. Cops cannot simply ‘hit and run’ where anti-social behaviour is concerned but must remain and prevent or deal with persistent offenders.”*

*“This is confusing, I thought Essex Police last year said they aren’t the lead agency for low level Anti-social behaviour, now you’re saying you are?. How do you improve the response of partners? Isn’t that their job and isn’t it their job to communicate what they are doing?”*

### **3.3 Key Areas of Feedback**

In summary the key areas of feedback for this approach centred on:



### **4.0 Priority 3 – Breaking the cycle of domestic abuse**

#### **4.1 Highlights of Engagement Workshop on Priority 3:**

Over 45 delegates attended the workshop and described it as a fantastic event which was both insightful and hard hitting. There was a request to have more of the events rolled out across the county. 100% of the attendees gave the workshop the highest rating - Good.

The priority and eight commitments were discussed in detail with the feedback informing the final version of the Plan.

#### **Some examples of the comments received:**

*“Acknowledge that those who suffer in silence cannot be measured.”*

*“Recognise the variety of victims especially males, LGBT etc.”*

*“Focus on dispelling the myths make it safer for the person to report.”*



*“Early intervention – should educate parents as well as children.”*

*“Education in the early years is critical – indicators to professionals, confidence, self-esteem and trust.”*

*“Emphasise ability to report ANY incident – don’t need to have had multiple incidents over a period of time.”*

**Some examples of the comments received continued:**

*“Better performance in terms of engagement – considering hard to reach and those who won’t engage.”*

*“Need better education of domestic abuse for front line officers, about how to recognise the signs and support victims.”*

*“Needs a more preventative response.”*

**4.2 Highlights of Online Public Survey**

Priority Three represented **13.2%** of the overall vote concerning which priorities should be in the top three and was considered to be the number seven priority.

**89%** of the overall vote felt that the actions proposed in the Police and Crime Plan will help to support victims of domestic abuse, including their children and tackle perpetrators.

**364 people** responded with additional comments concerning further actions that they would propose to support the victims of domestic abuse.

**Some examples of the comments received:**

*“Communication by the police can be poor. I work with victims of domestic abuse and the courts. The attitude of officers I deal with is poor. This stops victims coming forward.....They always say they are ‘understaffed’ and ‘too busy’ no matter what you ask of an officer.”*

*“Domestic abuse is embedded through generations and there must be a push to educate children in schools about domestic abuse and healthy relationships.”*

*“Take initial reports seriously and don’t leave it too late.”*

*“Proactive and firm actions to prevent abuse occurring – before it escalates.”*

*“To take it seriously – I was made to feel in the wrong when I reported domestic violence – my ex-partner is now serving a 3 year sentence for an attack on his subsequent partner.”*

*“Training staff that domestic abuse takes a number of forms, including intimidation and controlling behaviours.”*

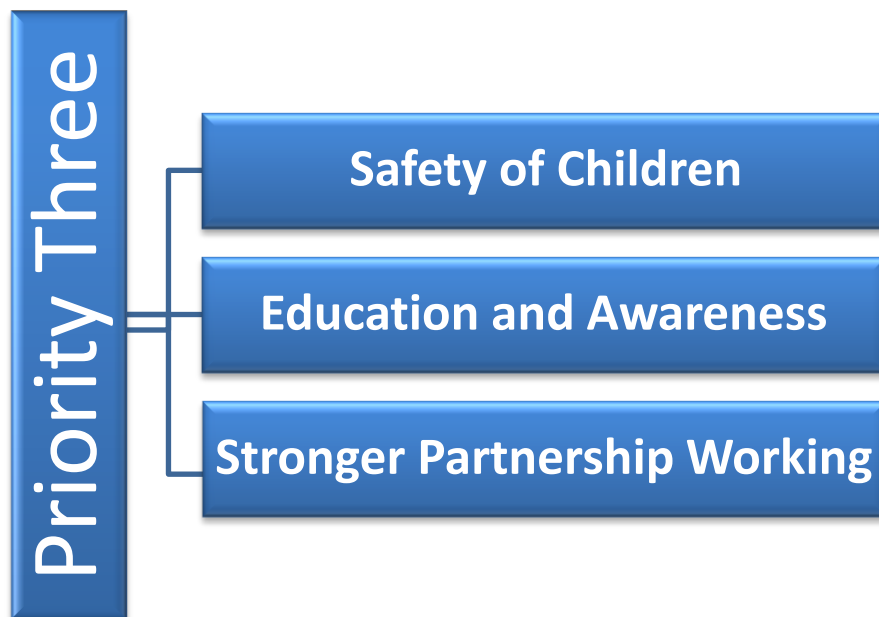
*“Victim support is essential.”*

*“Greater joined up and intelligent thinking is required.”*

*“Actively support services regarding children living within domestic violence.”*

