

# **Charnwood Community Safety Partnership Plan 2023 -2026**

**Charnwood Community**  
SAFETY PARTNERSHIP





## 1. Foreword

As Chair of the Charnwood Community Safety Partnership, I am pleased to introduce our 2023- 2026 strategic Community Safety Partnership Plan. As a partnership we are committed to working effectively and efficiently in delivering our vision of ‘Creating a Safer Charnwood.’

We are fortunate to have highly dedicated professionals and well-trained employees whose motivation is the protection and safety of our communities. Our clear vision and strategic priorities set the direction for the partnership and ensure that we deliver value for money to the public.

The plan has been developed using intelligence, insight and an understanding of the emerging threats and risks impacting upon Charnwood. We seek to put prevention at the heart of everything we do – preventing crime, harm, repeat victimisation and offending are key to delivering our vision.

The plan reflects cross cutting strategic priorities that the relevant authorities forming the Community Safety Partnership are currently facing. The plan will act as our framework and will focus the Partnership on delivering better outcomes for our residents and neighbourhoods.

The fundamental premise of this CSP is that no one wishes to be a victim of crime or a victim of anti-social behaviour. We strongly believe that our residents have a right to a good quality of life. Our plan, therefore, is focused upon reducing the number of victims of crime and anti-social behaviour within Charnwood. Victims and community confidence will be central to all that we do as a partnership.

Councillor Leigh Harper-Davies

Chair Charnwood Community Safety Partnership

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## 2. Introduction

**2.1:** The Charnwood Community Safety Partnership (CSP) brings together relevant authorities and organisations focused on tackling and reducing crime and anti-social behaviour within the borough of Charnwood. This shared responsibility is a statutory duty as defined by section 17 Crime & Disorder Act 1998.

The Vision of the Charnwood Community Safety Partnership is:

**‘To create a safer Charnwood’.**

**2.2:** The key role of this CSP, in seeking to deliver its vision, is to identify and prioritise the community safety issues that are affecting our residents, and deliver plans to reduce the impact these have on our communities.

**2.3:** The Act defines the responsible authorities subject to this statutory duty as being:

- Police
- Local Authorities
- Fire and Rescue
- Probation Service
- Health

**2.4:** Furthermore, the legislation states that the Community Safety Partnership must discharge the following statutory duties:

- The reduction of crime
- The reduction of anti-social behaviour
- The reduction of re-offending
- Tackling of substance misuse
- The reduction in Serious Violence

**2.5:** For context, the requirement to reduce serious violence has been recently added to the CSP’s statutory duties following the implementation of ‘The Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Bill 2021’.

**2.6:** The CSP has a statutory duty to develop an annual Partnership Strategic Assessment (PSA) analysing the levels of crime and ASB being experienced within the Borough. This can be found as Appendix 1. The purpose of the assessment is to:

- Highlight performance progress and achievements against the strategic objectives set in the relevant Community Safety Plan.
- Identify any emerging threats, risks posed in seeking to deliver key performance.
- Identify any increasing community tensions or any factors impacting upon community confidence/cohesion.
- Identify the CSP’s strategic objectives for the forthcoming year.

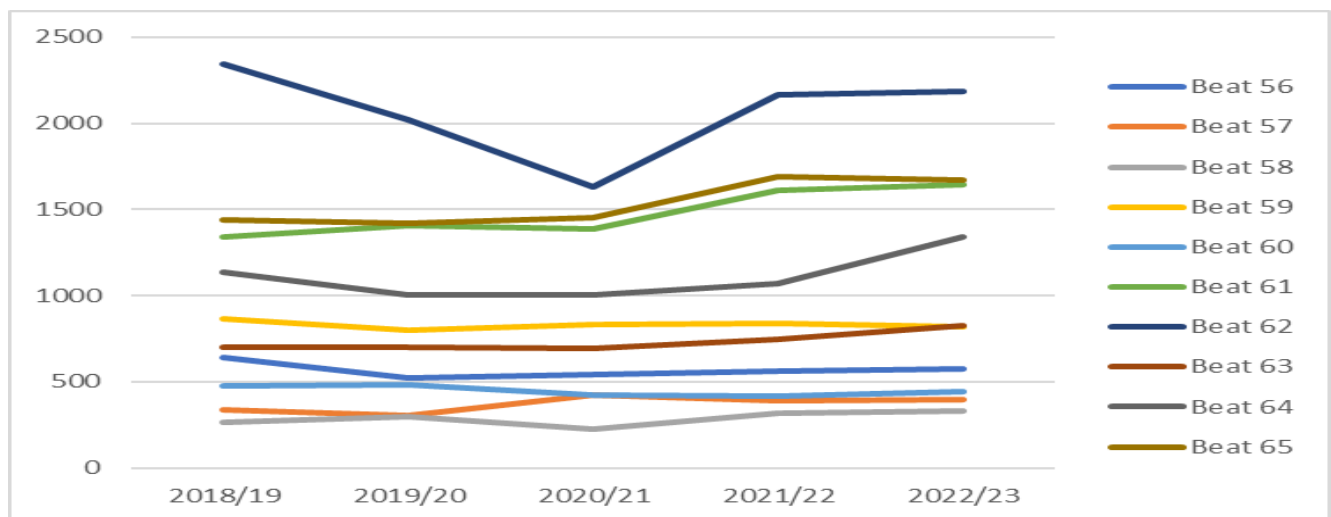
**2.7:** In setting the 2023-2026 Charnwood Community Safety Plan, the Partnership has had due regard to the key drivers of crime, as identified in the Partnership Strategic Assessment. The primary aggravating factors for crime in Charnwood have been identified as being:

