

**CHARNWOOD COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP
THURSDAY, 10 FEBRUARY 2022 AT 10:00
ON MICROSOFT TEAMS
AGENDA**

1. APOLOGIES

2. MINUTES

To approve the minutes of the meeting held on 29th September 2021 attached at **page 3**, and to discuss matters arising.

3. ACTION LOG

To review the progress of actions from the meeting held on 29th September 2021 attached at **page 12**.

4. PERFORMANCE UPDATE (M. Oswin/ A. Fadesco)

A presentation detailing performance figures will be delivered.

5. DELIVERY GROUP UPDATES

a) Strategic Group (T. McCabe)

An update incorporating the Partnership Locality Fund for 2021/22, attached at **page 14**.

b) JAG Delivery Group (M. Allingham)

An update on the JAG including quarterly action plan updates, attached at **page 27**.

6. PARTNERSHIP STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT AND COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP PLAN 2022/23 (T McCabe/M Oswin)

2022/23 plans to be submitted for consideration and review.

7. CSP REVIEW UPDATE (J Robinson)

An update on the CSP review will be provided.

8. LEICESTERSHIRE PROBATION SERVICE (M.Clay)

An update on the work of the probation service will be provided.

9. VIOLENCE REDUCTION NETWORK (G Strong)

An update on the Violence Reduction Network (VRN) with a particular focus on the Charnwood area, will be provided.

10. TURNING POINT

An update detailing substance misuses trends, attached at **page 95**.

11. LOUGHBOROUGH STUDENTS STREET SUPPORT SCHEME AND LOUGHBOROUGH UNIVERSITY UPDATE (A. Dales)

An update regarding Loughborough University matters including the Student Street Support scheme, will be provided.

12. LEICESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL UPDATE (A. Chavda)

An update regarding Leicestershire County Council matters that impact on Charnwood, attached at **page 97**.

13. POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER UPDATE

An update regarding the work of the OPCC that impacts Charnwood.

14. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

15. FORWARD PROGRAMME AND MEETING DATES FOR 2021/22

A report to enable the Partnership to consider and manage its forward programme of work is attached at **page 101**.

Previously agreed further meeting dates for 2021/22 are as follows:

Thursday, 28th April 2022 (tbc)

Time and venue tbc.

**CHARNWOOD COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP
WEDNESDAY, 29TH SEPTEMBER 2021 AT 1:30PM
ON MICROSOFT TEAMS
AGENDA**

Present:	Councillor Leigh Harper-Davies	Charnwood Borough Council
	Matt Allingham	Leicestershire Police
	Matthew Oswin	Leicestershire Police
	Maddie Clay	Leicestershire and Rutland Probation Trust
	Ant Dales	Loughborough University
	Mandeep Ruprai	Turning Point
	Ioni Ashford	Loughborough BID
	Anita Chavda	Leicestershire County Council
	Eileen Mallon	Charnwood Borough Council
	Peter Oliver	Charnwood Borough Council
	Tim McCabe	Charnwood Borough Council
	Allison Fadesco	Charnwood Borough Council
	Andrew Staton	Charnwood Borough Council
	Claire Westrup	Charnwood Borough Council
	Sally Watson (minutes)	Charnwood Borough Council

1. APOLOGIES

Apologies for absence were received from the following:

Julie Robinson	Charnwood Borough Council
Rob Kitson	Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service
Hazel Sandal	Violence Reduction Network
Steve McCue	West Leicestershire CCG

2. APPOINTMENT OF VICE-CHAIR

No formal decision was made with regards to the appointment of the Vice-Chair of the Community Safety Partnership for the remainder of 2021/22.

3. MINUTES

The minutes of the meeting held on 20th May 2021 were approved.

4. ACTION LOG

Updates from the actions of the meeting held on 20th May 2021 were reviewed and updates were provided as follows:

COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP

ACTION LOG

20TH MAY 2021

Meeting Date	Action	Complete By
200521 Item 7	<p>Matt Allingham to liaise with Tim McCabe and colleagues in data management and the OPCC in order to provide comparable data for 3 years on performance.</p> <p><i>Complete – it was highlighted that the process of recording data had changed. The data presented was comparable to periods pre-covid.</i></p> <p><i>A quarterly comparison against previous years was requested.</i></p>	M Allingham/Tim McCabe
200521 Item 7	<p>Steve McCue to liaise with the VRN to identify correlations between mental health conditions and violent crime as reported, and to understand the use of ambulance and Paramedic services in violent crime reporting.</p> <p><i>No update was provided.</i></p>	S McCue
200521 Item 13	<p>Maddie Clay of the Probation Services reports information on what the Probation Services provides at the next meeting of the CSP, in anticipation that there could be some partnership working to assist with the Ex-Offenders Charter supported by the OPCC.</p> <p><i>This would be provided later in the meeting.</i></p>	Maddie Clay
200521 Item 13	<p>Sajan Devshi enquire about the evaluation of the Warwick Way and Dishley area Safer Streets programme and feedback to Tim McCabe as soon as possible.</p> <p><i>No update was provided.</i></p>	S Devshi
200521 Item 14	<p>Police and Crime Commissioner, Rupert Matthews be invited to a future meeting of the CSP.</p> <p><i>Complete – the PCC was able to attend the meeting of the CSP in February 2022.</i></p>	Clerk
200521 Item 15	<p>An update on the CSP review be added to the forward programme for the next meeting.</p> <p><i>Complete – an update would be provided later in the meeting.</i></p>	Clerk

AGREED

1. That Matt Allingham to liaise with colleagues in data management and the OPCC in order to provide comparable quarterly data for 3 years on performance.

2. Chair to circulate letter through the Clerk emphasizing the importance of representation at meetings to relevant partners.

An agenda variance was requested, and it was agreed that the Leicestershire County Council update would take place earlier in the meeting.

12. LEICESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL UPDATE (A. Chavda)

An update regarding Leicestershire County Council matters that impact on Charnwood was provided. The following summarises the discussion:

- i. The CSP had contributed heavily on the LLR Community Triggers Policy and it was considered to be a more robust approach.
- ii. The satisfaction rate of hate crime victims in Charnwood was 70.8%. It was suggested that this information be tracked and incorporated into performance statistics.
- iii. The ASB Sentinel Co-Ordinator would be responsible for ensuring effective co-operation between districts and take ownership of Sentinel across the organisations. In addition the post holder would also lead on the work involving SOG. The funding for this post was provided across nine partners including district councils and the Police.
- iv. The Partnership had been invited to join the Hate Strategic Group and members of the group were encouraged to nominate themselves to represent the Partnership at these meetings.

AGREED: That the satisfaction rate of hate crime victims be incorporated into performance statistics.

5. CSP REVIEW UPDATE

An update on the CSP review was provided. The following summarises the key points and discussion:

- i. Workstreams identified as part of the review included data recording and management, internal operations at Charnwood Borough Council and case management. This ensured that the end-to-end process was being reviewed and that residents would see improvements as a result of the review.
- ii. The work involved in the CSP review was progressing well to and was anticipated to be complete in early 2022.
- iii. It was highlighted that one of the key findings at this stage in the review was that some partners were unsure of the role of the CSP and how their organisation was incorporated within the Partnership. It was recognised that the purpose of the Partnership should be better established and communicated.
- iv. It was recognised that the Partnership was not currently working to maximum effect as some partners were not fully engaged.

6. PERFORMANCE UPDATE (M. Oswin/ A. Fadesco)

A presentation detailing Charnwood performance figures was provided. The following summarises the key points:

- i. Increases in crime against the same period in 2020/21 (April-June) included total crime (+21%), shoplifting (+39%), robbery (+91%), cycle theft (+195%), violence against the person with injury (+32%), public place serious violence (+118.7%) and hate crime (+62%).
- ii. Crime reductions against the same period in 2020/21 (April-June) included residential burglary (-8%), business/community burglary (-36%), theft from motor vehicle (-53%), theft of motor vehicle (-21%), anti-social behaviour- STORM data (-31.3%) and anti-social behaviour – Sentinel (-3.2%).
- iii. Loughborough Town Centre had the highest number of crimes, followed by Loughborough East and Syston and Thurmaston and surrounding villages.
- iv. Anstey had an 89% increase in crime against the same period in 2020/21 (April-June). Public Order Offences were the most common crimes. It was considered that the increase in crime could be due to Covid-19 lockdown restrictions being removed. In addition, in one instance, the same crime was reported by a number of victims that were present at the scene.
- v. Rape offences had increased by 100%. One of the potential reasons for this increase was considered to be due to the development of an online system allowing sexual offences to be recorded anonymously, increasing reporting. This system did not allow Police to identify victims or perpetrators, or to make enquiries.
- vi. On seven occasions, a victim had reported a sexual assault and later withdrew, claiming that the assault had not occurred. These reports would be filed with no further action.
- vii. On a few occasions, a third party has reported a sexual assault on behalf of a victim that did not want to engage with the Police.
- viii. The sharp increase in cycle theft (+195%) was considered to be the result of an organised group and also due to the easing of Covid-19 lockdown restrictions. Members of the organised group had been identified and charged. Covert teams had also been deployed to focus on this issue.
- ix. Domestic incidents had increased by 16.5%. Stalking and harassment was the most common crime amongst these incidents.
- x. It was highlighted that the Falcon Centre was planning to recruit a community engagement officer to work within the Town Centre. The role would include helping individuals under the influence of drugs through outreach work. Funding arrangements to facilitate this role were being considered.

- xi. The areas with the highest increase in anti-social behaviour – STORM data were Shepshed, Sileby and Loughborough Town Centre.
- xii. There was a significant disparity between anti-social behaviour recorded on STORM and anti-social behaviour recorded on Sentinel. This was considered to be due to the STORM system being available only to the Police and the Sentinel system being available to a variety of organisations.
- xiii. Key actions highlighted to improve crime statistics were identified as;
 - Implementing supportive measures to assist with the effectiveness of the LCDG and LEDG
 - Multiagency refocus on the Charnwood CSP Drugs Strategy
 - Analysis in respect of violent offences, Hate related offences and sexual offences.
 - Reviewing student related ASB case recording/ management process
 - Increasing partnership focus on Operation Lexical
 - Enhancing training for ASB practitioners within the CSP
- xiv. The effective partnership working involved in data reporting and overcoming issues was highlighted and it was recognised that the work of the partnership had continued to make positive changes to the community.
- xv. It was requested that Performance updates including information on a three-year comparison on violence statistics in order for the Partnership to develop a better understanding of trends and possible opportunities to work more closely with the Violence Reduction Network.

AGREED

1. That supportive measures were implemented to assist with the effectiveness of the LCDG and LEDG.
2. That a multiagency refocus on the Charnwood CSP Drugs Strategy be undertaken.
3. That analysis in respect of violent offences, hate related offences and sexual offences continue to be undertaken.
4. That a review of student related ASB case recording/ management processes be undertaken

5. That the partnership increases focus on Operation Lexical
6. That training for ASB practitioners was enhanced within the CSP.
7. That Performance Updates including information on a three-year comparison on violence statistics.

7. DELIVERY GROUP UPDATES

a) Strategic Group (T. McCabe)

An update including a funding update incorporating the Partnership Locality Fund for 2021/22 was provided. The following summarises the discussion:

It was recognised that drug misuse was a significant issue in the Borough and particularly in Loughborough.

A perceived increase in drug use could potentially be due to the issue becoming more prevalent than in the past and that there were not necessarily increasing numbers of individuals taking drugs.

b) JAG Delivery Group (M. Allingham)

An update on the JAG including quarterly action plan updates was provided. The following summarises the discussion:

An outcome-focussed CSP plan would be drafted in the coming months and would include aspects of the Hate Strategy and serious violence.

It was suggested that before each meeting of the CSP the action plan would be reviewed by members of group managing the JAG and the Chair.

AGREED that before each meeting of the CSP the action plan would be reviewed by members of group managing the JAG and the Chair.

8. LEICESTERSHIRE PROBATION SERVICE (M.Clay)

A update on the work of the probation service was provided. The following summarises the discussion:

- i. It was highlighted that there was little information available on reoffending rates within the Borough. The data available to the Probation Service was not Borough-based and so it was difficult to analyse on this basis. It was suggested that ways to identify reoffending data for Charnwood be investigated.
- ii. It was advised that liaising with the Probation Service to identify the Offender Manager could benefit the preparation of licensing conditions of individuals leaving prison. It was agreed that T McCabe, M Oswin

and M Clay meet outside of the meeting in order to discuss this process.

AGREED

1. That ways to identify reoffending data for Charnwood be investigated.
2. That T McCabe, M Oswin and M Clay meet outside of the meeting in order to discuss the process of preparing licensing conditions for individuals leaving the prison service.

9. VIOLENCE REDUCTION NETWORK (H.Sandal)

There was no update provided on the work of the VRN at the meeting.

Post meeting note:

An update was provided following the meeting:

- *There was an increase between April-June, with a peak in June.*
- *From July to date this has decreased to more normal levels.*
- *This pattern has been consistent across the LLR and is not unique to Charnwood, it also aligns to Covid-19 restrictions lifting earlier in the year.*
- *The most prevalent offence is Assault Causing Actual Bodily Harm, which due to Home Office Recording Standards can incorporate low level injuries.*
- *Loughborough Town is consistently where there is higher prevalence which is an on-going trend, though it must be noted the offence volumes are relatively low.*
- *Charnwood CSP are supporting the new Community Mentoring Project, which is currently being commissioned. The project is being funded through the VRN, OPCC, City and Charnwood and an invite has been sent to Charnwood to participate in the interviews of potential providers.*

10. TURNING POINT (M. Ruprai)

An update detailing substance misuses trends was provided. The following summarises the discussion:

The Harm Reduction Support Officer at the Falcon Centre was responsible for engaging individuals into treatment. The frequency and nature of outreach work was not clear and it was advised that liaising with colleagues at the

Falcon Centre would be beneficial in order to develop a better understanding of the role.

11. LOUGHBOROUGH STUDENTS STREET SUPPORT SCHEME AND LOUGHBOROUGH UNIVERSITY UPDATE (A. Dales)

An update regarding Loughborough University matters including the Student Street Support scheme was provided. The following summarises the discussion:

- i. The start of the new academic year had begun and students were required to undertake testing for Covid-19 prior to moving onto and around campus and then again once they have arrived in Loughborough. Students were not able to move into or around campus if they test positive. Testing was repeated again after three days and then weekly.
- ii. Fresher's events had gone ahead as planned with no issues.
- iii. There had been a number of noise complaints during Fresher's Week, but there had been fewer than in previous years. Partnership working with the Council and the Student Street Support Scheme was due to continue in order to overcome any issues relating to student ASB. An external company was being used in order to recruit students to work on the scheme. This was to improve the impact of the project and to ensure there were sufficient number of volunteers available to support the scheme.

12. LEICESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL UPDATE (A. Chavda)

An update regarding Leicestershire County Council matters that impact on Charnwood was provided earlier in the meeting.

13. POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER UPDATE

There was no update provided on the work of the OPCC at the meeting.

14. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

15. FORWARD PROGRAMME AND MEETING DATES FOR 2021/22

A report to enable the Partnership to consider and manage its forward programme of work was provided.

It was highlighted that the Police and Crime Commissioner Crime Plan would be beneficial for the CSP to review. It was suggested that this be added to the forward programme of work for the CSP in order to ensure the CSP Plan is aligned to the Police and Crime Commissioner Crime Plan.

AGREED that the PCC Crime Plan be reviewed by the CSP at the next available meeting.

Previously agreed further meeting dates for 2021/22 are as follows:

Thursday 10th February 2022

The meetings will commence at 10.00 am and venues will be confirmed.



COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP

ACTION LOG

29TH SEPTEMBER 2021

Meeting Date	Action	Complete By
200521 Item 7	Steve McCue to liaise with the VRN to identify correlations between mental health conditions and violent crime as reported, and to understand the use of ambulance and Paramedic services in violent crime reporting. <i>No update was provided at the meeting on 29 September 2021.</i>	S McCue
200521 Item 13	Representative from OPCC enquire about the evaluation of the Warwick Way and Dishley area Safer Streets programme and feedback to Tim McCabe as soon as possible. <i>No update was provided at the meeting on 29 September 2021.</i>	OPCC
290921 Item 4	Matt Allingham to liaise with colleagues in data management and the OPCC in order to provide comparable quarterly data for 3 years on performance.	M Allingham
290921 Item 4	Chair to circulate letter through the Clerk emphasizing the importance of representation at meetings to relevant partners.	Clerk
290921 Item 12	That the satisfaction rate of hate crime victims be incorporated into performance statistics.	A Fadesco/M Allingham
290921 Item 6	That supportive measures were implemented to assist with the effectiveness of the LCDG and LEDG.	M Oswin/ T McCabe
290921 Item 6	That a multiagency refocus on the Charnwood CSP Drugs Strategy be undertaken.	M Oswin/ T McCabe
290921 Item 6	That analysis in respect of violent offences, hate related offences and sexual offences continue to be undertaken.	M Oswin/ T McCabe
290921 Item 6	That a review of student related ASB case recording/ management processes be undertaken	M Oswin/ T McCabe
290921 Item 6	That the partnership increases focus on Operation Lexical	M Oswin/ T McCabe
290921	That training for ASB practitioners was enhanced within the CSP.	M Oswin/ T McCabe

Item 6		
290921 Item 6	That Performance Updates including information on a three-year comparison on violence statistics.	M Oswin/A Fadesco
290921 Item 7b	That before each meeting of the CSP the action plan would be reviewed by members of group managing the JAG and the Chair.	M.Allingham A. Fadesco
290921 Item 8	That ways to identify reoffending data for Charnwood be investigated.	M Clay
290921 Item 8	That T McCabe, M Oswin and M Clay meet outside of the meeting in order to discuss the process of preparing licensing conditions for individuals leaving the prison service.	T McCabe/M Oswin/M Clay
290921 Item 15	That the PCC Crime Plan be reviewed by the CSP at the next available meeting.	Clerk/ T McCabe

COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP

10TH FEBRUARY 2022

ITEM: 5a Delivery Group Updates: Strategic Group

Introduction:

This report will summarise the Partnership's current performance in respect of specific key strategic priorities that has significant importance to the Partnership, in terms of current Threat, Risk or Harm, whilst the JAG report will provide more detailed analysis of each of the CSP priorities as listed in the current CSP Plan.