### **4.3 Key Areas of Feedback**

In summary the key areas of feedback for this approach centred on:



## **5.0 Priority Four – Reverse the trend in serious violence**

### **5.1 Highlights of Engagement Workshop**

This workshop also included extensive discussion around sexual violence and where rape and sexual violence should best feature within the Plan.

Over 50 delegates attended the workshop and described it as an event which was ‘engaging, gave people a chance to contribute, think and be part of the partnership solution whilst also ensuring attendees had time to express their views’. Some delegates remarked that they found the event to be inspiring, providing plenty of opportunities to learn about other organisations through involvement and engagement with other people from across the county. The engagement workshop also focused on Priority 5 (Gangs and Serious Organised Crime).

The priorities and commitments were discussed in detail with the feedback informing the final version of the Plan.

**Some examples of the comments received:**

*“This is something that is featured within gangs and organised crime – it shouldn’t be standalone.”*

*“A key issue around addressing serious violence is mental health - which we should be addressing earlier – put investment into the early years.”*

*“Some offenders are vulnerable – perpetrator to victim/victim to perpetrator.”*

**Some examples of the comments received continued:**

*“Must improve the interface with London Boroughs and our partnerships.”*

*“Assess crimes that are unreported and be aware of how fast they are growing.”*

A number of attendees felt that rape and sexual violence should be included in a specific priority, rather than attached to other priorities.

**5.2 Highlights of Online Public Survey**

Priority Four represented **24%** of the overall vote concerning which priorities should be in the top three and was considered to be the number six priority.

**82%** of the overall vote felt that the actions proposed in the Police and Crime Plan will help to reverse the trend in serious violence.

**513 people** responded with additional comments concerning further actions that they would propose to reverse the trend in serious violence.

Many members of the public felt that sexual violence and abuse was missing and should be a priority in its own right.

**Some examples of the comments received:**

*“Needs a more proactive response to the possession of weapons.”*

*“I would like to see a link to the courts with regards to stronger sentencing.”*

*“Needs more police presence.”*

*“No visible officers make it easy for offenders to commit this sort of crime and then get away with it.”*

*“Unless there is a serious increase in visible front line police the situation will get worse and worse. Across Essex people now know the police are nowhere to be seen and as a result are taking things into their own hands. There is little fear of being searched now the local policing has disappeared.”*

*“What about serious sexual violence which isn’t mentioned at all?”*

*“There is no explanation of how these will be done.”*

*“Sexual assault and rape is a violent crime which is not being prioritised.”*

*“Violent crime is more likely in poorly policed neighbourhoods as perpetrators have no fear of being caught.”*

*“We need police presence as a deterrent.”*

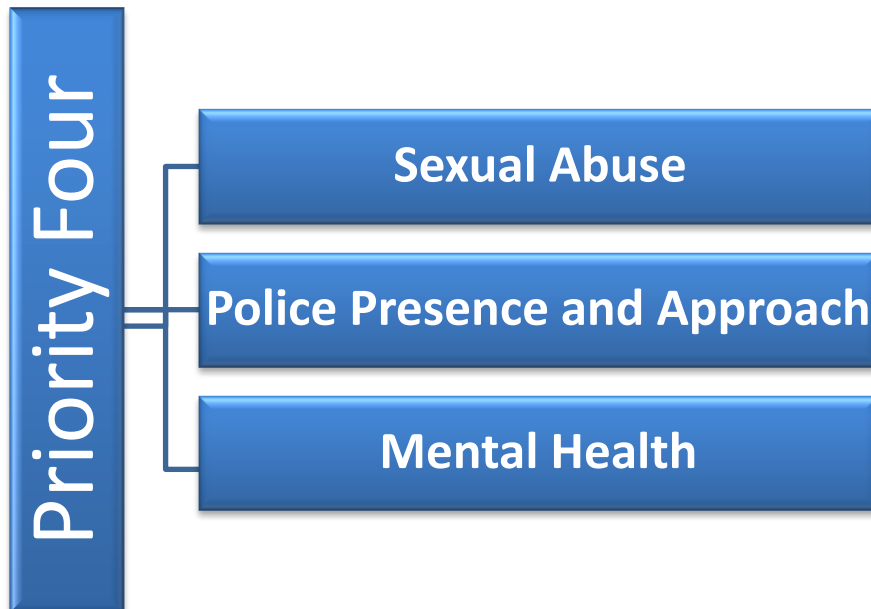
**Some examples of the comments received continued:**