- Violence
- Mental Health/Vulnerability
- Substance Misuse

**2.8:** It is important to recognise that crime trends can also be very local and specific to a neighbourhood, high street location or public space. Therefore, there are differences in the types and experiences of crime dependent on the area of Charnwood.

**Figure 1** below, highlights a 5-year crime trend across the Borough. For context, the police beats and electoral wards within Charnwood are not co terminus, hence an index is provided for clarity:

**Figure 1 Charnwood: All Reported Crime by Police Beat 2018/19 – 2022/23**



The four beats with the highest number of reported crimes within Charnwood are:

- Beat 62: 2,183 recorded crimes, which equates to 21% of all crime.
- Beat 65: 1,669 recorded crimes, which equates to 16% of all crime.
- Beat 61: 1,641 recorded crimes, which equates to 16% of all crime.
- Beat 64: 1,340 recorded crimes, which equates to 13% of all crime.

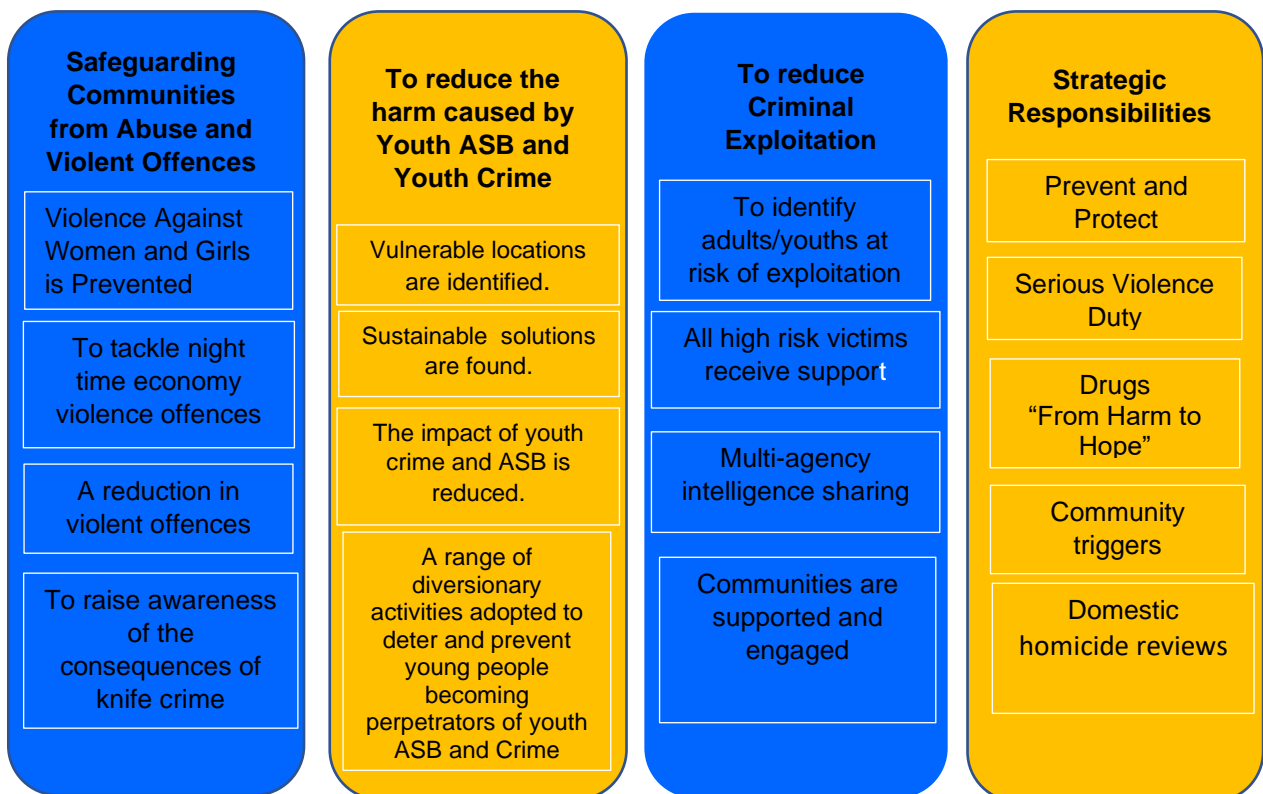
## 2.9: Geographical localities per Police Beat within the Borough of Charnwood