Theme 1: Making Communities Safer:

Priority 1: To Reduce All Crime

Table 1 Quarter 1 – Quarter 3 'All Reported Crime' 2021/22: 1ST April 2021 – 31ST December 2021

Crime Type	Performance to Date	Total Crime as at 31st Dec 2021	Total Crime as at 31st Dec 2020	Diff	Family Group Position 31st Dec 2021
All Crime	+13.9%	10749	9438	+1311	↑11/15
Violence with Injury	+17.6%	1350	1148	+202	↑13/15
Burglary – Residential	-24.5%	332	440	-108	↓9/15
Burglary – Business	-10%	113	126	-13	↑8/15
Theft of Vehicles	-1.2%	172	174	-2	↓7/15
Theft from Vehicles	-30%	341	487	-146	↓7/15
Robbery	+5.1%	62	59	+3	↑5/15
Cycle Theft	+86%	372	200	+172	↑14/15
Shoplifting	+35.7%	627	462	+165	↑6/15

Table 1 above, illustrates the CSP’s performance during Quarter 1 – Quarter 3 (2021/22). Throughout this performance year, the Partnership has operated during a pandemic, which has led to many challenges. However, it is pleasing to note that the Partnership has seen reductions in the following crime categories:

- Burglary – Residential -24.5%
- Burglary – Business -10%
- Theft from Motor Vehicle -30%
- Theft of Motor Vehicle -1.2%
- Robbery -5.1%

The above crime domains are collectively known as Serious Acquisitive Crimes (SAC) and the CSP has been able to maintain reductions in these SAC offences throughout the 2021/22 performance year to date. SAC offences are an important factor in public confidence and the CSP should celebrate the success in delivering these reductions.

Table 1 also highlights that the following crime domains continue to be a challenge for the CSP:

- Violence with Injury: +17.6%
- Cycle Theft: +86%
- Shoplifting: +35.7%

With due regard to the data source, it is noted that the ‘All Crime’ reduction target for the CSP is currently not being met with a +13.9% increase in this key performance indicator.

This increase has resulted in the CSP moving downwards to a position of 11/15 in our MSFG, having previously been positioned 8/15 (October 2020). Analysis shows that Quarter 2 ended with a +11.5% increase in this target, hence this Quarter 3 data highlights that the CSP is currently on an upward trajectory in terms of an increase in ‘All Crime’ reported.

As highlighted by the 2021/22 Partnership Strategic Assessment, there are two key Police Beat locations within Charnwood, that contribute the highest volume of reported crime in respect of the CSP’s +13.9% increase in ‘All Crime’:

- LCDG (Beat 62) has seen an increase of +33% which is an additional 536 reported crimes
- LEDG (Beat 65) has seen an increase of +17%, which is an additional 243 reported crimes

It is noted that the performance of these critical subgroups has been impeded by the loss of experienced officers, abstractions of key staff, inconsistent attendance by partner agencies, all of which has impacted upon the effectiveness of these two subgroups. As corroborated by the recent PSA, moving forward, there is a real need

to refocus both the LCDG and the LEDG with the aim of enhancing effective partnership working and neighbourhood management.

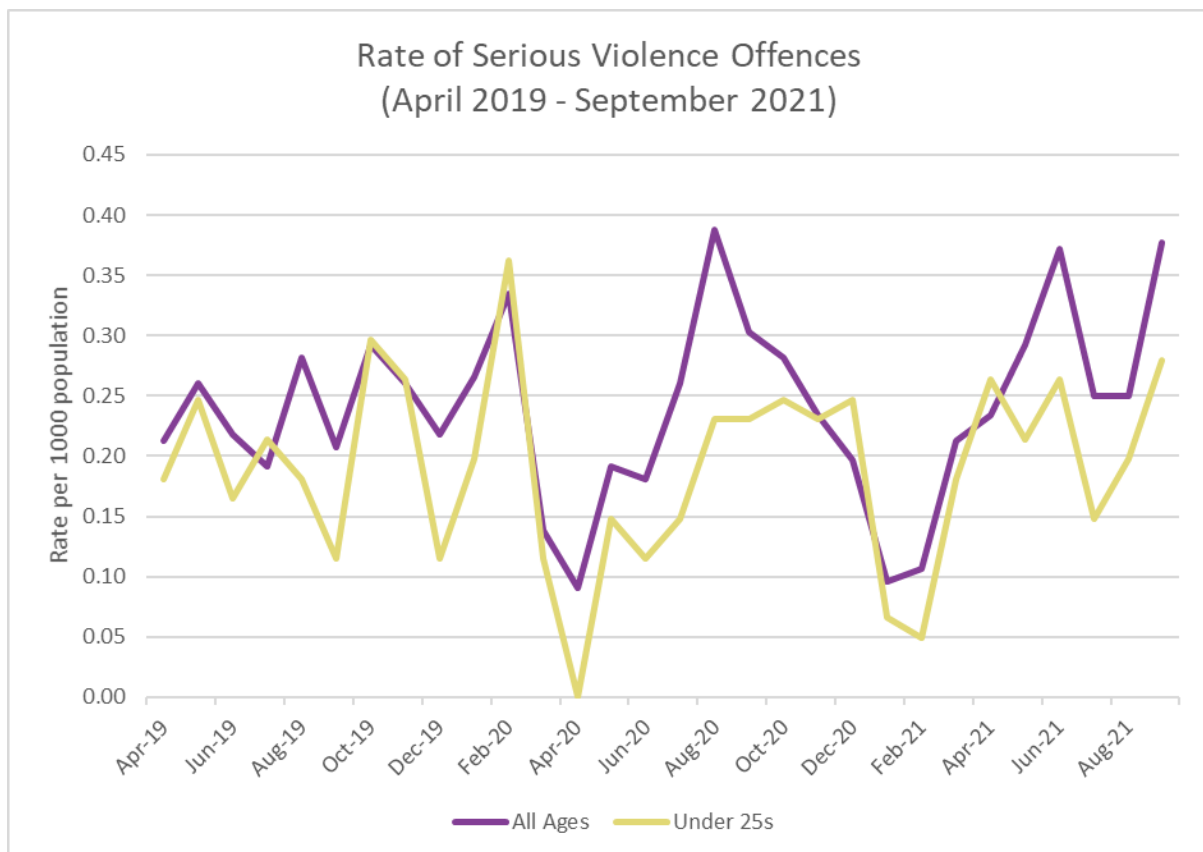
Table 1 further highlights the fact that ‘Violent Crime’ continues to be a challenge for the CSP. Quarter 3 data shows a +17.6% increase in ‘Violence with Injury’ offences.

This crime domain will have increasing relevance in the coming performance year with the introduction of the ‘Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Bill 2021.’ This legislation, which will receive royal assent in 2022, will require the responsible authorities forming the CSP, to work collaboratively in partnership - with the aim of implementing a localised plan, focused on reducing serious violence within that locality. The CSP’s statutory duties will be amended to reflect this new requirement.

The Violence Reduction Network (VRN) has provided the following narrative (January 2022) in respect of Serious Violence offences within Charnwood Borough. For context, the data source provided is not exclusive to Quarter 3 2021/22 and includes offences reported in 2019/20, 2020/21 and the current 2021/22 (Q1- Q2):

Extent and Nature of Serious Violence in Charnwood

Figure 1: Charnwood Rate of Serious Violence Offences: 2019/20 – 2021/22



The chart above illustrates the rate of ‘Public Place Serious Violence offences in Charnwood involving ‘All Ages’ and ‘Under 25s’. The data range is for a 3 year period - from April 2019 to September 2021. For context the reductions generally co-align to periods of the pandemic lockdown.

The chart highlights an upward trajectory during Quarter 2 of the 2021/22 performance year. To assist the CSP, the VRN has broken the data down to the 10 Police Beats that form the Charnwood Policing area.

Figure 2: Charnwood Rate of Serious Violence Offences per Police Beat: 2019/20 – 2021/22

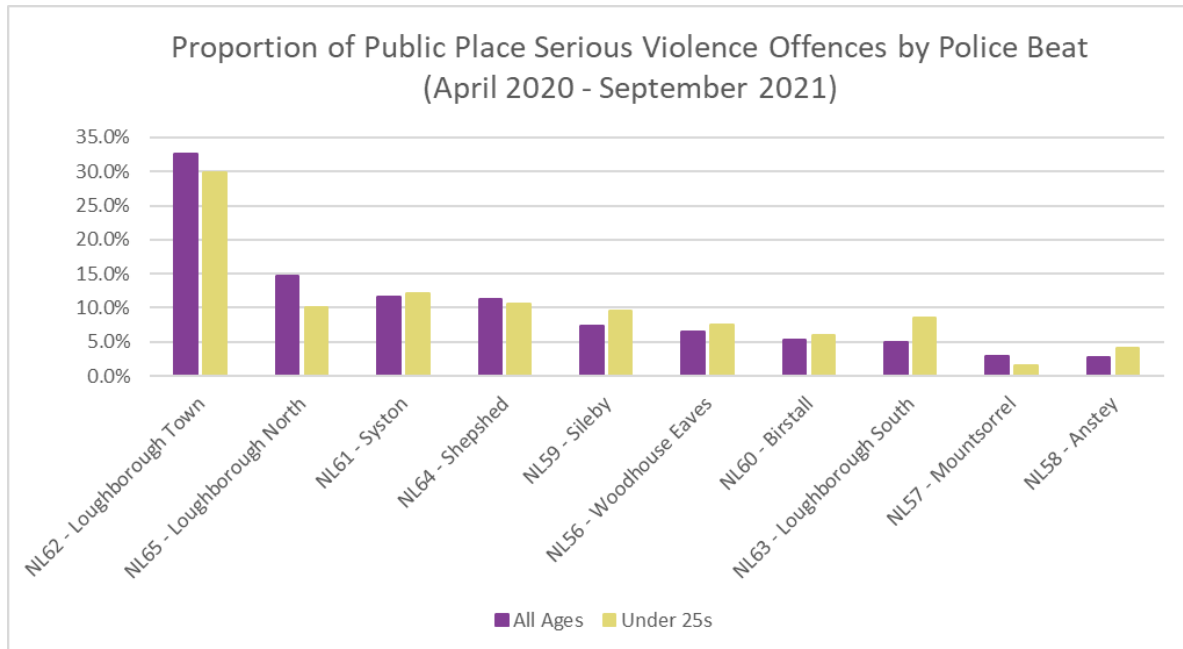


Figure 2, above highlights that once again – Beat 62 (LCDG) and Beat 65 (LEDG) are the key locations for Public Place Serious Violence offences within Charnwood. Beat 62 makes up 32.5% of all recorded offences in this category within Charnwood and Beat 65 makes up 14.7%.

For additional context, the VRN has further updated the CSP that, when looking at the District/Borough areas within Leicestershire County, Charnwood saw both the highest rate per 1000 population and the greatest proportion of offences, making up 13.4% of the LLR total.

As stated above, the CSP will have an additional statutory duty attached to its responsibilities in 2022 – namely, the reduction of Serious Violence. With this imminent change, it will be important that our local structures take account of that additional duty and that our core delivery groups – JAG, LCDG and LEDG have a focus on reducing violent offences.

Priority 2: Create safer town centres by reducing alcohol / substance misuse related violence, commercial crime and street related ASB

The CSP’s control strategy for student related crime and disorder -Operation Lexical, has been operating during Quarter 3 of this performance year. The Student Street

Support Scheme, which is now overseen by the Security Team at Loughborough University, have also been deployed during this reporting period:

Term 1 – from Friday 1st October 2021 to Friday 17th December 2021:

- Every Wednesday, Friday and Saturday evening during term times
- Every day during Freshers – 1st to 9th October 2021
- From 10pm to 2am
- 4 students patrolling in two pairs
- Routes agreed utilising data from weekly ASB partnership meeting

During Quarters 1 – 3 (2021/22), that there has been an increase of +34% in recorded ‘Burglary – Residential’ offences on the Loughborough Town Centre (Police Beat 62), with many of those crimes being committed within the student triangle of Storer Road and Ashby Road area.

To address this issue, the Partnership has rebooted its ‘Cocooning’ process within the student populated areas. The CSP has provided crime prevention material/products to the Loughborough University Community Warden Team, who upon receipt of weekly burglary data, are visiting the location and offering residents the CSP Cocooning packs.

Student related ASB also saw an increase in reporting during Quarter 3, and as documented in my September CSP update, the Partnership has restructured its weekly Student ASB Multi-Agency meeting. The Police and Community Safety Team now act as the Chair/Vice Chair of this meeting, which has a greater focus upon repeat victims and perpetrators.

Moreover, the CSP received a Community Trigger activation during Quarter 3, that was related to student related ASB within the vicinity of York Road (Town Centre Police Beat 62). The full Community Trigger review highlighted that alcohol was a key aggravating factor in the commissioning of the ASB – a common feature within the Town Centre. The Trigger review did highlight that the current Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) that the Partnership has in situ within the Town Centre is not being utilised as effectively as it could be in combatting alcohol fuelled ASB.

For context, the term of the current Loughborough Town Centre PSPO was extended, following Cabinet approval, in December 2020 and is operational until December 2023. As part of the Community Trigger review (December 2021) – data was sought of positive action taken to address alcohol fuelled ASB within the designated zone. Unfortunately, no data could be found as part of that review. The inability to evidence positive action under the current Town Centre PSPO could have implications moving forward. As previously reported, for the PSPO to remain in force, the Partnership must evidence that there is both a necessity and that its use is deemed to be a proportionate measure in tackling alcohol fuelled ASB. This threshold assessment requires detailed data to support the Order remaining in place.

Any future extension of the PSPO could be at risk if the CSP is unable to provide evidence for the threshold assessment.

Theme 2: Protecting Vulnerable People

Priority 3: Protect the most vulnerable in our communities particularly High Risk, Previous and Repeat Victims of Crime and ASB

This priority is core business for the CSP and is a key feature of the Government's 'Beating Crime Plan'. As previously reported, there is ongoing work both locally and across LLR that will impact upon our response to this strategic objective.

The Adults At Risk Group (AARG) and the Youth JAG (YJAG) both continue to meet on a 6 weekly basis to discuss High Risk cases relating to both adults and youths within Charnwood. Both groups review the risk posed to each individual based upon the following criteria:

- Risk of Reoffending
- Risk of Harm to Others
- Risk of Harm to Self

As previously reported, primary aggravating factors for the commission of crime within Charnwood are listed as being: Vulnerability, Substance Misuse and Mental Health. These factors feature prominently in the case load of both the AARG and the YJAG which places a significant demand upon the Partnership's resources. The current cohort listed at the two subgroups are:

- AARG: 11 High Risk cases open (January 2022)
- YJAG: 9 High Risk cases open / 13 in monitoring (January 2022)

An analysis of the caseload of these 2 key CSP Subgroups highlights the ongoing risk posed by substance misuse within Charnwood. There is clear evidence of County Lines linked to the high-risk youth cases and the risk of 'cuckooing' in respect of the adult cases. The threat of substance misuse features in the risk assessments of many cases.

During Quarter 3 there have been two locations highlighted in respect of youth crime and youth disorder. Those locations are listed as being:

- Gorse Covert
- Loughborough Town Centre

Both locations are suffering from an increase in anti-social behaviour being committed by persistent repeat youth offenders. The Police have adopted 'Problem Management Plans' for both areas and there will be a need for close multi-agency partnership working to address the underlying issues.

The Quarter 3 data in terms of offences relating to the 'Misuse of Drugs Act 1971' within Charnwood highlights the following:

- Possession with Intent to Supply: +80.8%
- Possession of controlled drugs: -9.5%

As reported to the CSP in the September 2021 Strategic update, the Partnership adopted its very own Charnwood Drugs Strategy to address the risk posed by substance misuse in December 2019. The plan outlined 3 Strategic Themes:

- Prevention and Early Intervention
- Building Recovery
- Safer & Stronger Communities

In keeping with the Quarter 1 and Quarter 2 update, this Drugs Strategy has continued to remain dormant throughout Quarter 3 2021/22.

Theme 3: Increasing Community Confidence, Engagement & Cohesion
Priority 5: To reduce the level of fear of crime and ASB

As previously reported, the OPCC has decided that they will no longer be continuing with the planned £50,000 funding for the Bell Foundry People Zone. The CSP did make a successful bid to the OPCC in December 2021 and the Partnership has received £7,000 to enhance community engagement events on the Bell Foundry Estate.

The CSP delivery model was reviewed, as a result of the previous Partnership Strategic Assessment (2020/21) and the Loughborough East Delivery Group/PZ was extended to cover the Warwick Way Estate as well as The Bell Foundry Estate (Police Beat 65).