*“Utilise surveillance teams more often on violent offenders.”*

*“Tackle mental health, drugs and alcohol more effectively.”*

### **5.3 Key Areas of Feedback**

In summary the key areas of feedback for this approach centred on:



## **6.0 Priority Five – Tackle gangs and organised crime**

### **6.1 Highlights of Engagement Workshop**

Over 50 delegates attended the workshop and described it as ‘engaging, gave people a chance to contribute, think and be part of the partnership solution whilst also ensuring attendees had time to express their views’.

The priority and commitments were discussed in detail with feedback informing the final version of the Plan.

**Some examples of the comments received:**

*“Police capacity in this area is a big issue.”*

*“We should revise local strategy and present clear data and evidence to them.”*

*“Gangs of organised crime stay one step ahead of the police, so the police need to infiltrate and learn of new methods rather than just being reactive.”*

*“Look at the problem of recruiting children from care homes.”*

**Some examples of the comments received continued:**

*“Awareness amongst children and young people about the dangers associated with joining gangs and gang recruitment tactics through schools and other young people provision.”*

**6.2 Highlights of Online Public Survey**

Priority Five represented **49%** of the overall vote concerning which priorities should be in the top three and was considered to be the number three priority.

**87.5%** of the overall vote felt that the actions proposed in the Police and Crime Plan will help to tackle gangs and organised crime.

**465 people** responded with additional comments concerning further actions that they would propose to help to tackle gangs and organised crime.

**Some examples of the comments received:**

*“Please continue to be mindful of the vulnerability of villages/rural communities who seem to be more and more isolated from main policing.”*

*“Contact with regular local officers so people gain trust in them to feel more confident in reporting such Intel.”*

*“Early intervention. Working with school children about the dangers of gangs.”*

*“Make it harder for gangs to operate by employing greater police visibility.”*

*“Police must be visible and local community concerns must be listened too.”*

*“Need to include intelligence co-ordination with national agencies to support prevention.”*

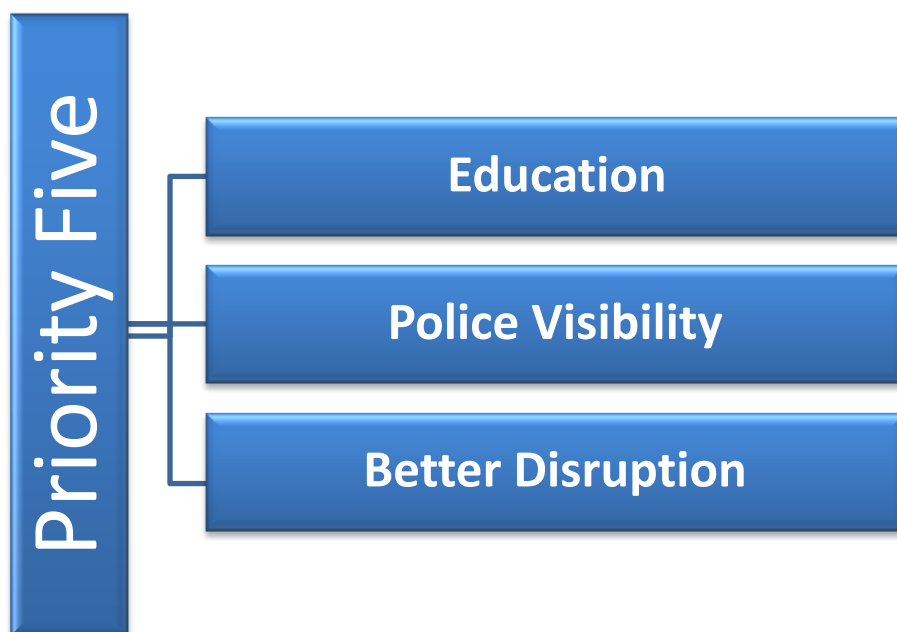
*“Specific gangs need to be targeted; the gangs are becoming larger than the police within some communities.”*