<b>Beat 56</b> Woodhouse Eves Newtown Linford, Cropston, Rothley and Quorn
<b>Beat 57</b> Mountsorrel
<b>Beat 58</b> Anstey
<b>Beat 59</b> Wymeswold, Hoton, Burton on Wolds, Barrow Upon Soar, Sileby, and Seagrave
<b>Beat 60</b> Birstall and Wanlip
<b>Beat 61</b> Queniborough, Syston, Thurmaston, Barkby, Blaby and South Croxton
<b>Beat 62</b> Ashby Road Estate, Loughborough University, Storer Road Area, Loughborough Town Centre and Loughborough College
<b>Beat 63</b> Nanpantan, The Outwoods and Shelthorpe
<b>Beat 64</b> Hathern, Shepshed and the Dishley Road Estate
<b>Beat 65</b> Bell Foundry Estate, Warwick Way estate, Parts of Alan Moss Road, Meadow Lane, Sparrow Hill, Pinfold Gate, Leicester Road

## 2.10: The Charnwood Community Safety Partnership Plan 2023-2026

The Charnwood CSP is the Executive Group that sets the strategic objectives for the Partnership. The identified objectives are put into a strategic plan, the governance of which sits with the Strategic Group. Tactical plans are then developed by the Joint Action Group (JAG) and implemented through the CSP’s operating model.

The 2022/23 Partnership Strategic Assessment (PSA) has identified the following strategic priorities for the Community Safety Partnership. Tactical plans will be created for each strategic objective focused upon delivering effective outcomes:



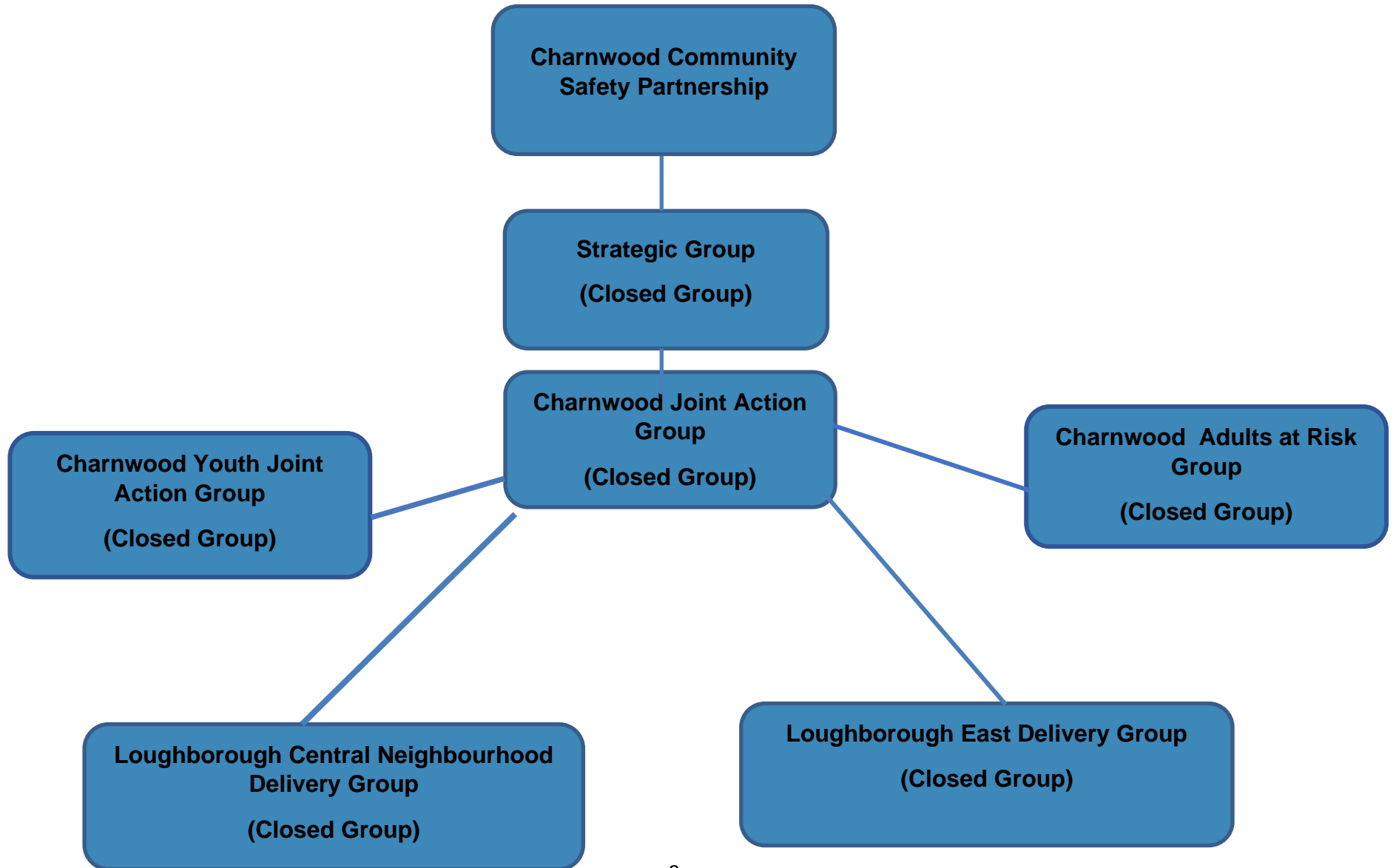
## 3. Performance Management

**3.1:** The Partnership reports regularly on progress against agreed strategic objectives. Key actions are developed to achieve our outcomes and implemented by the Strategic Group and Charnwood Joint Action Group/subgroups (**Figure 2**). Performance is managed in the following way:

- The Partnership will be responsible for undertaking quarterly reviews of progress against priorities and for determining any support measures needed to ensure successful outcomes.
- The CSP Chair will be responsible for maintaining an overview of activity in respect of all agreed priorities and will address potential barriers to successful outcomes.
- The activities of the Partnership will take a structured approach to problem solving by utilising the four stages of the SARA model: *Scanning, Analysis, Response and Assessment* and use the SMART principles (*Specific, Measurable, Appropriate, Relevant, Timescales*) in driving the key themes set within the plan.
- The CSP will monitor its own performance against its Most Similar Family Group (MSFG) using IQUANTA crime data.
- The CSP will provide detailed quarterly returns to the Office of the Police & Crime Commissioner (OPCC) setting out expenditure of public funds against the allocated Partnership Locality Fund (PLF).
- The CSP will attend the 'Finance & Performance' Scrutiny Committee on an annual basis and present evidence against its delivery of the strategic priorities.



**Figure 2: Charnwood Community Safety Partnership Delivery Structure**



## 4. Priority 1: Safeguarding communities from abuse and violent offences

### Why is this a priority?

**4.1:** Historically domestic abuse and sexual abuse has been an under-reported crime and organisations have found it difficult to measure the true extent of domestic abuse within Charnwood. An increase in reporting of both domestic abuse and sexual abuse is seen as a positive indicator of a community's confidence in the statutory services. By encouraging victims to report incidents, the partnership will be in an informed position and be more effective in supporting victims and developing further services.

**4.2:** Crimes of violence against women and girls (VAWG) are many and varied. They include rape and other sexual offences, stalking, domestic abuse, 'honour based' abuse (including female genital mutilation and forced marriage and 'honour' killings), 'revenge porn' and 'up skirting', as well as many others.

**4.3:** Analysis in the 2022/23 Partnership Strategic Assessment, highlights that violent offences account for 49% of all recorded crime during Qtr. 1 -Qtr. 3 (2022/23). The below dataset of recorded violent offences in Charnwood, highlights this:

- Violence with Injury offences: 1,185 recorded offences
- Violence without Injury offences: 2,517 recorded offences
- Public Disorder: 1,333 recorded offences

**4.4:** Furthermore, the 'Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Bill 2021: Serious Violence Duty' requires Local Authorities, the Police, Fire Service, specified criminal justice agencies and Health authorities, to work collaboratively in partnership, to tackle serious violence within their CSP boundary. Hence, the Serious Violence Bill, will add a further statutory duty to the CSP's terms of reference and responsibilities.

### 4.5: What will we aim to achieve?

- To increase the reporting of Domestic Abuse offences and Sexual Abuse within the borough by 2.5% (baseline 2022/23 reported offences)
- To raise awareness of Domestic Abuse, Sexual Abuse and the support services available in Charnwood
- Victims are more confident reporting their experience and are satisfied with the response they receive.
- Victims of Abuse and Violence are supported to cope and recover.
- A year on year reduction in Serious Violent Offences (baseline 2022/23 reported offences)
- To reduce Night-Time Economy related Violence Offences (baseline 2022/23 reported offences)
- To raise awareness of the consequences of Knife Crime within educational establishments in Charnwood – with a specific focus on individual 25 years old and younger