Both these locations are key priority neighbourhoods for the CSP, particularly in the Partnership's vision of creating a safer and stronger community. As reported earlier in this report, Police Beat 65 (in which both estates are located) currently has a +17% increase in crime (Qtr 1 – Qtr 3: 2021/22) and makes up 14.7% of all Charnwood's public space serious violence.

It will be important during Quarter 4 of this performance year and into 2022/23, that the LEDG 'People' and 'Place' meetings seek to engage all relevant partners and meet on a regular basis. The PSA has highlighted that the meeting structure on Loughborough East has not been stable throughout Quarter 1 – Quarter 3 of this performance year.

Community Triggers:

Community Triggers are a statutory duty placed upon the CSP, by virtue of section 104 'ASB, Crime & Policing Act 2014' and are indicative of community confidence in the management of ASB delivered by partner agencies within the Partnership.

In Quarter 3 (2021/22) the Partnership has received an additional 3 Community Trigger activations. Hence, in this performance year to date, there have been a total of 8 Community Triggers submitted, all of which have reached the threshold assessment for a full ASB Case Review.

The CSP has now received a total of 25 Community Trigger activations since 2015. However, the trajectory is upwards with 19 of those Community Triggers having been submitted in the last three years. An analysis of the Triggers received to date highlights the following:

- Leicestershire Police Lead Agency: 15/25 = 60%
- Charnwood Borough Council Lead Agency: 10/15 = 40%

Since the inception of the Community Trigger legislation, the CSP's policy has been that all Community Triggers are undertaken by the Community Safety Manager (CBC). However, the increase in Community Triggers is placing a significant resource demand upon the Community Safety Team (CBC). The average Trigger review to date, has taken approximately 80 – 100 hours to complete. It is noted that this is all dependent upon the complexity of the case to be reviewed. For example, the most recent review (York Rd) took 172 hours to complete. This demand is unsustainable moving forward.

The CSP has taken steps to seek a resolution to this problem and explored the option of outsourcing the Community Trigger statutory duty. Unfortunately, this has not yet proved to be a viable option. One company who was approached to undertake this work, quoted £10,500 - £13,000 to complete the Triggers on behalf of the CSP. Following negotiations, they offered a flat line cost of £11,000 + out of pocket expenses for each Community Trigger.

Therefore, it is proposed that the CSP now amends its Community Trigger Policy, in line with the policy of other Community Safety Partnerships. It is recommended that the policy no longer identifies the Community Safety Manager as being solely responsible for undertaking Community Triggers and that the policy now states that the Community Safety Partnership will identify the most appropriate resource to undertake the review, on a case-by-case basis.'

Furthermore, to support this policy, it is recommended that the CSP has due regard to the fact that the statutory duty is placed upon the 5 responsible authorities that constitute the CSP as opposed to any one agency. With this fact in mind the CSP has a number of options it needs to consider for the discharge of its statutory duty relating to the ongoing management of Community Triggers:

- **Option 1:** All relevant authorities within the CSP need to identify individual officers who can receive formal training in respect of undertaking Community Triggers. Once this training is completed, all selected individuals will form a

pool of qualified officers who can be assigned a Trigger activation by the Community Safety Partnership.

- **Option 2:** All relevant authorities undertake to make an annual funding contribution in order that the CSP can appoint a designated officer, with sole responsibility of undertaking Community Trigger reviews on behalf of the Partnership

It is recommended that these options are explored at the Community Safety Partnership meeting on 10th February 2022.

Partnership Strategic Assessment / CSP Community Safety Plan:

The CSP has a statutory duty to undertake an annual Partnership Strategic Assessment (PSA), with the aim of identifying emerging trends or threats that will impact upon the effectiveness of the CSP's future performance.

The 2021/22 PSA has been completed and several recommendations made. The 3 year Community Safety Plan is not due to be re-written until 2023, but in keeping with best practice, the Plan has been reviewed in keeping with the PSA recommendations.

Both documents are listed for discussion/ratification on the Agenda at the CSP meeting. The PSA has made the following recommendations:

- **Recommendation 1:** The CSP reviews the current structure to ensure all subgroups, are operating effectively and able to deliver the strategic objectives of the Partnership Plan. Specifically, in respect of the LCDG/LEDG – action plans should be introduced with the aim of reducing crime and disorder within those localities
- **Recommendation 2:** The CSP undertakes a review of the current internal policy in respect of the administration of Community Triggers with the aim of seeking a sustainable solution for future Trigger activations.
- **Recommendation 3:** The CSP invests in the training and development of practitioners involved in ASB case management, seeking to enhance their Sentinel skillset, knowledge of relevant ASB legislation and their understanding of effective risk identification/management.
- **Recommendation 4:** That the CSP continues to build upon existing structures that exist with the Violence Reduction Network and in keeping with 'The Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Bill 2021', implements a Violence Reduction Strategy/Action Plan
- **Recommendation 5:** To review and develop the Partnership Drug Action plan to ensure all relevant partners are involved and takes into account the new National Drugs Strategy: 'From Harm to Hope: A 10 Year Drugs Plan to Cut Crime and Save Lives'
- **Recommendation 6:** All responsible authorities that form the Charnwood CSP will take an active role in the CSP review, with the aim of enhancing greater understanding of the statutory duties placed upon a CSP via statute law.

CSP Review

Officers have been actively engaged in progressing the CSP review. This workstream is subject to an Agenda item at the CSP meeting and a separate report will be submitted for the Partnership to discuss options in terms of a CSP Workshop.

Funding

The Strategic Group continues to oversee the spending of the Partnership Locality Fund (PLF). The 2021/22 spending profile is presented at *Appendix A* of this report. It is noted that there was no opportunity for the commissioning of services during Quarter 1 due to the delay by the OPCC in delivering this year's PLF contract.

Tim McCabe
Community Safety Manager

Appendix A 2021/22 Proposed PLF Spending profile

Charnwood Community Safety Partnership will have access to funding from various sources. This will be managed on behalf of the partnership by the Community Safety Manager at Charnwood Borough Council and overseen by the Charnwood Community Safety Partnership.

The funds proposed to be received by the CSP are:
Police and Crime Commissioner PLF - £75,500 (£55251 +£20249 Underspend)

Description	Amount Allocated 2021/22	Amount Spent	Amount Committed	Amount Remaining
To address transient student related ASB	£10,000	£5000	£5000	£0
Mediation	£5,000	£900	0	£4,100
Street Pastors	£3000	£3000	0	0
Targeted multiagency preventative action to reduce SAQ offences within the Priority Neighbourhood – Loughborough Central (N62)	£2,000	0	0	£2,000
Targeted multiagency preventative action to reduce SAQ offences within the Priority Neighbourhood – Loughborough East (N65)	£2000	0	0	£2,000
Prevention Campaign Materials/ and Domestic Burglary Packs	£8,000	4261.50	0	£3,738.50
Student Crime Awareness	£2,000	0	0	£2,000
Substance Misuse Project	£12,000	0	0	£12,000
Mobile CCTV Camera fund	£3,000	0	0	£3,000
Domestic Abuse Services	£10,000	£2,500	£7,500	£0
Cycle Theft	£1000	£650	0	£350
Youth Violence Projects - VRN Project	£10,000	0	£10,000	£0
Charnwood Watch	£4,500	0		£4,500
Contingency	£3,000	0		£3000
Total	£75,500.00	£16,311.50	£22,500.00	£36,688.50

PCC CI001 – Youth Prevention and Diversion – 2021/22

The Office of Police and Crime Commissioner has made £15,956.25 CI001 funding to Charnwood in 2020/21.

Fund criteria:

CI001 Youth Prevention and Diversion funding is for use with the following groups:

- a) Young people identified as being high-risk first-time entrants to the Criminal Justice System
- b) Repeat offenders (primarily those already working with Youth Offending Service). In 2015/16 these were defined in the PCC monitoring requirements as 'Deter Young Offenders'. (The Youth Justice Board define Deter Young Offenders (DYO) as being those that are likely to cause the most harm to communities and pose a high risk of reoffending).

Initiative Description	Funding Received	Amount Allocated	Update
PCC CI001 – Youth Prevention and Diversion	£15,956.25		
Parent and Young People Support Programme		£4,644	This was used last year to fund virtual programmes delivered in collaboration with Fun & Families, LIP and Melton Behaviour Partnership. Now pupils are back in schools there are opportunities to deliver programmes face to face again which should be more effective however, LIP has just gone through major re-structure and key personnel have left. C,F & Partnerships Manager needs to meet with new professionals at LIP, MBP and F&F to establish how we might target work to improve outcomes for young people at risk of being drawn into ASB etc.
Youth Engagement and Outreach in Hotspot Locations	£5715.50	£6,872	
Anstey Active Youth Engagement sport sessions	£2212	£2,240	
YOS Spot Purchasing		£500	No claims to date. C,F & Partnerships Manager has reminded YOS that the funding is available.

Contingence Fund		£1700	
Total		£15,956.00	

COMMUNITY DAFETY PARTNERSHIP

10TH FEBRUARY 2022

Item: 5b Delivery Group Updates: JAG Updates

Introduction

The Charnwood Joint Action Group (JAG) is currently chaired by Sergeant Mat Allingham the deputy NPA commander at Charnwood, the JAG continues to manage the highest risk cases in the borough that require a multi-agency response. Charnwood JAG has evolved as has its membership there is a real sense of confidence that data is being shared in an appropriate manner and the JAG is working well towards achieving the Community Safety Partnership (CSP) action plan. At present the JAG has the following subgroups

- Youth
- Adults at risk (AARG)
- Loughborough East Delivery Group (LEDG)
- Loughborough Central Delivery Group (LCDG)

Each of these subgroups continues to both child and adult vulnerability together with dealing with localised issues. It has been recognised that the LEDG has benefitted from being expanded to include the Warwick Way Estate. All the subgroups of the JAG have the same referral process for upward escalation of high-risk cases, this has worked really well in identifying a host of cases and this document has been shared with all key partners.

The JAGs work continues to encompass the highest risk and most difficult to solve cases in Charnwood. A new trend is that a lot of these cases have been looked at as part of community triggers and the tasks from those triggers are then managed by the JAG. This has increased demand on the JAG and the time that the meetings take.

An update on the partnership action plan 21/22 has been provided for reference purpose.

Theme 1 – Making Communities Safer

Priority 1 – Prevent and disrupt criminality focusing on reducing “All Crime” creating safer communities free from harm and violence

Priority 2 – Proactively tackle ASB with a focus on reducing alcohol and substance misuse related incident and street related ASB

Priority 4 - Prevent people being drawn into extremism and take positive action in respect of hate crime

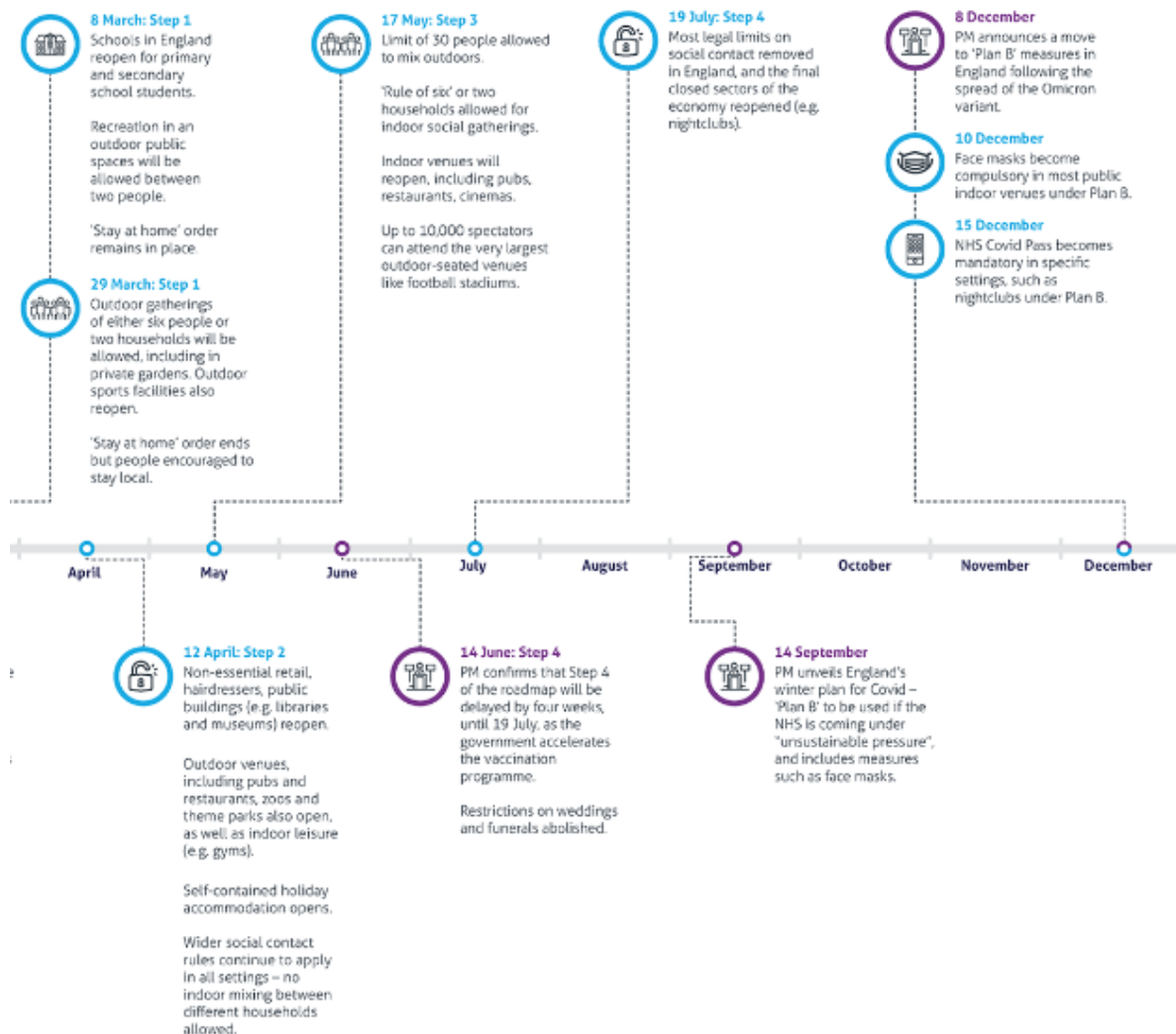
Crime Update

This meeting addresses Q1-Q3 so the figures below take account of the changes in crime seen in the previous report from Septembers CSP meeting, Q1 started just as lockdown started to be lifted, see below for timeline of restrictions. Lockdown had a drastic effect on all crime figures.

We saw a surprising fall in all crime as lockdowns came in (except violent crime, the reasons for which I covered in my May 21 CSP report saw a 40% rise) mainly due to the fact that people weren't interacting so didn't commit crimes against each other as much, the students



all went home and didn't return until after the summer break reducing Loughboroughs population by quite a lot, the pubs and clubs were closed. Crime rises on lifting of lockdown were predicted in my last CSP report.



See: <https://www.instituteforgovernment.org.uk/charts/uk-government-coronavirus-lockdowns> for full timetable.

In terms of comparison, Q1 of 2020/21 began during the first UK wide lockdown, this lockdown was the strictest and best adhered to of all the lockdowns, this lockdown lasted until mid June when schools re opened, followed by non essential shops, then pubs opening in Q2 on 4th July 2020 then a re introduction of full lockdown in November 2020 in Q3, school closures, cancellation of Christmas etc. In comparison Q1-3 of 21/22 started with the opening up of society followed by an almost total removal of all restrictions.

Q1-3 of 2021/22 has seen a rise in all crime of 13.9% in comparison to the same period in 20/21 last year, when we reported on Q1 there was a 21% rise so the rise in crime has slowed.

The 20/21 – 21/22 comparison continues to show some high percentage increases in terms of:

All violence up 31%, again I would expect this with last years almost total ban on social interaction. These figures are more representative than last YTD figures as we made our changes to crime recording prior to Q1 2021/22 starting.

Hate crimes 14.5% increase, 37 more offences, the vast majority of which are public order and violence related, with social interaction being massively reduced in during Q1-3 2020/21 public order reduced along with peoples interactions, especially with pubs and clubs closed, we have now turned that tap back on. I would also expect that hate crimes would increase given we continue to encourage reporting from the community.

However these numbers don't tell the whole story.

There has been a 31.3% reduction in ASB with reductions of various amounts across all beats. On the last CSP we spoke about the possible reasons for large increases including lockdown restrictions resulting in more neighbour disputes and covid restriction breaches being registered as ASB incidents however these figures show that this now reducing.

The partnership put an emphasis on dealing with our repeat offenders and as a result of this robust approach those that cause us most harm are being targeted and, in many cases, arrested and now either on remand awaiting sentence, have strict bail conditions or actually convicted and serving a custodial sentence. The comparative reductions of 24% in burglary and 33% drop in theft from motor vehicle, this represents less victims in the borough of Charnwood compared to the previous quarter and are as a result of this hard work.

These figures on serious acquisitive crime, violence and hate are largely reflected across LLR.

The JAG and its sub groups have managed offenders, carried out several media led campaigns, that have directly influenced this downward crime trend alongside pro-active policing operations. In addition, Charnwood Watch has also had a significant impact in this crime reduction, it has also provided residents with confidence in the CSP and we are set to continue this scheme which has grown significantly in membership. Leicestershire Polices recent promotion of neighbourhood link has seen our sign ups continue to grow across the force area however Charnwood CSP were well ahead in this department dating back some time, as a result we have one of the healthiest sign up rates within Leicester Leicestershire and Rutland. There is room for improvement and this is getting a refresh with PS Chris Wharton taking the lead on his return to the NPA. I am confident that our ongoing partnership work will see sign ups and neighbourhood link activity continue to grow with a focus on 'you said, we did' to give local users the results we achieve from the information they provide.