*“Sharing and communicating between the police and the public.”*

*“Re-open local police stations and increase police officers so there is a visible police presence.”*

### 6.3 Key Areas of Feedback

In summary the key areas of feedback for this approach centred on:



## **7.0 Priority Six – Protecting children and vulnerable people from harm**

### **7.1 Highlights of Engagement Workshop**

A significant number of delegates attended the workshop, including a high number from safeguarding roles across Essex.

The priority and commitments were discussed in detail to inform the final version of the Plan.

#### **Some examples of the comments received:**

*“This is very much about the police response to mental health crisis.”*

*“The wider partnership should align work and where appropriate collaborate to provide support and or training to healthcare professionals and others to identify signs of grooming or abuse and understand how to refer victims to the support services most appropriate for their circumstances.”*

*“Need to get better at dealing with perpetrators/making investment to tackle in a proactive manner to support them to change.”*

*“There is a chronic lack of intelligence sharing about hate crime across agencies.”*

*“Develop a better understanding for the front line.”*

**Some examples of the comments received continued:**

*“All agencies need to do more.”*

**7.2 Highlights of Online Public Survey**

Priority Six represented **42.3%** of the overall vote concerning which priorities should be in the top three and was considered to be the number four priority.

**90%** of the overall vote felt that the actions proposed in the Police and Crime Plan will help to protect children and vulnerable people from harm.

**331 people** responded with additional comments concerning further actions that they would propose to help to protect children and vulnerable people from harm.

**Some examples of the comments received:**

*“Needs more training for officers – this is lacking across Essex Police.”*

*“Police need to let other social and specialist agencies deal with the social issues. For the Plan to be effective police need to be an effective, visible, local, proactive, consistent presence – which is not the case today.”*

*“The engaging of more staff in all areas is paramount – lessons have been learnt cannot continue as an excuse.”*

*“Should ensure the safeguarding of all children.”*

*“Talking to children to give them more confidence to report their abuse.”*

*“Provide a meaningful and informed police contact.”*

*“Need more accessible routes to report abuse.”*

*“More needs to be done to develop the knowledge and awareness of officers and staff around HBA, Forced Marriage, and FGM etc.”*

*“More publicity around the actions the police are taking.”*

*“Make other agencies take responsibility for their actions and do what they are meant to do.”*

*“More needs to be done about online grooming and e-safety awareness.”*

*“More police presence for vulnerable people in the community.”*

*“Much better multi-agency response.”*

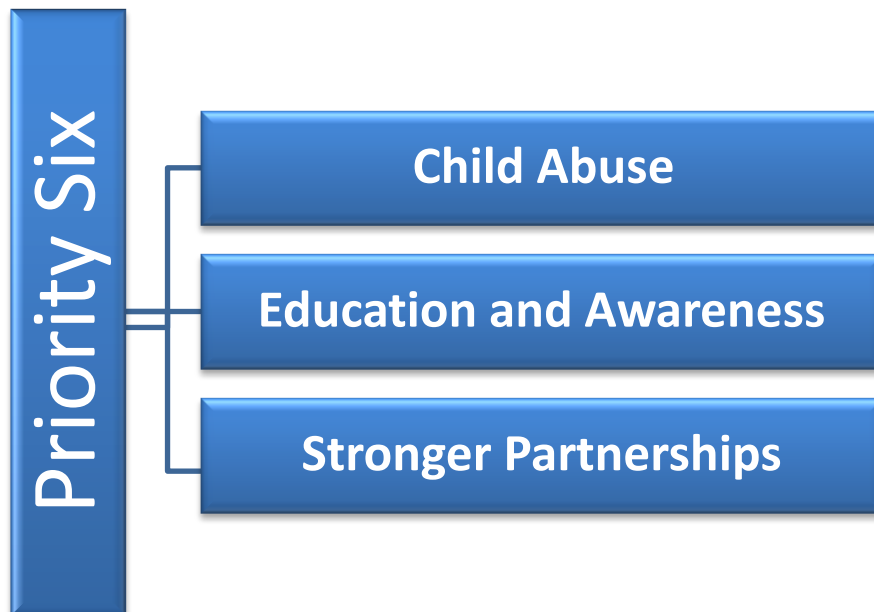
*“Essex Police has recently previously been found by the HMIC to be inadequate in this area.”*