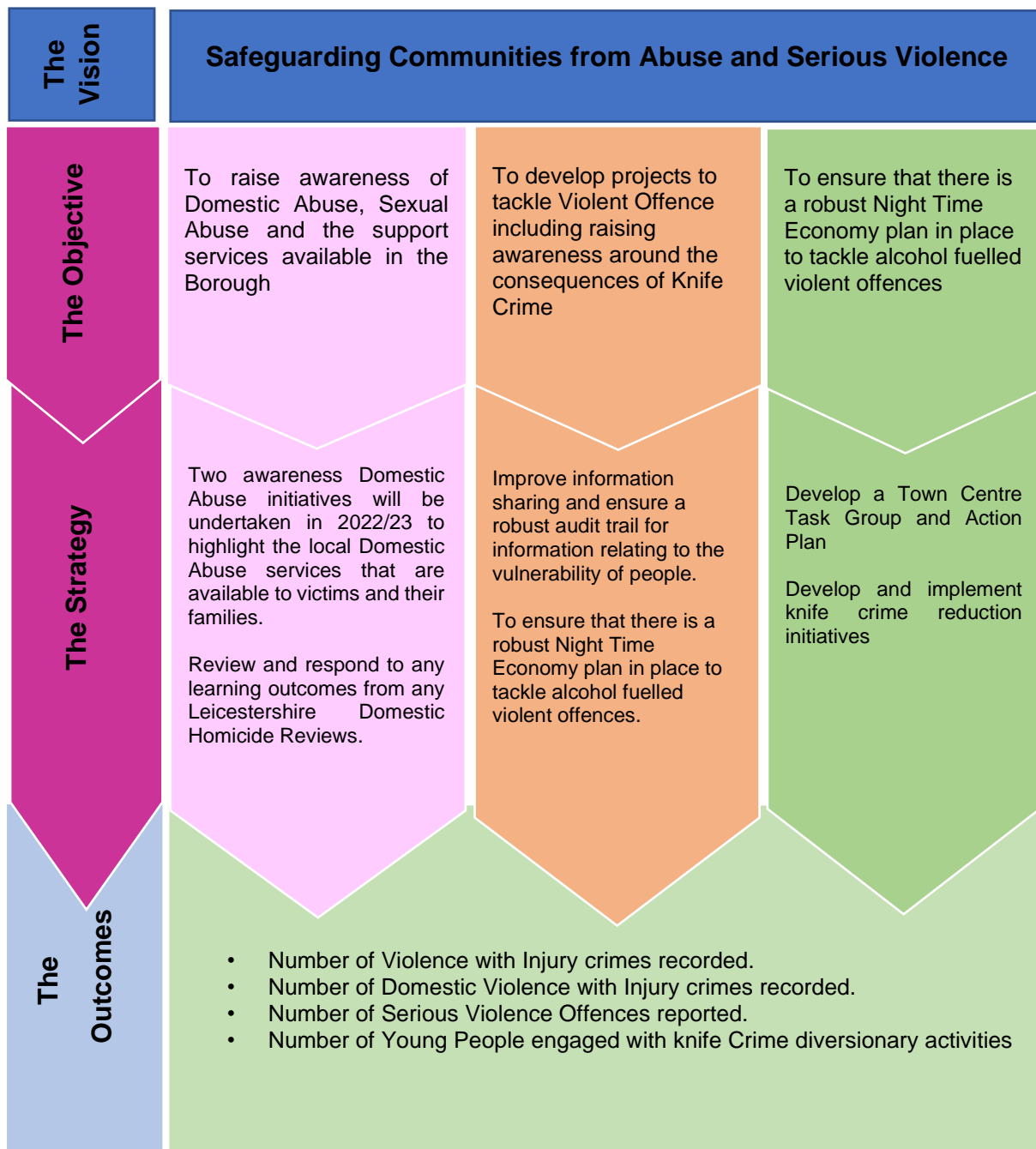
#### **4.6: How will we respond?**

- Four domestic abuse awareness initiatives will be undertaken each year to highlight the local domestic abuse services that are available to victims and their families within Charnwood.
- Review and respond to any learning outcomes from any Domestic Homicide Reviews.
- Prevention – Living Without Abuse (LWA) will examine ways to change attitudes and ensure that information about domestic abuse and sexual violence is widely available.
- Effective communications strategies for abuse and serious violence
- Improve information sharing and ensure a robust audit trail for information relating to the vulnerability of people.
- To continue the development of the Joint Action Group, Adults at Risk Group and the Youth Joint Action Group to enable early identification of Adults and Young People at risk of harm and abuse.
- Serious Violence Duty and working in partnership with the Violence Reduction Network.
- To develop projects aimed at reducing both Violent and Serious Violence Offence
- To assist Leicestershire Police in reducing the impact of knife crime, by supporting Operation Spectre and relevant diversionary activity
- To ensure that there is a robust Night-Time Economy plan in place to tackle alcohol fuelled violent offences.

#### **4.7: How will we measure success?**

- A year-on-year reduction in the number of Violence with Injury crimes recorded.
- A year-on-year reduction in the number of Domestic Violence with Injury crimes recorded.
- A year-on-year reduction in the number of Serious Violence Offences reported.
- Number of Young People engaged with knife Crime diversionary activities.

#### 4.8: Summary of Priority 1: Safeguarding Communities from Abuse & Serious Violence



## 5. Priority 2: To reduce the harm caused by youth ASB and youth crime

### Why is this a priority?

**5.1:** The Partnership wholly accepts that incidents of anti-social behaviour have a negative impact upon the quality of life of the residents within Charnwood. Vulnerable and repeat victims of anti-social behaviour present the highest levels of risk, threat, and harm. For this reason, it is critical that aggravating factors and the cumulative impact of anti-social behaviour are considered as part of the Partnership's risk assessment and mitigation.

**5.2:** The Partnership recognises that there has been an emerging issue of youth offending within Charnwood, which has involved large groups of young people aged between 11 and 17, engaging in both crime and antisocial behaviour within our residential, commercial, and open spaces. This offending behaviour has resulted in a several community trigger activations within recent years.