Yet again credit has to be given to the Charnwood Borough Council CCTV Team who continue to provide an outstanding service to the borough and have been involved in countless incidents where they have been instrumental in the prevention and detection of crime.

Prevent and EMH homes attendance has continued and is welcome.

I have been JAG chair since September 2020, having taken the chair from Insp Botte, who had taken it from me and prior to that it was chaired by Insp Barker. Police have chaired this meeting for some years, I mentioned on CSP in May the possibility of the chairpersonship of the JAG being passed to another statutory partner on a rolling basis every 12 months, the matter was discussed and I was asked to remain in place as I had only run the meeting for a few months at that time. I wish to raise this issue with the CSP again and ask whether the rotation of the meeting on a 12 monthly basis needs to be looked at again.

Adults at Risk Group Update for Charnwood JAG

February 2022

AARG Chair's Summary

On 25th January 2022, a virtual meeting took place to discuss the latest cohort of adults at risk.

There were 2 new cases, 9 ongoing cases from previous meetings. Both new cases had been promoted back to main agenda from monitoring.

Following case discussions and updates, many cases will now be placed in monitoring which creates some capacity for new AARG cases.

General updates:

- In the previous AARG, Sarah Jones (Probation) asked for greater consideration to be given for out of county placements of adults at risk due to homelessness or safety reasons preventing return home. Housing Manager Claire Westrup shared that it is becoming increasingly difficult to place individuals and families due to current demand and providers being selective over which referrals they will accept. Claire added that we are seeing an increase in evictions possibly from landlords taking action over rent arrears during the pandemic.
- Nicola Batchford has left Turning Point, causing capacity issues which have impacted upon Turning Point representation at our meeting. Operations Manger Andrea Knowles has confirmed Turning Point's intention to be represented at future meetings as soon as recruitment and capacity issues are resolved
- Meeting was attended by Sgt Stu Milnes which was helpful and gave increased insight into cases linked to his NPA

Next meeting is scheduled for 10th March 2022.

YJAG Chair's Summary
Youth JAG Update for Charnwood JAG
February 2022
YJAG Chair's Summary

On 13th January 2022, a virtual meeting took place to discuss the latest cohort of young people aged 11-18 at risk in Charnwood. Main themes discussed included (but were not limited to):

1. MISPERs
2. Young people with poor mental or emotional health
3. County lines
4. ASB locations: Lodge Farm and Gorse Covert

General updates:

- One new referral which was location based, Gorse Covert. Sgt Tom Else has identified perpetrators and initiated incremental approach where appropriate for individuals. PMP in place with way marker. Location open to IMPACT.
- YJAG remains committed to initiating any viable civil options to address behaviour of long standing YJAG cohort members that appear beyond parental control. Agencies calling for robust enforcement action on these individuals. All relevant beat SGT's have been emailed to start ball rolling and explore options. This action is backed by Children's Social Care who have experienced years of poor, sporadic and disguised compliance with the individuals and some of the wider family. Enforcement required to lever in compliance with support services trying to help
- As per new arrangements for CSP sub groups, all local beat teams identified and beat Sgt's contacted for updates and attendance at meetings for individuals currently open to YJAG in their respective areas

- A new model of work has been trialled by CCE Team to work with our high risk mispers and this is beginning to get results in cases that have been very difficult to engage for years. The model may now be replicated in other cases open to YOS
- YOS ASB Reduction Officer Julian Roberts has proposed to offer a workshop for partners to promote and raise awareness the work of YOS
- Chair has asked for YOS ACEs Team representatives to attend YJAG to offer their perspective in cases and increase our collective trauma informed practice awareness

Our next YJAG is scheduled for 24th February 2022.

Loughborough East Delivery Group (LEDG): Chair PS 2204 Stuart Milnes

Multiagency People Zone meetings have continued throughout the reporting period to discuss and manage persons at risk of harm to themselves, risk of harm to others or at risk of offending. There has been a temporary reduction in meeting frequency due to unforeseen circumstance. The group have made referrals to other agencies for drug and alcohol dependencies, mental health assessments have been carried out, Section 8 Misuse of Drugs Act notifications issued and subsequent welfare checks conducted addressing cuckooing concerns in the area. One resident has been moved out of the area with positive effect.

Proactive patrols have seen 20 stop searches conducted and 5 search warrants executed. Drugs and weapons have been seized and offenders dealt with by out of court disposals or charge.

Monthly beat surgeries are held in the community identifying community concerns and directing future action.

PZ places group has not met since June 2021. The peoples zone places meeting has not occurred since June 2021, this has been spoken about at strategic, the meeting will be rearranged.

Loughborough Central Delivery Group: Chair PS 242 Alice Forfar

Town Centre

The LCDG's involvement with begging in the town centre remains largely unchanged since the last update. All reports and all witnessed begging continue to be recorded on Sentinel. "Harm" as defined by the European court ruling continues to be evidenced where appropriate. The increased evidential burden of the harm element has resulted in the injunction not having been enforced thus far. The beat

team are working closely with Leye Price and the CBC CCTV team to collate required evidence. The injunction naming “any person” has expired and is not currently being renewed.

There has recently been an increase in young person related ASB in the town centre. The beat team and the wider NPA have been addressing this robustly. The LLR incremental approach is being utilised expeditiously and each perpetrator’s stage on the approach is being monitored. Dispersal orders are also being utilised where appropriate and enforced. Any crime related to the ASB is being investigated.

Night-time Economy

PC Nik Peacock continues to chair the Night Time Economy meetings. These have transitioned from Covid recovery meetings to sole licensing meetings, focusing on crime/disorder or licensing issues related to premises in the context of the NTE; rather than focused on re-opening and covid measures. The RAG system remains in place and forms part of the briefing and direction for dedicated NTE police operations. The licensing meetings have a task and update lead approach which is enabling issues relating to licensed premises to be actioned and monitored effectively.

Op Lakers is the police response to reports of spiking incidents, both needle stick and non-needle stick spiking incidents. Reports of spiking continue but have reduced significantly from when the issue first become prominent. Op Lakers directs police initial response and ongoing investigation to ensure a consistent and comprehensive handling of reports. Police have worked closely with licensed premises to improve the response of door staff and other premises staff to safeguard possible victims prior to police attendance. Preventative measures have also been implemented.

Sergeant Mat Allingham

Deputy NPA Commander, Charnwood

Charnwood JAG Chair

Charnwood Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment

2021/2022



Document Details

Title	Charnwood Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment, 2021/22
Date created	
Description	The purpose of this document is to provide Charnwood Community Safety Partnership (CSP) with an understanding of key community safety issues affecting the borough.
Geographical coverage	Charnwood Borough
Time period	Data up to 5 th December 2021 plus historic data where appropriate.
Format	PDF
Status	

Draft

Contents:

Section 1: Executive Summary

Section 2: Introduction

Section 3: Scanning

Section 4: Analysis

Section 5: Conclusion

Draft

Section 1: Executive Summary

The ethos of an effective partnership is built upon a culture of deep-rooted problem solving. The Charnwood Community Safety Partnership has adopted the **SARA** model – **S**canning, **A**nalysis, **R**esponse, **A**ssessment as its chosen approach to tackle problems relating to crime and disorder.

Table 1 (below) illustrates how the Charnwood CSP has performed during 2021/22, compared to the previous performance year 2019/20. The data source has been provided by Leicestershire Police and the relevant period is from the 1st April 2021 to 5th December 2021 (and comparative dates in the previous year).

It highlights the differentiation in each crime category as well as illustrating the position of Charnwood CSP in its Most Similar Family Group (MSFG). The direction of travel in our MSFG is illustrated by the accompanying arrows – green indicating an improving performance, with red showing a movement in the wrong direction.

Table 1: Overview Crime Performance from the 1st April 2021 to 5th December 2021 compared to 1st April 2020 to 5th December 2020

Crime Type	Performance to Date	Total Crime as at 5 th Dec 2019	Total Crime as at 5 th Dec 2020	Total Crime as at 5 th Dec 2021	Diff	Family Group Position 31 st October 2021
All Crime	+13%	8960	8619	9779	+1160	↑11/15
Violence with Injury	+17%	694	1048	1226	+178	↑13/15
Burglary – Residential	-24%	590	404	307	-97	↓10/15
Burglary – Business	-22%	155	126	98	-28	↑8/15
Theft of Vehicles	-4%	254	164	158	-6	↓9/15
Theft from Vehicles	-33%	662	454	305	-149	↓8/15
Robbery	-5%	61	60	57	-3	↑8/15
Cycle Theft	+96%	207	179	351	+172	↑14/15
Shoplifting	+37%	574	425	583	+158	↑6/15

Key findings and Recommendations

Throughout the performance year 2021/22 the Partnership has operated during a pandemic, which has led to many challenges. However, it is pleasing to note that the Partnership has seen reductions in the following crime categories:

- Burglary – Residential -24%
- Burglary – Business -22%
- Theft from Motor Vehicle -33%
- Theft of Motor Vehicle -4%
- Robbery -5%

Table 1 highlights that the following crime domains continue to be a challenge for the CSP:

- Violence with Injury: +17%
- Cycle Theft: +96%
- Shoplifting: +37%

With due regard to the data source, it is noted that the 'All Crime' reduction target for the CSP is currently not being met with a +13% increase in this performance indicator. This increase has resulted in the CSP moving to 11/15 in our MSFG, having previously been positioned 8/15 (October 2020). Analysis has shown that there is an upward trajectory of 'All Crime' for the past 3 years within Charnwood.

For context, Charnwood Borough comprises of 10 geographical Police Beats across the CSP locality. Detailed analysis of crime patterns within these Beat locations follows later within this document. However, it is noted that **Beat 62** (which includes Loughborough Town Centre, Ashby Road Estate and Storer Road Area) and **Beat 65**, (which includes Bell Foundry, Warwick Way, and Tuckers Road Area), have the highest volume of crime across most crime categories within the Borough of Charnwood.

Data analysis, as highlighted in previous Partnership Strategic Assessments, illustrates that these two Police Beats have consistently delivered the highest reported crime figures for several years. This fact formed the basis of the CSP's decision to create multi-agency location-based subgroups, with the aim of having a robust partnership plan, to tackle the volume of crime and disorder on each of those priority neighbourhoods. In 2016, the Loughborough Central Delivery Group (LCDG) and the Loughborough East Delivery Group (LEDG) were both embedded within the CSP delivery operating model.

The 2021/22 PSA highlights the following increases in 'All Crime' within the CSP's key subgroup locations:

- LCDG (Beat 62) has seen an increase of +33% which is an additional 536 reported crimes
- LEDG (Beat 65) has seen an increase of +17%, which is an additional 243 reported crimes

It is noted that the performance of these critical subgroups has been impeded by the loss of experienced officers, abstractions of key staff, inconsistent attendance by partner agencies, all of which has impacted upon the effectiveness of these two

subgroups. This PSA recommends that there is a reboot and refocus of both the LCDG and the LEDG subgroups, with action plans created for the reduction of crime and disorder in both locations.

The 2021/22 performance year to date, has resulted in the increasing trajectory of victims activating the Community Trigger process within Charnwood. Sect 104 of the 'ASB, Crime & Policing Act 2014' place a statutory duty on the CSP to undertake a full ASB case review, should the victim be dissatisfied with the service delivered and the local threshold met.

To date, the CSP has received a total of 25 Community Trigger activations, 19 of which have been activated in the previous 3 performance years. From April 2021 to December 2021 there have been 8 Community Trigger activations – all of which have met the locally agreed threshold and resulted in full case reviews.

The Community Triggers are placing a significant pressure upon the Community Safety Team, which in turn impacts upon the capacity of officers to undertake additional key work of the CSP. It is envisaged following the Home Office ASB Statutory Guidance (January 2021) and the findings of the Local Government Ombudsman, following the investigation of a recent complaint, that the activation of Community Triggers will continue on an upward trajectory. With due regard to these facts, it is recommended that the CSP reviews the current internal Community Trigger policy, with the aim of seeking a sustainable solution in terms of the administration of Community Triggers.

Furthermore, the Community Trigger reviews are highlighting a number of repeating patterns that consistently feature within the case management. Examples being, silo working, inconsistent risk identification/mitigation, ineffective case management practices to name a few. The Triggers have highlighted gaps in the knowledge and skillset of practitioners operating withing the CSP. With this fact in mind, it is recommended that the CSP offers additional support and training to practitioners engaged within ASB case management.

The current strategic themes for 2021/22 are still relevant and should continue to form the basis for the 2020/23 Community Safety Partnership Plan. The Strategic Themes are as follows:

- **Theme 1: Making Communities Safer**
- **Theme 2: Protecting Vulnerable People**
- **Theme 3: Improving Community Confidence, Engagement and Cohesion**

However, the CSP in the very near future will have a further additional statutory duty added to its strategic responsibilities. The 'Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Bill 2021' will obtain royal assent in 2022. This legislation will require the responsible authorities forming the CSP, to work collaboratively in partnership with the aim of implementing a localised plan, focused on reducing serious violence within that locality.

Whilst the aim of reducing serious violence is captured within 'Theme 2: Protecting Vulnerable People,' it is recommended that the CSP, through close consultation with the Violence Reduction Network (VRN) seeks to implement a Violence Reduction Strategy. This in turn will address the +17% increase in violent offences within the CSP locality.

It should also be noted that on 29th April 2021 the 'Domestic Abuse Bill 2019/21', received royal assent.

These are the key changes the new Act will deliver:

- A legal definition of domestic abuse which recognises children as victims in their own right.
- A Domestic Abuse Commissioner to stand up for survivors and life-saving domestic abuse services.
- A legal duty on councils to fund support for survivors in 'safe accommodation'
- New protections in the family and civil courts for survivors – including a ban on abusers from cross-examining their victims, and a guarantee that survivors can access special measures (including separate waiting rooms, entrances and exits and screens).
- New criminal offences – including post-separation coercive control, non-fatal strangulation, threats to disclose private sexual images.
- A ban on abusers using a defence of 'rough sex';
- A guarantee that all survivors will be in priority need for housing and will keep a secure tenancy in social housing if they need to escape an abuser.
- A ban on GPs for charging for medical evidence of domestic abuse, including for legal aid.
- A duty on the government to issue a code of practice on how data is shared between the public services survivors' report to (such as the police) and immigration enforcement.

Analysis of the reported crime and disorder committed within Charnwood, has highlighted that substance misuse is a key contributing factor in the commissioning of such offences. In December 2019, the CSP adopted a locally agreed Charnwood Drugs Strategy with the aim of seeking a long-term solution to substance misuse within the Borough. Since the onset of the pandemic, this strategy has laid largely dormant and whilst positive action has been taken to address offences under the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971, there is merit in creating a structured partnership action plan focused upon this key area of business. As such, it is recommended that there is a refocused partnership approach to tackling the threat and harm of substance misuse across the Borough.

Finally, a CSP review was commissioned in 2021 to evaluate the effectiveness of the CSP's operating model. As part of that workstream a number of consultants have been approached with the aim of delivering a CSP workshop. It is envisaged that all responsible authorities of the CSP will be engaged in this process, thereby ensuring all partners have enhanced understanding of the statutory duties placed upon the CSP via statute law.

In summary and in keeping with the analysis undertaken, this 2021/22 PSA makes the following recommendations:

- **Recommendation 1:** The CSP reviews the current structure to ensure all subgroups, are operating effectively and able to deliver the strategic objectives of the Partnership Plan. Specifically, in respect of the LCDG/LEDG – action plans should be introduced with the aim of reducing crime and disorder within those localities
- **Recommendation 2:** The CSP undertakes a review of the current policy in respect of the administration of Community Triggers with the aim of seeking a sustainable solution for future Trigger activations.
- **Recommendation 3:** The CSP invests in the training and development of practitioners involved in ASB case management, seeking to enhance their Sentinel skillset, knowledge of relevant ASB legislation and their understanding of effective risk identification/management.
- **Recommendation 4:** That the CSP continues to build upon existing structures that exist with the Violence Reduction Network and in keeping with ‘The Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Bill 2021’, implements a Violence Reduction Action Plan
- **Recommendation 5:** To review and develop the Partnership Drug Action plan to ensure all relevant partners are involved and takes into account the new National Drugs Strategy: ‘From Harm to Hope: A 10 Year Drugs Plan to Cut Crime and Save Lives’
- **Recommendation 6:** All responsible authorities that form the Charnwood CSP will take an active role in the CSP review, with the aim of enhancing greater understanding of the statutory duties placed upon a CSP via statute law.
- **Recommendation 7:** Once the Police and Crime Plan has been agreed, the Partnership will review the current priorities to ensure they are aligned with the Police and Crime Plan priorities.

Section 2: Introduction

Background to the Partnership Strategic Assessment

The Partnership Strategic Assessment (PSA) is a statutory document produced annually to inform Community Safety Partnerships about crime, anti-social behaviour and community safety issues in their area.

The aim of this Strategic Assessment is to provide Charnwood Community Safety Partnership with a comprehensive analysis of crime, anti-social behaviour and community safety issues, thereby enabling the Partnership to review, modify or change key strategic priorities.