**Some examples of the comments received continued:**

*“Ensure that all partners understand their responsibilities.”*

### **7.3 Key Areas of Feedback**

In summary the key areas of feedback for this approach centred on:



## **8.0 Priority Seven – Improve safety on our roads**

### **8.1 Highlights of Engagement Workshop**

20 delegates attended the workshop and described it as an event which provided a useful opportunity to facilitate discussion with an appropriate mix of expertise in the room.

The priority, objective and commitments were discussed in detail to inform the final version of the Plan.

**Some examples of the comments received:**

*“Too focused on cars/driving needs to extend to cycles, motorbikes, pedestrian safety etc.”*

*“Should be centred on three key areas, behaviour change, road use and community.”*



*“Online traffic recording has increased workload for investigations.”*

*“Should challenge ourselves on whether the education is right.”*

*“Community involvement should be a carefully managed process.”*

**Some examples of the comments received continued:**

*“Look at the role of the Community Safety Hubs in safer roads.”*

*“Strengthen the communications and link in with the RSAs and Active Citizens.”*

*“Encourage and increase support for volunteer action.”*

**8.2 Highlights of Online Public Survey**

Priority Seven represented **28.5%** of the overall vote concerning which priorities should be in the top three and was considered to be the number six priority.

**80.7%** of the overall vote felt that the actions proposed in the Police and Crime Plan will improve safety on our roads.

**The top three ways in which the public would like to see road safety improved in Essex is through:**

<b>1</b>	Tougher penalties for individuals who drive under the influence of drugs or alcohol
<b>2</b>	Tougher penalties for those using mobile phones whilst driving
<b>3</b>	More police visibility on the roads

**Some examples of the comments received:**

*“Specific road safety education targeted at children.”*

*“Restore traffic officer numbers – not enough officers on patrol.”*

*“The 101 service needs to respond faster to public calls concerning driver issues.”*

*“The biggest deterrent to poor driving is a visible police presence.”*

*“The only way to target poor driving is visible pro-active roads policing.”*

*“There has to be a correlation between a reduction in the number of traffic officers and the increase in road deaths.”*

*“People know they are not going to get caught as you no longer have police motor cyclists.”*

*“Tackle anti-social driving with tougher sentences.”*

### 8.3 Key Areas of Feedback

In summary the key areas of feedback for this approach centred on:



### 9.0 General Feedback and Police and Crime Commissioner Response

General feedback on the plan, captured through the partnership meetings, engagement workshops and public survey was as follows:

- The draft plan was well received by both public and partners.
- All seven priorities were endorsed as being the right ones, although some people wanted additional ones added (an example being, the inclusion of sexual violence)
- There was particularly positive response to priorities 1 and 2 (local policing and Anti-Social Behaviour).
- People felt that the language used in the plan was accessible, engaging and written in plain English.
- Partners welcomed the discussions on performance measures which featured in each of the workshops and emphasised the importance of having clearly defined success measures, so everyone knew what had been achieved by the end of the 4 year plan period.
- People welcomed the 'victim centred' approach and agreed that it should be an integral theme throughout the plan, rather than a standalone priority. They preferred the language 'victim at the heart'.

- There was strong support for the partnership focus in the plan and feedback was that this could be further strengthened.