**5.3:** Other concerning behaviours involving this cohort of young people include:

- Theft of vehicles which has increased by 54% in the past year (police data)
- Riding mopeds underage, unlicensed and without helmets which is being promoted by the young people on social media: <https://www.tiktok.com/discover/le11tworkers> (intel and community consultation)
- Association with urban street gangs and county lines (police intel)

**5.4:** It is evident from analysis of police data, multi-agency data, intelligence and community insights, that the groups involvement in anti-social behaviour has increased post-pandemic and that their offending is escalating in terms of increasing involvement in crimes including violent offences. Most concerning, intelligence suggests that the cohort of young people migrate in a group from one area to another, and in doing so, draw in more local children to anti-social behaviour. Several children who had not previously engaged in anti-social behaviour are being drawn into the offending cohort.

### 5.5: What will we aim to achieve?

- Vulnerable and repeat locations will be identified via intelligence analysis and raised to the Joint Action Group for positive action to be taken to reduce the harm index of these locations.
- A multi-agency approach will be adopted in these high demand locations, to implement a medium to long term solution focused upon preventing crime and disorder
- Repeat and vulnerable victims are identified at an early stage and appropriate risk mitigation is put in place.
- A range of enforcement powers are utilised, and high-risk situations are managed through court or legal restrictions where necessary.

- To provide a range of diversionary activity to deter and prevent young people becoming perpetrators of youth ASB and youth crime

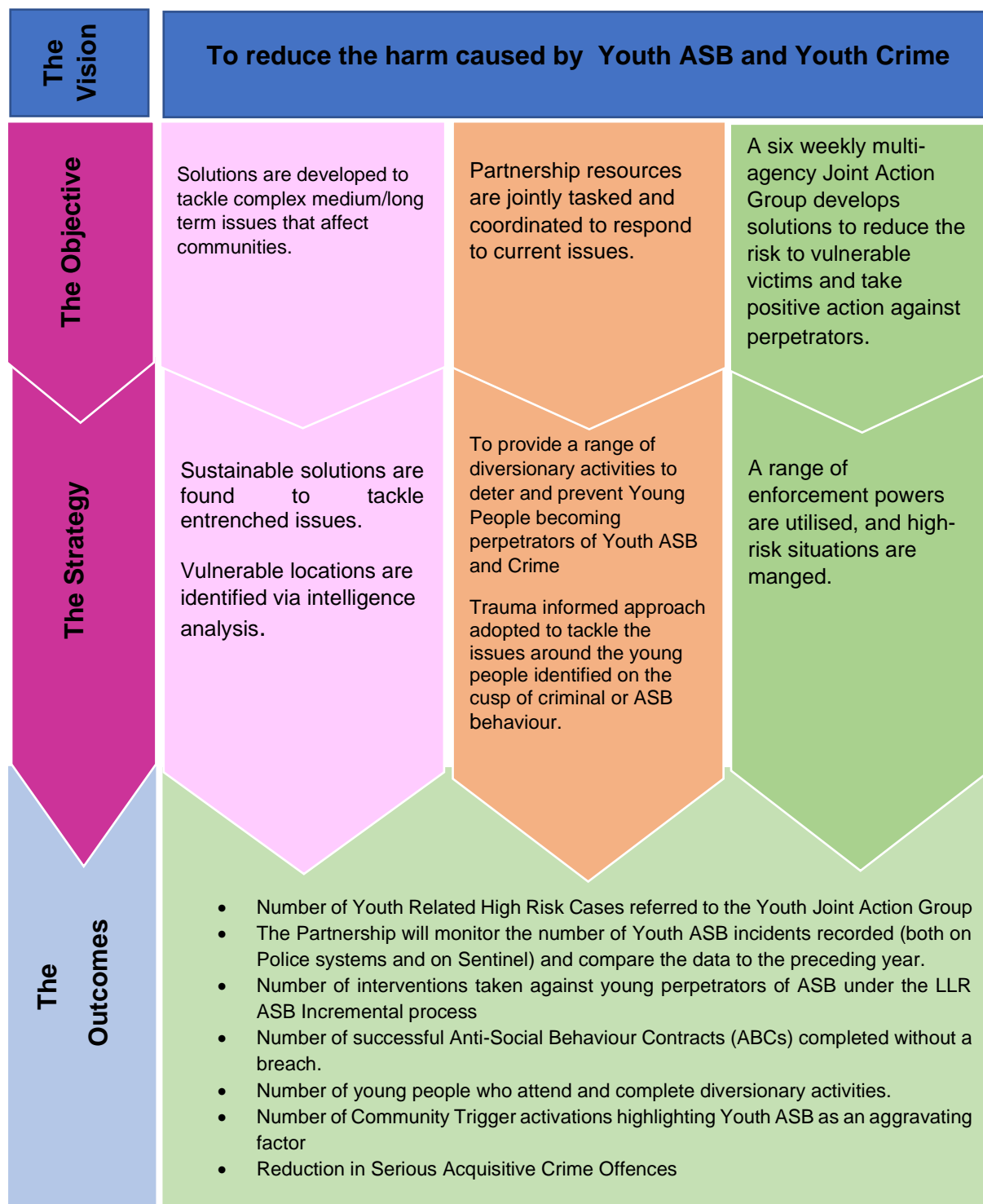
#### 5.6: How will we respond?