Partnership Background

Charnwood Community Safety Partnership is made up of representatives from six statutory partners:

- Charnwood Borough Council
- Leicestershire Police
- Leicestershire County Council
- NHS West Leicestershire Clinical Commissioning Group
- Leicestershire Fire Authority
- National Probation Service

Other non-statutory agencies contributing to the Partnership include:

- Loughborough University
- Children, Families and Wellbeing Services
- Loughborough Chamber of Trade and Commerce
- Turning Point
- Voluntary Sector
- Loughborough Business Improvement District
- Living Without Abuse
- The Bridge
- Falcon Centre
- Exaireo

Community Safety covers a broad area of policy including but not limited to:

- Reducing Crime
- Reducing Re-offending

- Anti-Social Behaviour
- Serious Acquisitive Crime
- Violent Crime
- Domestic Abuse
- Improving Community Confidence/Cohesion
- Protecting Adults at Risk
- Preventing Criminal Exploitation
- Substance Misuse
- Preventing Extremism

The aim of Charnwood Community Safety Partnership is

‘To contribute to a high quality of life for all, across both urban and rural communities by facilitating an environment where people feel secure and live without the threat or fear of crime and disorder or Violence.’

Current Themes

The three strategic themes of the Charnwood CSP in 2021/22 are:

- **Theme 1: Making Communities Safer**
- **Theme 2: Protecting Vulnerable People**
- **Theme 3: Improving Community Confidence, Engagement and Cohesion**

Throughout the 2021/22 performance year these strategic themes have been delivered through the CSP delivery structures (See Appendix C). **Table 1** below highlights crime reductions across 5 crime domains out of the 9 monitored.

This Strategic Assessment will recommend that the themes remain as they are in the current Partnership Plan and that the strategic priorities are revisited, to ensure the primary aggravating factors for offending in Charnwood, are threaded through our delivery structures. Further supporting evidence of this recommendation features within the ‘Analysis’ section of this PSA.

Police and Crime Plan

As part of the Partnership Strategic Assessment, the CSP would normally benchmark its strategic priorities against those listed within the OPCC Crime Plan. However, following consultation with the OPCC as part of this PSA, the CSP has been informed that ‘The Police and Crime Plan 2021/24’ has yet to be published and remains in draft format. The PCC has statutory duties for holding the Chief Constable to account for the delivery of an efficient and effective police service and he does this through his Police and Crime Plan. Charnwood’s Community Safety Partnership Plan takes cognisance of the strategic aims and priorities contained within the Police and Crime Plan

Section 3: Scanning

Table 1 illustrates the current crime performance for the CSP from 1st April 2021 to 5th December 2021, compared to the same timescales for 2021/22.

Table 1: Charnwood CSP Crime Performance Data 2021/22

Crime Type	Performance to Date	Total Crime as at 5 th Dec 2019	Total Crime as at 5 th Dec 2020	Total Crime as at 5 th Dec 2021	Diff	Family Group Position 31 st October 2021
All Crime	+13%	8960	8619	9779	+1160	↑11/15
Violence with Injury	+17%	694	1048	1226	+178	↑13/15
Burglary – Residential	-24%	590	404	307	-97	↓10/15
Burglary – Business	-22%	155	126	98	-28	↑8/15
Theft of Vehicles	-4%	254	164	158	-6	↓9/15
Theft from Vehicles	-33%	662	454	305	-149	↓8/15
Robbery	-5%	61	60	57	-3	↑8/15
Cycle Theft	+96%	207	179	351	+172	↑14/15
Shoplifting	+37%	574	425	583	+158	↑6/15

Table 1 demonstrates significant reductions within key Serious Acquisitive Crime (SAC) domains within Charnwood:

- Burglary – Residential: -24% reduction
- Burglary – Business: -22% reduction
- Theft from Motor Vehicles: -33% reduction
- Theft of Motor Vehicles: -4% reduction
- Robbery: -5% reduction

The above crimes are the key components of what are known as the Serious Acquisitive Crime (SAC) offences, which have historically hampered the progress of the Partnership. They are offences that predominately feature in the modus operandi of persistent and prolific offenders, driven by the need to find funds for their significant drug habit.

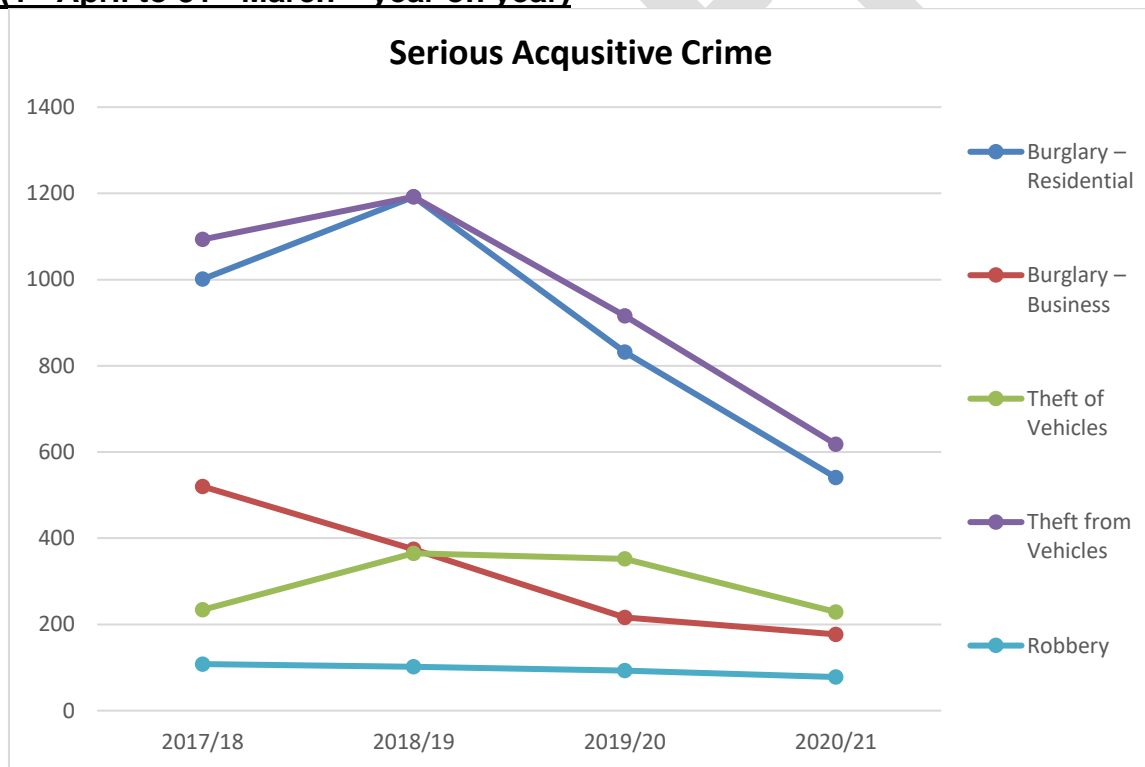
Section 4: Analysis

This section will provide an in-depth analysis of the data submitted by Partners for this Strategic Assessment.

Figure 2 below, allows us to analyse in more detail the long-term crime performance of the Charnwood Community Safety Partnership in respect of Serious Acquisitive Crime (All Burglary, Vehicle Crime and Robbery).

The data for **2017/18 – 2020/21 (1st April to 31st March)**, for all categories of Serious Acquisitive Crime, shows reductions in Theft of Motor Vehicle, Theft from a Motor Vehicle, Burglary – Residential and Burglary - Business

Figure 2: Charnwood Serious Acquisitive Crime Trends 2017/18-2020/21 (1st April to 31st March – year on year)



As stated above, these trends were up to and inclusive of data provided to 31st March 2020. However, as **Table 1 (p8)** demonstrates, the control measures put in place during 2021/22 performance year, have now delivered significant reductions in:

- Burglary – Residential – a reduction of -24%
- Burglary – Business - a reduction of -22%
- Theft from Motor Vehicle - a reduction of -33%
- Theft of Motor Vehicle – a reduction of -4%
- Robbery - a reduction of -5%

As a matter of context, the Charnwood CSP is grouped nationally within a family of similar sized partnerships in order that comparisons may be drawn in respect of a CSP's performance. Each **Most Similar Family Group (MSFG)** consists of a grouping of fifteen CSP's and each Quarter they are positioned in a table of performance and given a ranking of 1st down to 15th for each of the crime categories listed in **Table 1**.

The current positions within the family group are:

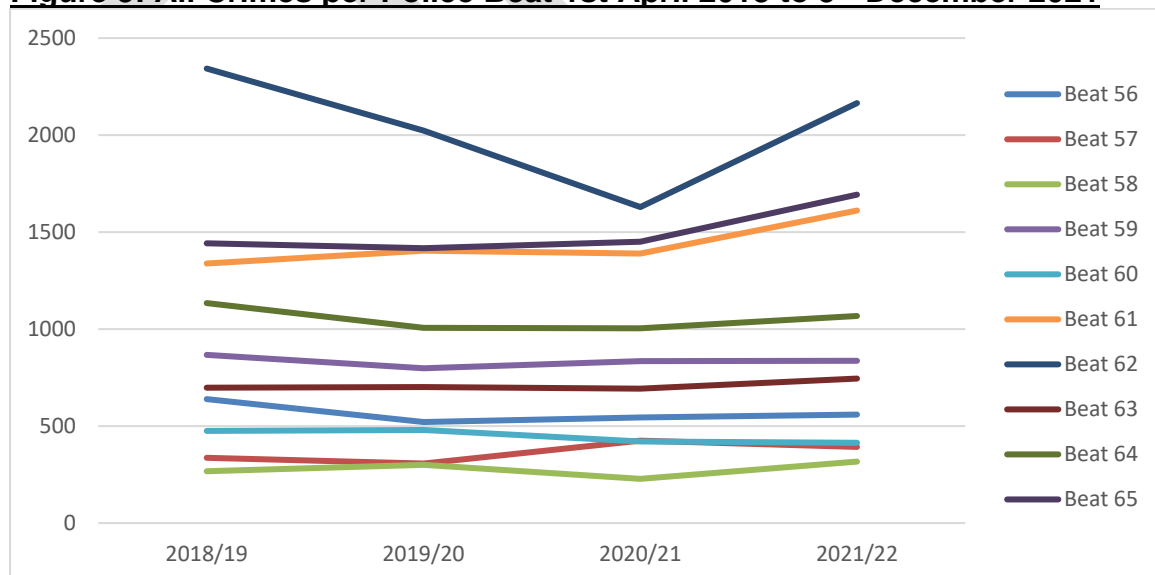
<u>Crime Type</u>	<u>31st Oct 2020</u>	<u>31st Oct 2021</u>
Violence with Injury	9/15	13/15
All Crime	8/15	11/15
Theft of Motor Vehicle	10/15	9/15
Robbery	4/15	8/15
Shoplifting	3/15	6/15
Theft from Motor Vehicle	12/15	8/15
Cycle Theft	13/15	14/15
Burglary – Residential	14/15	10/15
Burglary – Business	4/15	8/15

The current 2021/22 MSFG positions above, demonstrates that the CSP has moved in the right direction in 3 crime domains within the Family grouping, those being:

- Burglary Residential
- Theft of Motor Vehicles
- Theft from Motor Vehicles

Below is further analysis of Crime Date for all 10 Police Beats within Charnwood, for further information on the Police Beats see Appendix B.

Figure 3: All Crimes per Police Beat 1st April 2018 to 5th December 2021



*Appendix B outlines which areas the Police Beats cover

Table 2 : All Crimes per Beat April 2018 to 5th December 2021

Beat	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Performance to date
Beat 56	639	521	545	559	+3%
Beat 57	336	307	425	393	-8%
Beat 58	268	301	228	317	+39%
Beat 59	867	798	835	836	+0.1%
Beat 60	475	480	420	414	-1.4%
Beat 61	1338	1405	1390	1611	+16%
Beat 62	2343	2023	1629	2165	+33%
Beat 63	698	701	693	745	+8%
Beat 64	1134	1007	1004	1067	+6%
Beat 65	1442	1417	1450	1693	+17%

Note: *Appendix B outlines which areas each of the Police Beats cover

Analysis of **Figure 3/Table 2** demonstrates that **Beat 62**, which includes Loughborough Town Centre, Ashby Road Estate and Storer Road Area and **Beat 65**, which includes Bell Foundry, Warwick Way, and Tuckers Road Area, have the highest volume of crime across most crime categories within the Borough of Charnwood.

Data analysis shows that these two beats have always delivered the highest reported crime figures for several years, hence the CSP's rationale to create multi-agency location-based subgroups in 2016, namely the Loughborough Central Delivery Group (LCDG) and the Loughborough East Delivery Group (LEDG). However, there have been a significant turn over of staff and several abstractions throughout 2021, that have impeded the effective operation and consequently the performance of these two critical subgroups. This is corroborated by the recent 2021/22 crime figures for both localities:

- LCDG (Beat 62) has seen an increase of +33% (an extra 536 reported crimes)
- LEDG (Beat 65) has seen an increase of +17%, (an extra 243 reported crimes)

Further analysis of these crime increases highlight that LCDG (Beat 62) had increases in the following crime types:

- Burglary Residential
- Theft of Motor Vehicles
- Violence with Injury
- Bicycle Theft

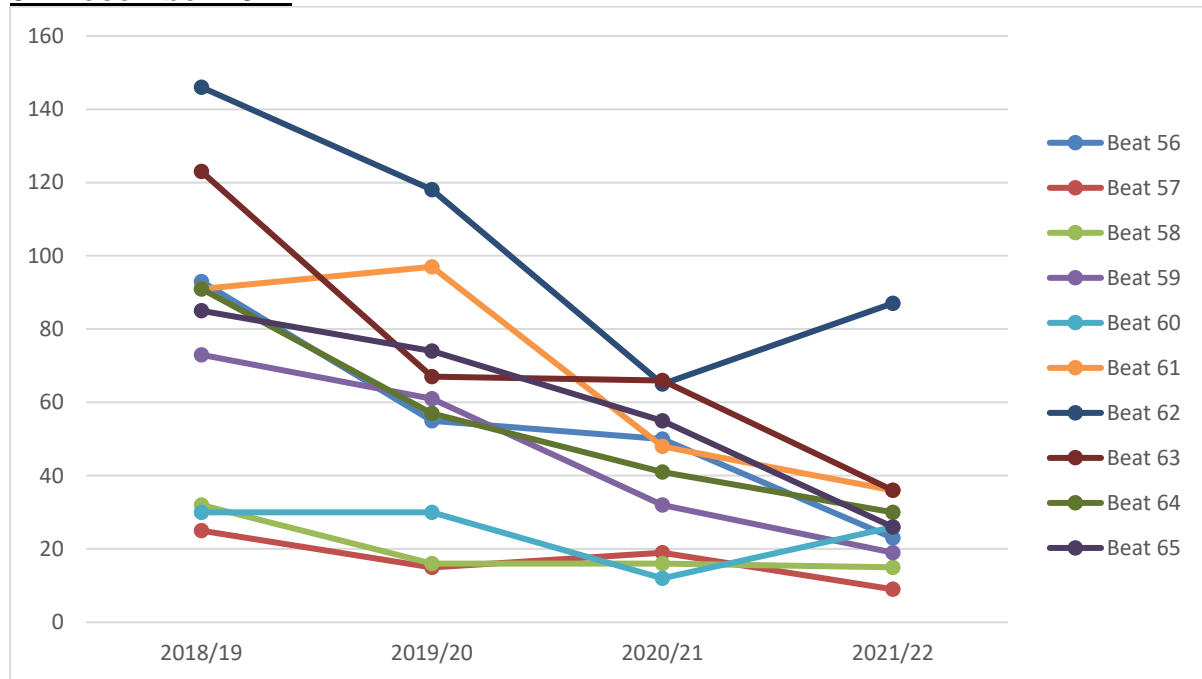
Whilst the LEDG (Beat 65) had increases in the following crime types:

- Theft from Motor Vehicles
- Violence with Injury
- Bicycle Theft
- Shoplifting

It is worthy of note that 2021/22 was an unusual year, due to the pandemic restrictions, however, crimes such as cycle theft and shoplifting were not subject to such restrictions and are indicative of an increasing trajectory of recorded crime.

A more detailed analysis of each of the crime categories recorded within the Borough of Charnwood, highlighting year on year crime trends is as follows:

Figure 4: Charnwood 'Burglary – Residential' per Police Beat: 1st April 2018 to 5th December 2021



*Appendix B outlines which areas the Beats cover

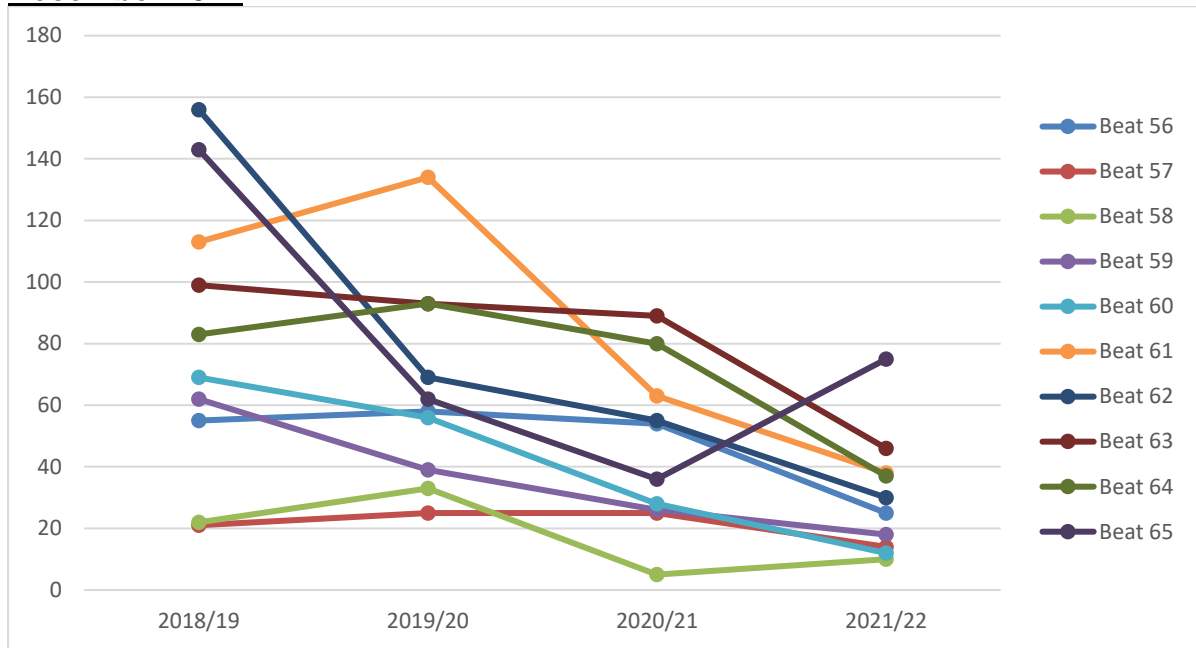
Analysis of the Burglary Residential crime data, **Figure 4**, shows that in this performance year 2021/22 we have seen a reduction of -24% in respect of Burglary Residential and which has placed us 10/15 in the Most Similar Family Group.