## 9.1 Issues raised and response:

Whilst much of the feedback was positive, some important issues, ideas and questions were raised during the engagement phase. A summary of the key issues is set out below. These have been considered in detail by the PCC and Office for the PCC in discussion with the Chief Constable and wider partners. Many of the issues have resulted in changes to the plan. Some have not, and where this is the case, this is explained below:

### 9.2 Language

A number of partners felt that the language / terminology used in some of the Priorities needed to change – in particular, they felt the phrase: ‘*Tough on Domestic Abuse*’ was not appropriate. Some people also flagged ‘*Crack down on ASB*’ as being overly negative.

**Response:** In the final draft we have changed ‘*Tough on Domestic Abuse*’ to ‘*Breaking the cycle of Domestic Abuse*’ as it was agreed that this was a better way to express the importance of prevention as well as support. We considered the terminology of ‘*crack down on Anti-social behaviour*’ but decided to keep it as felt that it accurately summed up how police and partners need to respond to something that can cause such harm and distress to people’s lives.

### 9.3 Rape and Sexual Violence

A significant number of partners felt that *addressing rape and sexual violence* needed to be a specific priority within the plan. They felt it was not sufficiently visible in the current draft.

**Response:** The PCC considered this issue in detail and discussed approaches with police and partners. Responding to rape, sexual violence and sexual abuse is of great importance to the PCC and it is critical that this is clearly reflected within the plan. Because of its cross cutting nature, it was felt that this is best shown as a key theme featuring within a number of the priority areas – including priority 3 (domestic abuse), priority 4 (serious violence), priority 5 (gangs) and priority 6 (children and vulnerable people) rather than as a separate priority. By featuring it across the priorities and through a number of commitments (‘we will’) statements, this demonstrates its significance as well as its cross cutting nature.

### 9.4 Strategic objectives

A number of Council Leaders and Chief Executives felt that the PCC should set out some key strategic objectives underpinning the plan. Suggestions were made that this should include prevention, public engagement and volunteering.

**Response:** The PCC agreed with this approach and, as a result, the plan now contains three key strategic objectives which follow on from the vision statement. These are:

- Prevention
- Communication and engagement
- Volunteering

#### **9.4 Strategic objectives continued**

The three key strategic objectives now form the foundation of the Police Crime Plan.

#### **9.5 Partnership**

The importance of the 'partnership' was raised consistently throughout the engagement phase. Partners welcomed the partnership focus of the plan but felt this could be strengthened in the language and through the 'we will' statements.

**Response:** The feedback on partnerships was welcomed by the PCC and OPCC. It is clear that we will only be able to deliver on the commitments of the plan if we work with and through partners. As a result, the 'we will' statements have been amended to confirm that '*we will work with partners to*' deliver on the plan. We have also referenced the key strategic boards that we will be working with such as the Domestic Abuse Strategic Board and Safeguarding Boards.

#### **9.6 Safeguarding**

Partners fed back that priority 6 'Protecting children and vulnerable people from harm' was a critical priority and they welcomed the fact it featured so prominently in the plan. However, they felt it should have a stronger focus on partnerships and, in particular, links to the Safeguarding Boards.

**Response:** We have re-focused our commitments to better reflect work with safeguarding partners and have clarified that we will deliver this priority '*in partnership with the SET safeguarding boards*'.

#### **9.7 Burglary**

We received feedback from a number of partners and the public that tackling burglary was not sufficiently visible in the plan.

**Response:** Work by Essex Police to tackle burglary as a part of their targeted policing response has now been included as a commitment within Priority 1 (Local, visible, accessible policing).

## 10.0 Further Information

### 10.1 Gender

49.1% of respondents were female
<b>50.9% of respondents were male</b>

### 10.2 Age Group

Under 18	0.4%
18 – 24	1.0%
25 – 34	8.5%
35 – 44	16.5%
45 – 54	23.5%
55 – 64	22.5%
<b>65+</b>	<b>27.6%</b>

### 10.3 District

<b>Basildon</b>	<b>16.3%</b>
Braintree	6.1%
Brentwood	4.0%
Castle Point	3.9%
Chelmsford	12.5%
Colchester	9.3%
Epping Forest	5.3%
Harlow	2.0%
Maldon	6.0%
Rochford	9.2%
Southend on Sea	11.0%
Tendring	5.4%
Thurrock	4.1%
Uttlesford	4.8%