- Partnership resources are jointly tasked and coordinated to respond to emerging issues.
- A six weekly multi-agency Joint Action Group will develop solutions to reduce the risk to repeat and vulnerable victims and take positive action against perpetrators.
- A trauma informed approach will be adopted, and children engaged in offending, will be referred to support services with the aim of reducing and deterring their offending.
- To support the work with partners under the Leicestershire Police operation: Op Spectre.

#### 5.7: How will we measure success?

- Number of Youth Related High Risk Cases referred to the Youth Joint Action Group will be monitored.
- The Partnership will also monitor the number of Youth ASB incidents recorded (both on Police systems and on Sentinel) and compare the data to the preceding year.
- The Partnership will seek a year on year reduction in reported youth related ASB cases (baseline figure 2022/23 data set)
- A 5% increase in the number of interventions taken against young perpetrators of ASB under the LLR ASB Incremental process (baseline figure 2022/23 data set)
- Number of successful Anti-Social Behaviour Contracts (ABCs) completed without a breach. The target will be a 5% increase in completed ABC contracts with successful outcomes (baseline figure – 2022/23 data set)
- Number of young people who attend and complete diversionary activities.
- Number of Community Trigger activations highlighting Youth ASB as an aggravating factor. The Partnership will seek a 5% reduction in Community Trigger activations with youth related ASB as a primary aggravating factor (baseline figure 2022/23 data set).
- Year on year reductions in Serious Acquisitive Crime Offences recorded within Charnwood (baseline figure – 2022/23 data set).

## 5.8: Summary of Priority 2: To reduce harm caused by Youth ASB and Youth Crime



## 6. Priority 3: To reduce criminal exploitation

### Why is this a priority?

**6.1:** Protecting the most vulnerable individuals within our communities lies at the heart of the Partnership's ethos. Charnwood has been identified as having the highest number of recorded cuckooing offences within the county and currently has several County Lines operating within the Borough.

**6.2:** Protecting adults/youths at risk of criminal exploitation has been identified as a priority in the 2022/23 Partnership Strategic Assessment, which has led to the continued development of the Youth JAG Group and the Adults at Risk Group.

**6.3:** Criminal exploitation is the exploitation of a person to commit a crime for someone else's gain. For example, victims could be coerced into shoplifting, pickpocketing, entering into a sham marriage, benefit fraud, begging or drug cultivation such as cannabis farming.

**6.4:** County lines is a form of criminal exploitation. It is when criminals befriend children, either online or offline, or manipulate them into drug dealing. The 'lines' refer to mobile phones that are used to control a young person who is delivering drugs, often to towns outside their home county.

**6.5:** Cuckooing is a practice where people take over a person's home and use the property to facilitate exploitation. There are different types of cuckooing:

- Using the property to deal, store or take drugs.
- Using the property to sex work
- Taking over the property as a place for them to live
- Taking over the property to financially abuse the tenant.
- The most common form of cuckooing is where drug dealers take over a person's home and use it to store or distribute drugs.

**6.6:** The Partnership intelligence highlights that a significant proportion of crime is linked to substance misuse - from acquisitive crime to serious violent offending and organised gang crime linked to drug markets. Tackling substance misuse within Charnwood will be an important theme within this priority, and partners will work collaboratively to support Leicestershire Police in their overarching operation – Op Gizmo seeking to reduce criminal exploitation.

### 6.7: What will we aim to achieve?

- To identify adults/youths at risk of exploitation and put in place appropriate referrals to support services.
- To continue the development of the Adults at Risk Group and Youth JAG Group with a focus on preventing cases of criminal exploitation.
- To ensure that front line staff are sufficiently knowledgeable about the subject enabling appropriate levels of support and referrals are submitted.
- To support the Police Operation - OP Gizmo aimed at preventing criminal exploitation.
- Engage with support agencies to meet the needs of Cuckooing victims.



### **6.8: How will we respond?**

- Early identification of victims of criminal exploitation referred to the Adults at Risk Group/Youth JAG who receive appropriate support.
- A range of enforcement powers are utilised, to ensure the safety of victims of Criminal Exploitation
- By working in partnership services are able to meet complex needs and are successful at providing solutions to reduce the risk of harm to victims.
- Multi-agency intelligence sharing is successful at identifying high harm offenders.