Whilst Loughborough Town Centre and specifically Storer Road Area and Ashby Road Area (**Beat 62**) has seen an increase of +34%, an extra 22 crimes in 2021/22

Beat 65, which includes The Bell Foundry, Warwick Way, and Tuckers Road Area has seen a -53% reduction in Burglary-Residential during 2021/22, which equates to 29 less crimes.

Beat 60, which includes Birstall and Wanlip has seen a +116% increase in Burglary Residential during 2021/22 which equates to 14 more crimes but is a reduction on 2019/20 'Burglary-Residential' figures previously reported.

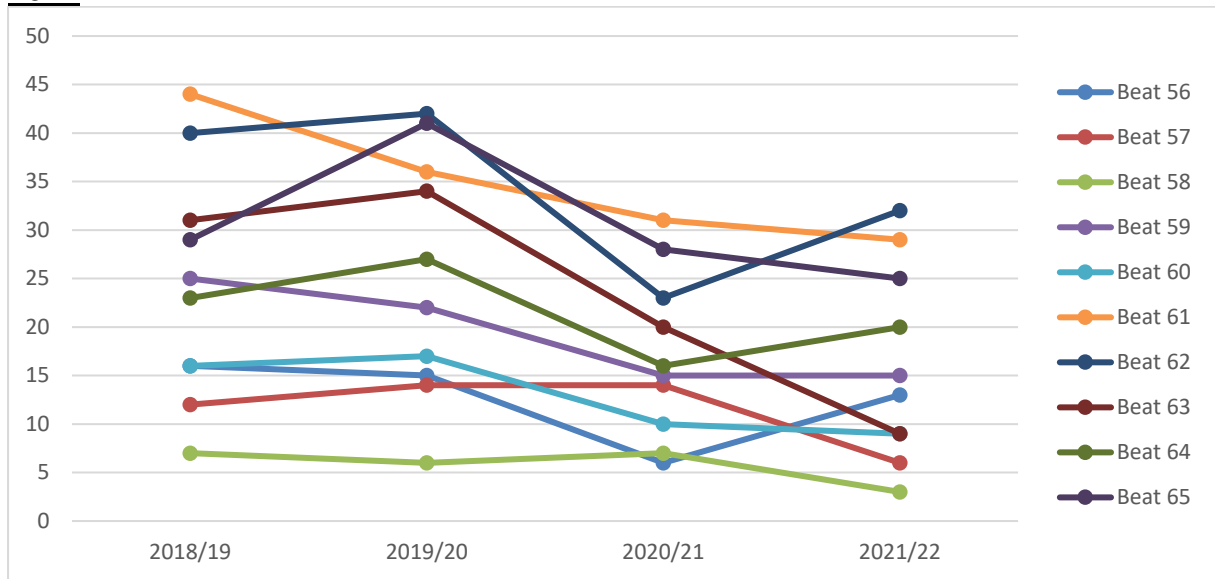
Figure 5: 'Theft from Motor Vehicles' per Police Beat 1st April 2018 to 5th December 2021



Between 1st April and 5th December 2021, the Partnership has had a decrease of -33% in 'Theft from Motor Vehicles', which equates to 149 less crimes and is placed 8/15 in the Most Similar Family Group.

Analysis in **Figure 5** shows that most Beats have seen a reduction in 'Theft from Motor Vehicle' and the CSP is placed 8/15 in the Most Similar Family Group. The increases in this crime domain have occurred in two locations: **Beat 65** (which includes Bell Foundry, Warwick Way, and Tuckers Road Area) and **Beat 58** (which is Anstey).

Figure 6: 'Theft of Motor Vehicles' per Police Beat: 1st April 2018 to 5th December 2021

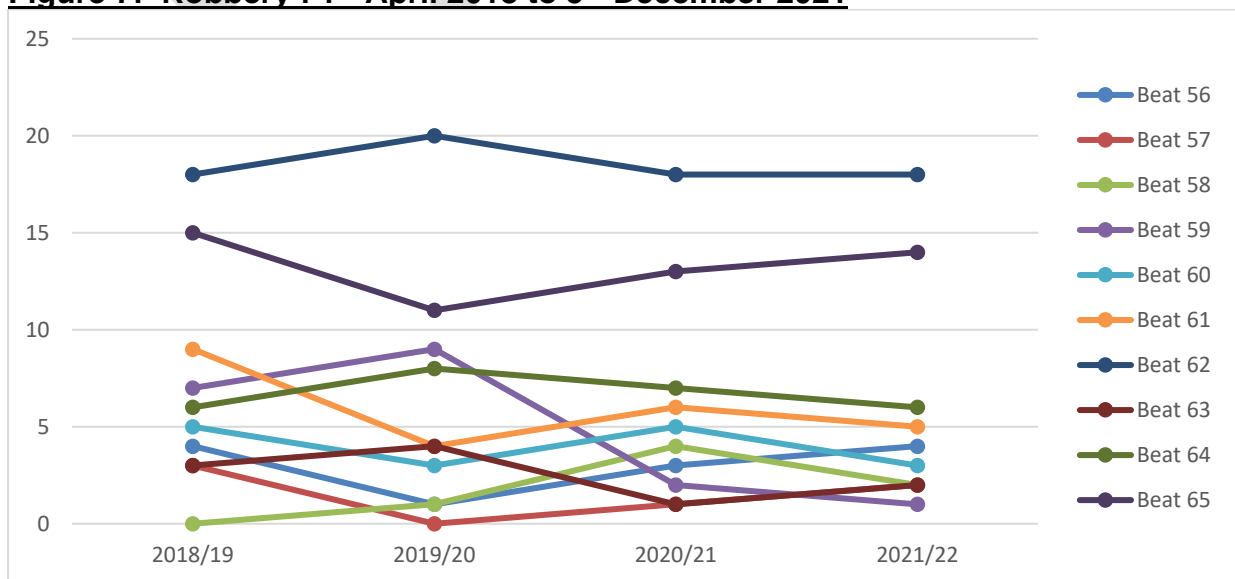


Between 1st April and 5th December 2021, the Partnership has seen a decrease of -4% in the crime domain 'Theft of Motor Vehicles' and is placed 9/15 in the Most Similar Family Group.

Analysis in **Figure 6** shows that **Beat 62**, which includes Loughborough Town Centre, Ashby Road Estate and Storer Road Area and **Beat 56**, Woodhouse Eves Newtown Linford, Cropston, Rothley and Quorn which has seen the greatest increases in Theft of a Motor Vehicle.

- **Beat 62** has seen an increase of 39%, which is an increase of 9 crimes
- **Beat 56** has seen an increase of 116%, which is an increase of 7 crimes

Figure 7: 'Robbery': 1st April 2018 to 5th December 2021



The current CSP performance for Robbery has seen a decrease of -5%, which equates to a decrease of 3 crimes and places the Partnership at 8/15 in the Most Similar Family Group. Analysis in **Figure 7** shows that **Beat 62**, which includes Loughborough Town Centre, Ashby Road Estate and Storer Road Area, and **Beat 65**, which includes Bell Foundry, Warwick Way, and Tuckers Road Area, still suffer the highest number of robberies:

- **Beat 62** has stayed the same
- **Beat 65** has seen an increase of +8% which is an increase of 1 Crimes

For context, whilst the Partnership strives to create an environment whereby there are no offences of robbery, it is noted that the number of offences in Charnwood remain low with 57 offences committed during the review period compared to 56 the previous year.

Violent Crime

Table 2: Reported Violent Crime Offences 1st April 2021 – 5th December 2021, compared to 2020/21

Crime Type	Performance to Date	Violent Crime as at 5 th Dec 2020	Violent Crime as at 5 th Dec 2021
Violence with Injury	+17%	1048	1226

The percentage increase highlighted could be accounted for by the changes in Police recording practices in respect of 'Violence with Injury'. These changes were introduced in October 2019 and became more apparent in March 2020, when the dedicated decision maker team was expanded and began reclassifying recorded crimes. This explains the large increase seen in Violence with Injury offences throughout the current 2021/22 reporting period.

Below are the offence categories for the offence of 'Violence with Injury':

- Assault with injury
- Assault with injury on a constable
- Assault with intent to cause serious harm
- Attempted murder
- Causing death by aggravated vehicle taking
- Causing death by careless driving under influence of drink or drugs
- Causing death by careless or inconsiderate driving
- Causing death or serious injury by driving: unlicensed drivers etc.
- Causing or allowing death of child or vulnerable person
- Endangering life
- Racially or religiously aggravated assault with injury
- Intentional destruction of a viable unborn child
- Causing death by dangerous driving
- Causing death by driving: unlicensed driver

Figure 8: 'Violence with Injury' 1st April 2018 to 5th December 2021

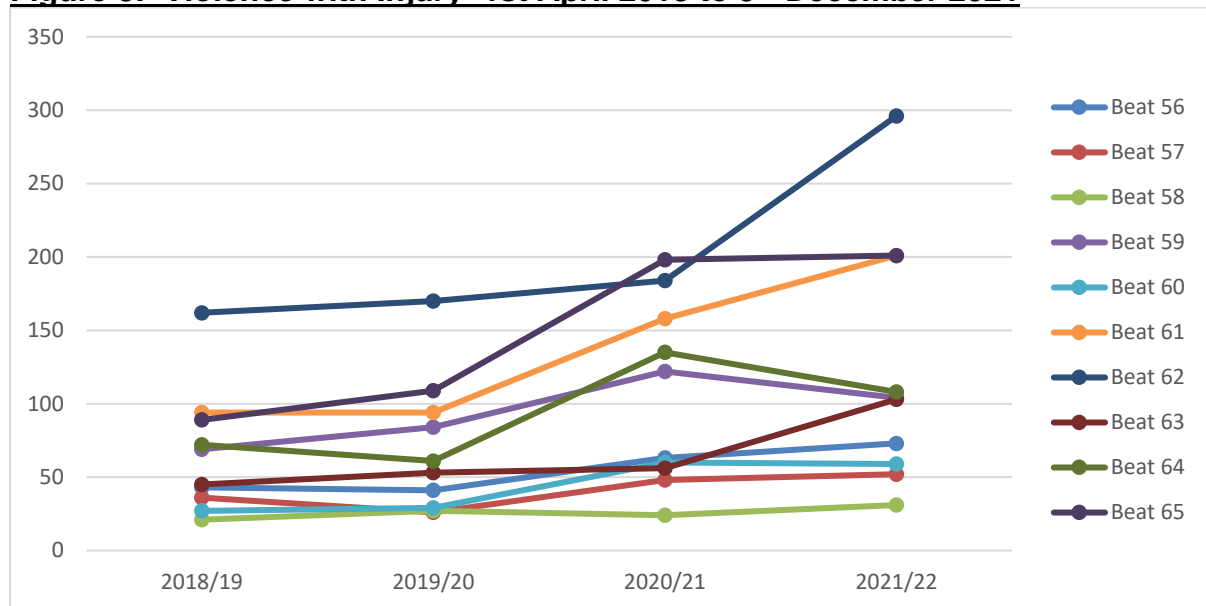


Figure 8 offers more in-depth analysis of Violent Crime committed within Charnwood. It is noted that **Beat 62**, Loughborough Central has been highlighted as having the highest rate for 'Violence against the person with Injury' and **Beat 65**, Bell Foundry, Warwick Way, and Tuckers Road Area and **Beat 61**, Queniborough, Syston, Thurmaston, Barkby, Beeby and South Croxton are jointly ranked as having the second highest levels of Violence against the person with Injury crimes.

- **Beat 62** has seen an increase of +60% (112 more crimes)
- **Beat 65** has seen an increase of +2% (3 more crimes)
- **Beat 61** has seen an increase of +27% (43 more crimes)

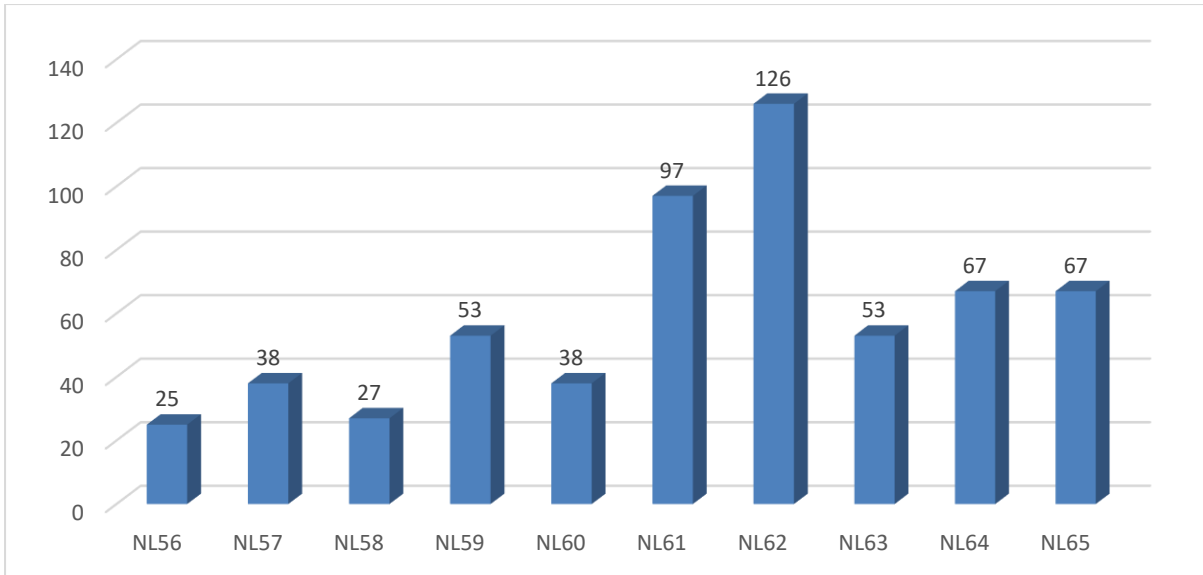
The hotspot areas for the **Beat 62**, are normally the Market Place, Baxtergate and Biggin Street and within these areas there are licensed premises and late-night takeaways. Throughout the year the Partnership has been working to develop a Night-time Economy Action Plan to tackle violent offences, under the governance of the Loughborough Central Delivery Group (LCDG).

Domestic Abuse

Historically Domestic 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 of both Domestic Abuse and Hate Crime is seen as a positive indicator of a community's confidence in the statutory services, which is in keeping with the CSP's vision.

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. During Q1 to Q2 of 2021/22 an increase of +7.1% in Domestic Incidents was reported to the Partnership, with Beat 62 having the highest incidents and Beat 61 the second highest incidents (**Figure 9**).

Figure 9 Domestic incidents 1st April 2021 to 30th September 2021



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 2019, which will receive royal assent in 2022, will add a further statutory duty to the CSP’s terms of reference and responsibilities.

The current Violence Redaction Network data (2021/22) relating to Charnwood and disclosed to the CSP is highlighted below in **Figure 10**.

Figure 10: VRN-defined public place serious violence overview 1st April 2021 to 30th September 2021 (Police Beats)

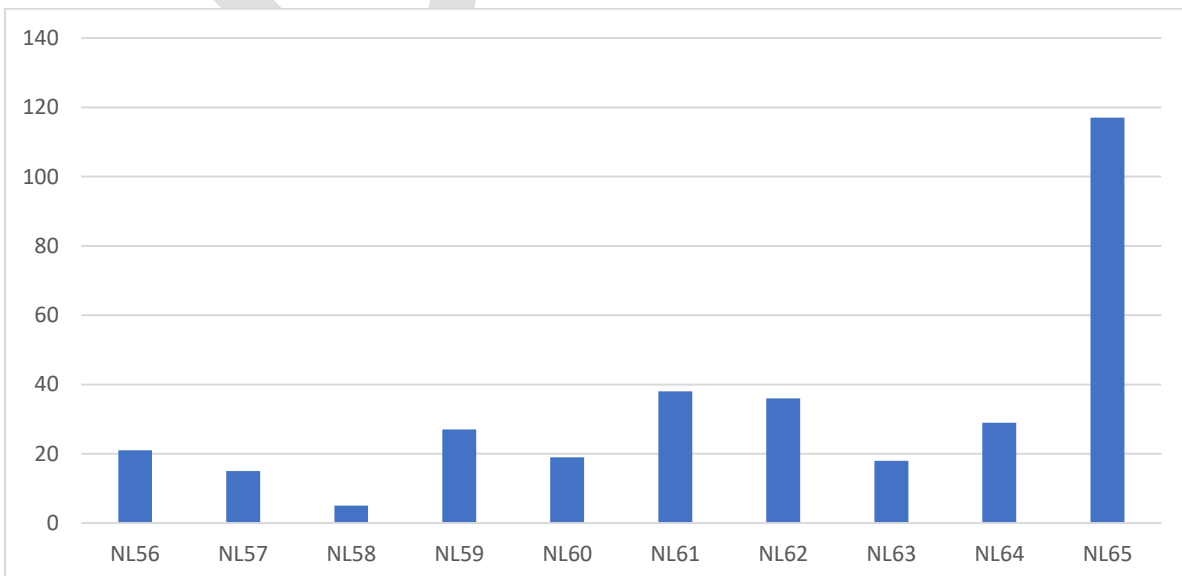


Figure 10 above illustrates the volume of ‘public place serious violence offences’ recorded in Charnwood from 1st April 2021 – 30th September 2021. The Police Beat with the highest volume of offences in Charnwood is **Beat 65**: Bell Foundry Estate, Warwick Way estate, Parts of Alan Moss Road, Meadow Lane, Sparrow Hill, Pinfold Gate, Leicester Road –making up 24% of all serious violence in Charnwood.