### **6.9: How will we measure success?**

- A year on year reduction in the number of Youth Related High Risk Cases referred to the Youth Joint Action Group (baseline figure 2022/23 data set)
- A year on year reduction in the number of Adult Related High-Risk Cases referred to the Adults at Risk Group (baseline figure 2022/23 data set)
- An increase in the number of Outreach Drug Referrals received by Drug Support Services for individuals living in Charnwood (baseline figure – 2022/23 data set)
- A year on year reduction in the number of County Lines operating within Charnwood (baseline figure 2022/23 data set).
- The number of referrals to the County Criminal Exploitation Team

**6.10: Summary of Priority 3: To Reduce Criminal Exploitation**

The Vision	To Reduce Criminal Exploitation		
The Objective	To identify adults/youths at risk of exploitation and put in place appropriate referrals to support service.	To support the Police Operation Gizmo and engage with support agencies to provide further support for victims of exploitation/Cuckooing.	We aim to ensure that front line staff are sufficiently knowledgeable about the subject to ensure appropriate levels of support and referrals.
The Strategy	Services are able to meet complex needs and are successful at providing solutions to reduce the risk of harm to victims.	Multi-agency intelligence sharing is successful at identifying high harm offenders.	Identification of victims and support is identified on an individual basis.  A range of enforcement powers are utilised, to ensure the safety of victims of Criminal Exploitation
The Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of Youth Related High Risk Cases referred to the Youth Joint Action Group</li> <li>• Number of Adult Related High-Risk Cases referred to the Adults at Risk Group</li> <li>• The number of Outreach Drug Referrals received by Drug Support Services</li> <li>• A reduction in the number of County Lines operating within Charnwood.</li> <li>• The number of referrals to the County Criminal Exploitation Team</li> </ul>		

## 7. Priority 4: Statutory Responsibilities

The Charnwood Community Safety Partnership in keeping with the relevant legislation will have due regard to ensuring compliance is maintained in executing the following statutory duties:

### 7.1: Prevent and Protect

The Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 contains a duty on specified authorities to have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism. This is also known as the Prevent Duty. In March 2015, Parliament approved guidance issued under section 29 of the act about how specified authorities are to comply with the Prevent Duty. Specified authorities must have regard to this guidance when complying with the Prevent Duty.

### 7.2: Serious Violence Duty

The statutory duties of the CSP have been amended by 'The Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Bill 2021'. This legislation, that attained royal assent in 2022, now requires that the relevant authorities forming the CSP, work collaboratively in partnership with the aim of implementing a localised plan, focused on reducing serious violence within our CSP locality.

### 7.3: Tackling substance misuse

This has been recognised as a threat nationally and the Government, as part of its 10-year plan ('From Harm to Hope') aimed at combating illicit drugs, has during 2022, introduced 'Combating Drugs Partnerships' (CDP's). The aim of the CDP is to ensure that there is greater coordination amongst partner agencies in tackling the supply and demand for illegal drugs, whilst focusing on effective treatment.

### 7.4: Community Triggers

Section 104 of the 'ASB Crime & Policing Act 2014', places a statutory duty upon the Community Safety Partnership, that duty being:

'To undertake an anti-social behaviour case review on the grounds that a victim states they are dissatisfied with the response they have received to their reported ASB and on the grounds that the threshold for such a trigger is duly met.'

The threshold for the Community Trigger in Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland (LLR) has been set on the following criteria:

- an individual has complained to the Council, Police or a Registered Housing Provider about three separate incidents of ASB in the last six months.
- If an individual has been a victim of a single hate crime or incident in the last six months.

Once the locally agreed threshold has been obtained, there is a duty upon the CSP to appoint the most appropriate agency to lead on the case review.

## **7.5: Domestic Homicide Reviews**

Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHRs) were established on a statutory basis under Section 9 of the Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act (2004). The Act places a responsibility on Community Safety Partnerships to establish the necessity for reviews. This provision came into force on 13<sup>th</sup> April 2011, requiring local authorities and partner agencies to devise a process underpinned by the statutory guidance provided. The rationale for the Domestic Homicide Review process is to ensure agencies are responding appropriately to victims of domestic violence/abuse by offering and putting in place appropriate support mechanisms, procedures, resources and interventions with an aim to avoid future incidents of domestic homicide, violence and abuse.

The Leicestershire Safer Communities Strategy Board, on behalf of local Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs), the Leicestershire and Rutland Local Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB) and Safeguarding Adults Board (SAB) and the Safer Rutland Community Partnership have all agreed that DHR's will be conducted across Leicestershire and Rutland as part of the Serious Case Review (SCR) arrangements.

## 8. Glossary

ASB	Anti-Social Behaviour
CSP	Community Safety Partnership
DV / DA	Domestic Violence / Domestic Abuse
IDVA	Independent Domestic Violence Advisor
ISVA	Independent Sexual Violence Advisor
IOM	Integrated Offender Management
IQuanta	The IQuanta website provides a large repository of analyses on current policing and community safety in England and Wales.
JAG	Joint Action Group
LSP	Local Strategic Partnership (Charnwood Together)
MAPPOM	Multi-Agency Prolific & Priority Offender Management – Leicestershire’s programme for managing and reducing offending of PPOs
MARAC	Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference
NIM	National Intelligence Model
NPA	Neighbourhood Policing Area
PCC	Police and Crime Commissioner
PCP	Police and Crime Panel
PPO	Prolific & Priority Offenders – The small proportion of offenders who cause a disproportionately large amount of crime and disorder in local communities
VRN	Violent Reduction Network