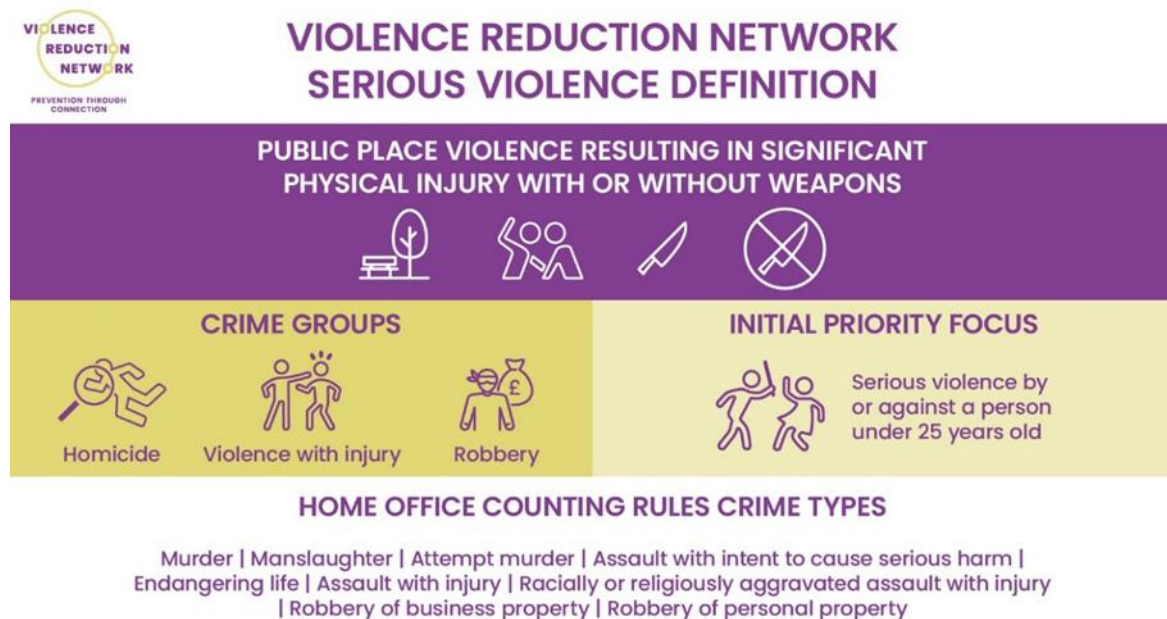
This data set further highlights the importance of the LEDG and LCDG as critical subgroups in the CSP’s delivery model and corroborates recommendation 1 of this PSA.

Violence Reduction Network Serious Violence

The definition of serious violence used within this report is the one adopted by the VRN partnership:

“Public place violence resulting in significant physical injury with or without weapons”

The definition includes all ages and is drawn from applicable crime types within Home Office crime groupings: Homicide, Violence with Injury and Robbery (see the infographic below for a full list of the offence categories). At this stage, sexual violence and/or serious violence in domestic settings, including domestic abuse, is excluded.



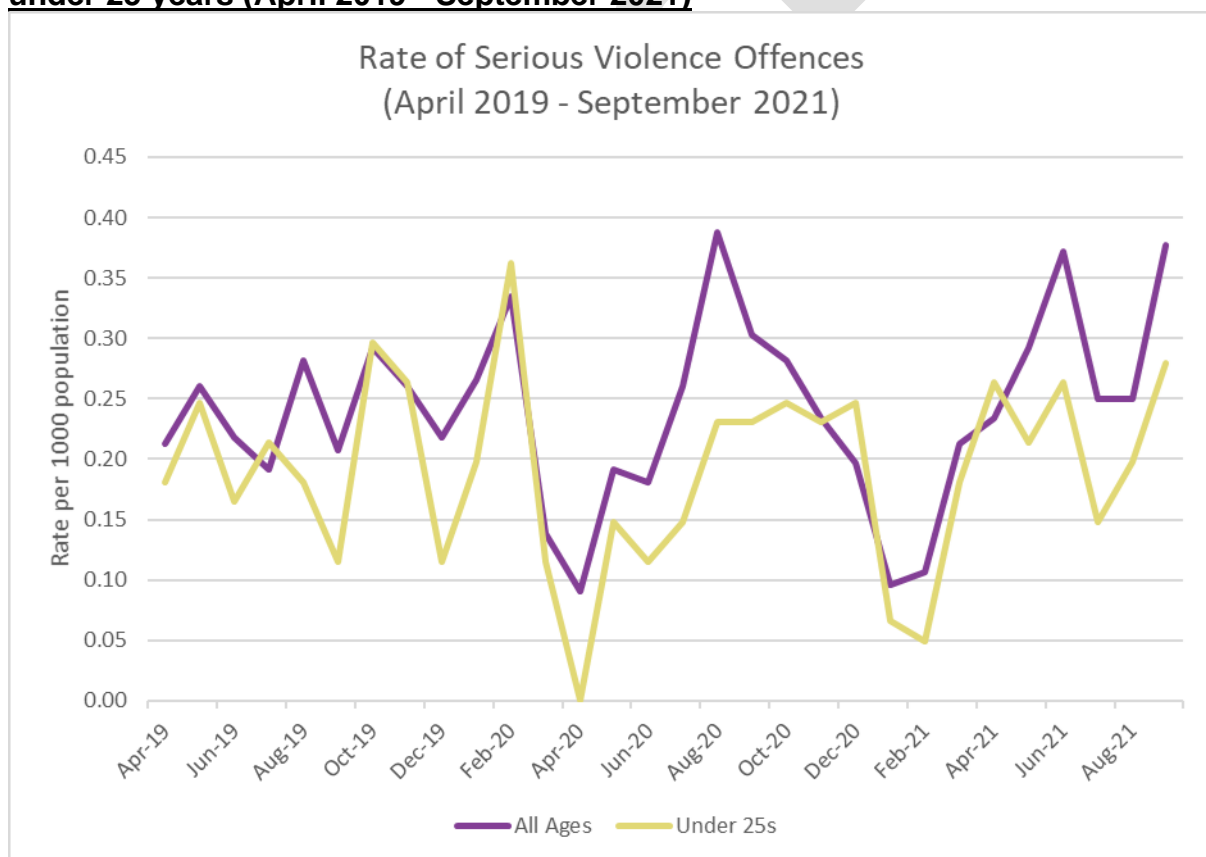
Extent and Nature of Serious Violence in Charnwood

Figure 11 below shows the rate of public place serious violence offences in Charnwood involving all ages and under 25s from April 2019 to September 2021. The monthly trends shown over the most recent 18 months are reflective of the evolving lockdown restrictions observed throughout the Covid-19 pandemic. April 2020 was the first full month following the implementation of lockdown restrictions on 23rd March and showed a significant decrease in volume compared to April 2019. Following this decrease, serious violence increased at a considerable rate up to a peak in August 2020 (a broader peak was observed for under 25s from August 2020 – December 2020), breaching rates seen over recent years. After the August peak, the rates

decreased monthly at a similar rate as seen with the increases from April to August, to a trough between January to February 2021 following the implementation of a second and third national lockdown on November 5th and January 6th. Following this, rates replicated the increase seen from April 2020 from February 2021 to September 21, again reaching peak levels seen across recent years.

Comparing the 2020/21 financial year with the previous year (2019/20) a 11.8% decrease in volume was observed for all ages and an 22.8% decrease was observed for under 25s, however it should be noted that the Covid-19 pandemic will have contributed significantly to the overall decreases seen.

Figure 11 - Rate (per 1000 population) of serious violence in public places in Charnwood defined by all ages and where the suspected perpetrator is aged under 25 years (April 2019 - September 2021)



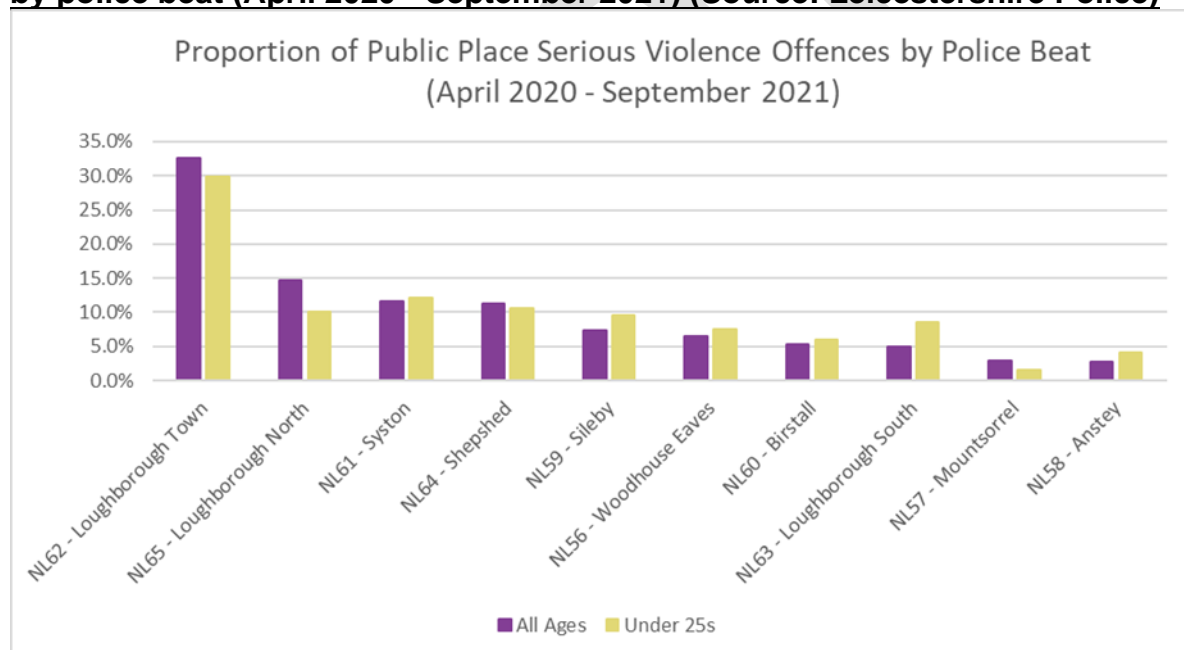
When analysing the breakdown of serious violence offences in Charnwood between April 2020 – September 2021, the majority of offences involving all ages were ‘Assault with Injury’ (82.3%) which is mostly made up of ABH offences. It should be noted that ABH is the least serious offence within the ‘Assault with Injury’ group and typically involves less serious injury. This is followed by ‘Robbery of Personal Property’ (11.0%) and ‘Assault with Intent to Cause Serious Harm’ (4.6%). The same three offence groups are identified for offences where the suspected perpetrator is aged under 25 years with the following proportions reported: 80.3% ‘Assault with Injury’, 13.1% ‘Robbery of Personal Property’ and 4.5% ‘Assault with Intent to Cause Serious Harm’. It should also be noted that over 20% of all recorded serious violence offences are flagged as involving alcohol (for under 25s this reduces slightly to 16.2%).

Location

When looking at the district/borough areas within Leicestershire County, Charnwood saw both the highest rate per 1000 population and greatest proportion of offences, making up 13.4% of the LLR total. While the rate per population In Charnwood is higher than the Leicestershire average, it is slightly lower than the average across LLR.

When looking at the data for Charnwood, Figure 3 below shows the breakdown of public place serious violence offences by police beat. The data shows that the beat with the greatest volume of offences involving all ages and suspected perpetrators under 25 years is Loughborough Town making up 32.5% and 29.8% respectively of all recorded offences in Charnwood. For all ages, the next beats with the greatest volume of offences is Loughborough North (14.7%), Syston (11.6%) and Shepshed (11.3%). For offences involving under 25s, the next beats are Syston (12.1%), Shepshed (10.6%) and Loughborough North (10.1%).

Figure 12- Proportion of serious violence in public places across Charnwood defined by all ages and where the suspected perpetrator is aged under 25 years by police beat (April 2020 - September 2021) (Source: Leicestershire Police)



Timings

For all ages, an increase in the volume of offences is observed from Friday – Sunday with the peak day identified as Sunday making up 17.0% of offences. For offences involving under 25s, there is slight fluctuation throughout the week, however due to the lower volumes observed there are no significant peaks identified.

When analysing the hour of the day when serious violence is committed, there is a greater volume of offences seen from the afternoon through to the late evening with peak volumes observed for both cohorts between 15:00 – 17:59hrs.

Demographics

When analysing suspected perpetrators of public place serious violence of any age who reside in Charnwood, the data shows that 68.7% are male and 31.3% female and the peak age of offending is seen within the 15 – 19 age group.

For victims of serious violence (of any age) who reside in Charnwood, the data shows that similar to the findings for suspected perpetrators, the majority are male (64.8%) and the peak age of victimisation is also 15 – 19 years old.

Other Acquisitive Crime (OAQ)

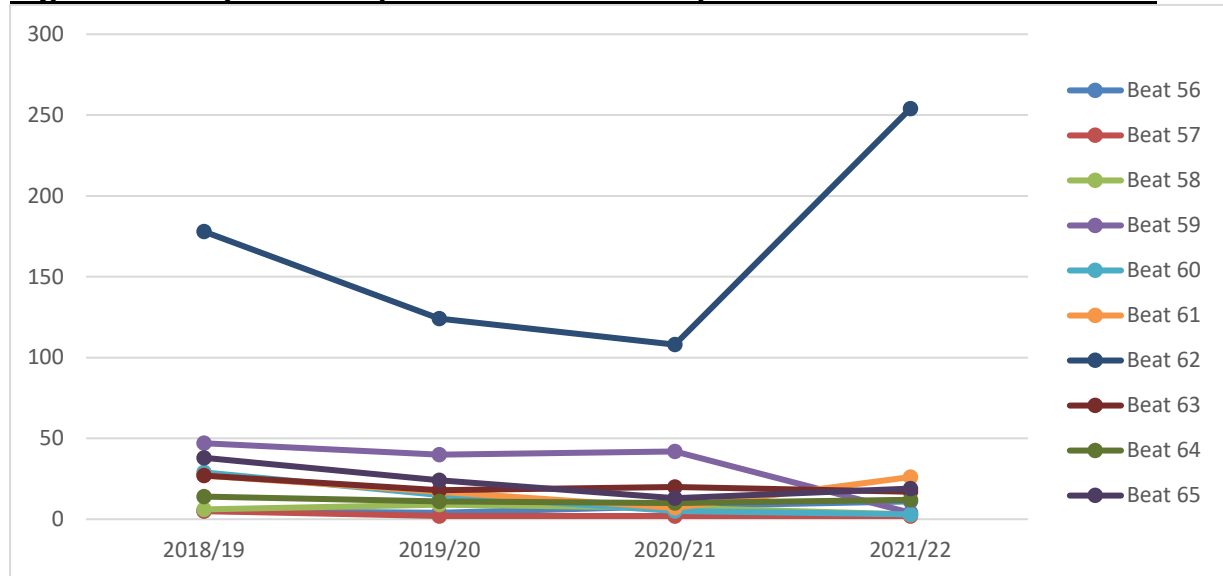
Other Acquisitive Crime (OAQ) offences are made up of two main categories: non-domestic burglary and theft. Shoplifting, Theft of Cycle, Theft from The Person and other theft, are included in the “Theft category”.

During the performance year 2021/22 (1st April 2021 to 5th December 2021) the Partnership has seen an increase of +96% in Cycle Theft and an increase in Shoplifting of +26% (Table 3 below).

Table 3 2021/2022 OAQ Performance (as measured by Charnwood Community Safety Partnership)

Crime Type	Performance to Date	OAQ Crime as at 5th Dec 2020	OAQ Crime as at 5th Dec 2021
Bicycle Theft	+96%	179	351
Shoplifting	+37%	425	583

Figure 13 Bicycle Theft per Police Beat 1st April 2018 to 5th December 2021



Analysis in **Figure 13** shows that **Beat 62**, which includes Loughborough Town Centre, Ashby Road Estate and Storer Road Area, has the highest rate of 'Bicycle Theft' compared to all the other Police Beats. The following Beats have seen the highest increase

- **Beat 62** has seen an increase of +135%, which is 146 more crimes
- **Beat 65** has seen an increase of +46%, which is 6 more crimes
- **Beat 61** has seen an increase of +271%, which is 19 more crimes

The Partnership has identified that there has been increase in Bicycle Theft in Loughborough Town Centre and Loughborough University Campus. The University has reported that there have been 133 Bicycles stolen that have been reported to the University Security. Through the Loughborough Central Delivery Group an action plan is being put together, which will include the following key elements:

- Social Media Campaign
- Targeting of Offenders
- Increase awareness around Bicycle Racks both on an of campus
- Community events in the town centre to raise awareness
- Swapping a wire lock for a good D Lock

Figure 14: Shoplifting per Police Beat: 1st April 2018 to 5th December 2021

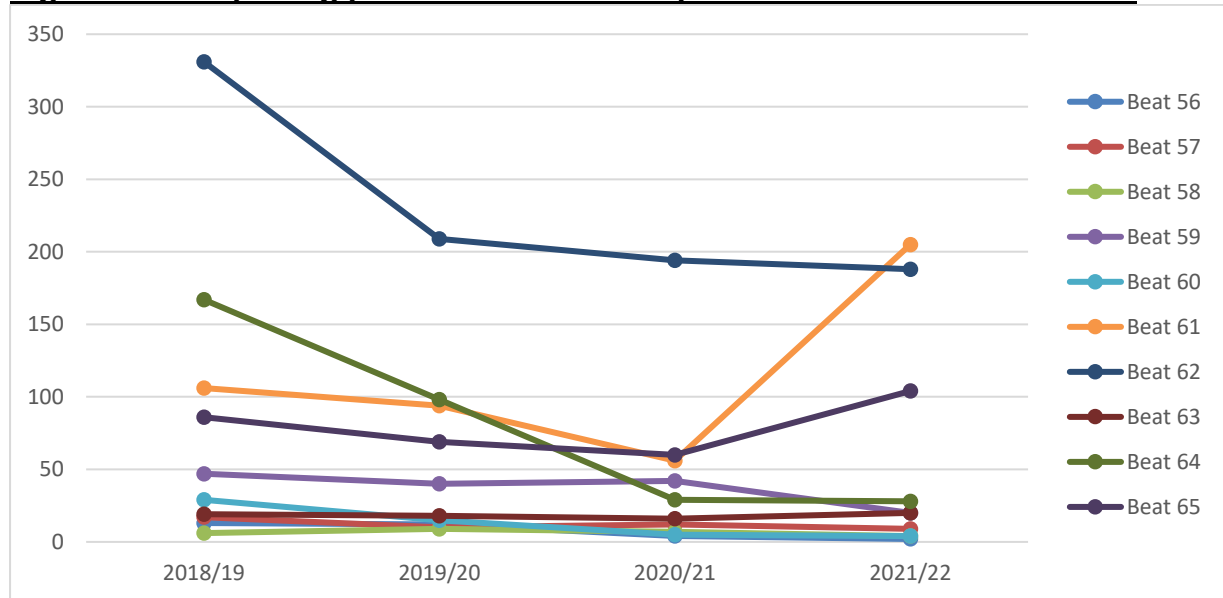


Figure 14 above, illustrates that **Beat 62**: Loughborough Town Centre, Ashby Road Estate and Storer Road Area, has seen a reduction in Shoplifting of -3%, which equates to 6 less crimes. The following areas have seen the biggest increases

- **Beat 65** has seen an increase of +73%, which is 44 more crimes
- **Beat 61** has seen an increase of +266%, which is 151 more crimes

Further analysis of the increases on Beat 61, concludes that this is mostly down to one identified supermarket and the Beat Team are working with the store manager to tackle the issue.

National Government Policy

From Harm to Hope: A 10 Year Drugs Plan to Cut Crime and Save Lives

The 10-year UK Government plan to combat illegal drugs sets out key actions outlining how they intend to cut off the supply of drugs by criminal gangs and give people with a drug addiction a route to a productive and drug-free life. Underpinned by record investment of over £3 billion in the next three years, the government will seek to reduce drug-related crime, death, harm and overall drug use.

National and local partners will focus on delivering three strategic priorities:

- Breaking Drug Supply Chains
- Delivering a World-Class Treatment and Recovery System
- Achieving a Generational Shift in the Demand for Drugs

Charnwood CSP Drug Strategy

The Partnership created and implemented its own Charnwood CSP Drug Strategy in July 2019. The Partnership identified three crucial strategic themes central to address the problem of substance misuse within Charnwood:

- **Theme 1: Prevention & Early Intervention**
- **Theme 2: Building Recovery**
- **Theme 3: Safer & Stronger Communities**

In keeping with the CSP's Drug Strategy, analysis has been undertaken, through consultation with Leicestershire Police to assess the impact of substance misuse within the current performance year 2021/22

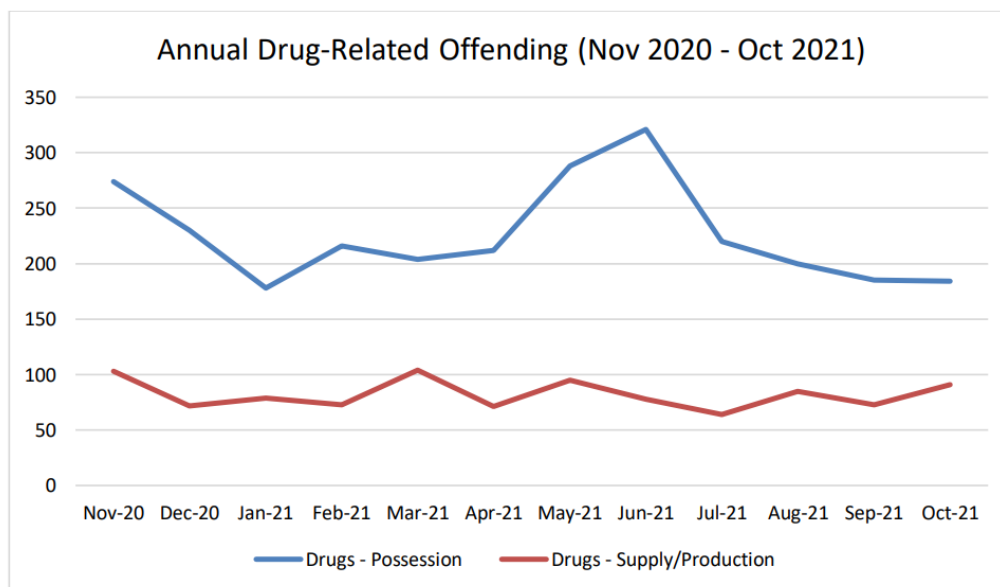


Table 3: Annual Drug-Related Offending (Nov 2020 - Oct 2021)

The above data shows a slow decrease in possession of controlled drug offences in Charnwood from Nov 2020 to Oct 2021. The underlying cause of this reduction is currently not known. However, as a foot note, there can often be a delay from time of arrest to conviction for drug offences, due to many factors, not least the requirement to have positive analysis of the substance.

When the Partnership reviewed the supply and production offences in Charnwood, **Beat 65: Bell Foundry, Warwick Way, and Tuckers Road Area**, recorded the highest number of offences between 01/08/2020 – 31/10/2021.

The CSP is also aware that there are a number of active County Drug Lines operating within Charnwood, further corroborating the need to have a cohesive partnership plan to tackle this growing risk.

Figure 15: Substance Misuse Educational Engagement – by Area

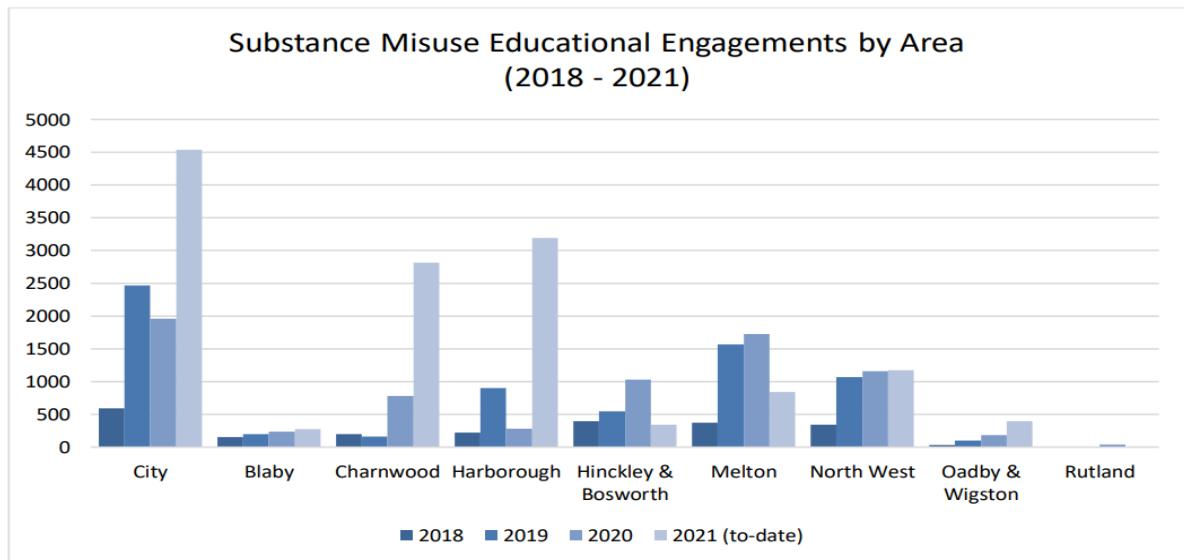


Table 28: Young people reached with substance misuse educational packages across LLR by area (2018 - 2021)

The current high levels of engagement, as illustrated by Figure 13 above, are being sustained by 'virtual' engagements, particularly as part of wider force activity such as intensification weeks (County Lines) with over two thirds of all engagements during 2021 to-date being 'virtual' sessions.

Analysis of the role substance misuse plays within the commission of criminal offences in Charnwood, and the high prevalence of drugs as a theme in our sub groups, highlights the real importance the CSP must give this area of business within 2022/23.

Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)

The following information has been obtained from the Sentinel System. For Charnwood, this provides the most complete data set and contains details of complaints made to the Police and Borough Council:

- Since the 1st April 2021 to 5th December 2021 3,853 complaints of ASB were logged on Sentinel
- Leicestershire Police have logged 1,116 complaints
- Charnwood Borough Council have logged 2,737 complaints

Incidents Year to Date		
2020/21	2021/22	%
4467	3853	-13.7%

The anti-social behaviours, most commonly complained of, in order of frequency which have been impacted by Covid are:

- **Environmental damage**
- **Nuisance behaviour**

- Neighbour Disputes
- Verbal abuse
- Loud music
- Disregard for community/personal well-being

Community Trigger

The Community Trigger activation, under *section 104 of the 'ASB, Crime & Policing Act 2014'*, places a statutory duty upon the CSP to review a victim's ASB complaint, if the local threshold is met. In Charnwood that threshold is set at:

- 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.

During the performance year 2021/22 the CSP has received 8 Community Triggers, all of which have reached the threshold standard for formal review.

Figure 16: Community Triggers Received by Charnwood from 1st April 2018 to 31st December 2021

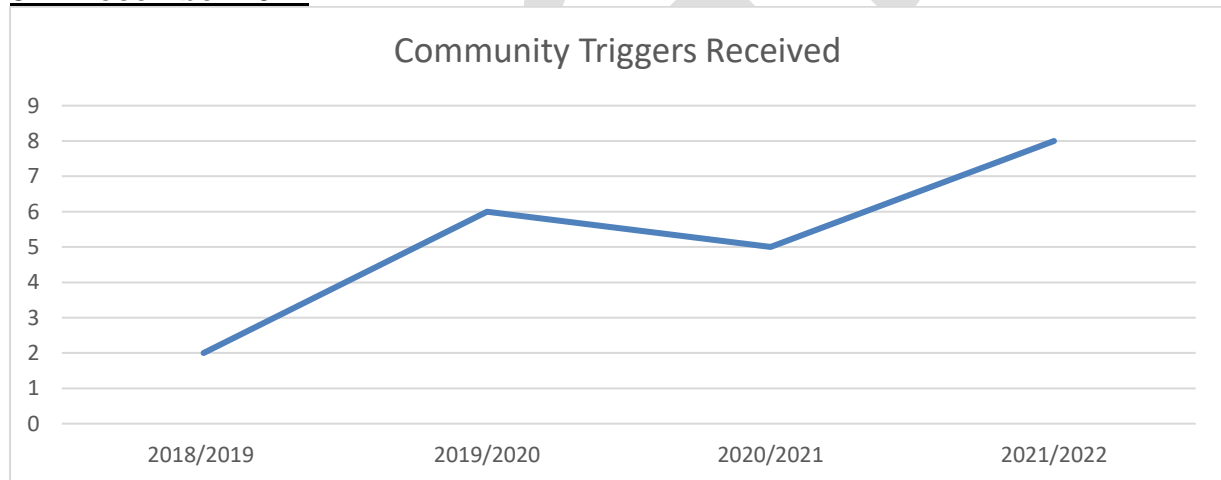


Figure 16 above illustrates the increasing demand in Community Triggers received by the Partnership (1st April 2018 until - 31st December 2021). Recent Home Office Statutory ASB Guidance (2021) stipulates that victims of ASB should be directed to the Community Trigger Process, if agencies are aware that the threshold for a case review has been met. This fact and a recent finding by the Local Government Ombudsman (October 2021) that also places a duty on the Partnership to direct victims to the Trigger process, will only increase this upward trajectory for Community Trigger activations.

There appear to be repeating patterns from the Community Triggers reviewed in Charnwood, particularly in respect of:

- The identification of repeat victims/repeat perpetrators/repeat locations

- Effective risk management
- The identification of the victim or perpetrator vulnerabilities
- Effective case management and joint partnership working

It is for all these reasons that the PSA further recommends that the CSP looks at a Sustainable for the administration of Community Triggers within the Partnership. Moreover, the Triggers have also highlighted the need for staff development in terms of case management and it is recommended that the CSP invests in training for all practitioners engaged in ASB case management within the Partnership.

Leicestershire Hate Incident Monitoring Project

The Leicestershire Hate Incident Monitoring Project provides a multi-agency approach across the county. Improving the quality of life in local communities is a key priority for all agencies working together. Reducing levels of hate incidents plays an important part in achieving this and in making Leicestershire including its rural areas a safer place in which to live, work and visit.

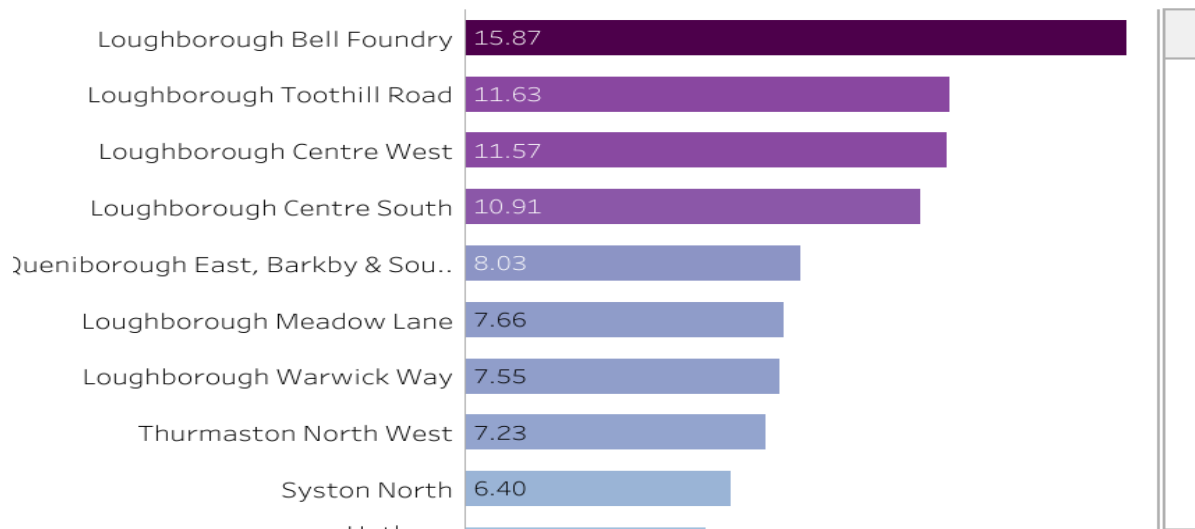
The Project continues to work in a joined-up way with its partners to raise awareness of hate incidents and to increase reporting of hate. Due to the nature of hate incidents, no one agency alone can deal with them and therefore partnership working is central. This area of work also links to all the Community Safety Partnerships within the county and the Stronger Communities agenda.

Hate Crime & Incidents Reported to the Police and HIMP.

From 1st April 2021 to the 30th September 2021 there were 227 Hate Crimes recorded within Charnwood, which represents an increase of +32 (+16.4%) more offences recorded. These crimes include racial, religious, homophobic, transphobic, age, disability and gender incidents. For context, the Community Safety Partnership reviews all Hates Incidents, which are recorded on Sentinel, at the Joint Action Group along with all High Risk ASB Cases.

Below highlights the areas with the highest Hate Crimes and Incidents per 1000 population, most of these areas identified are on **Beat 65**, which includes Bell Foundry, Warwick Way, and Tuckers Road Area

Hate incident rate per 1000 population from highest to lowest



Produced by Strategic Business Intelligence, Leicestershire County Council

Draft

Conclusion:

The current strategic themes for 2021/22 are still relevant and should continue to form the basis for the 2020/23 Community Safety Partnership Plan. These are as follows:

- **Theme 1: Making Communities Safer**
- **Theme 2: Protecting Vulnerable People**
- **Theme 3: Improving Community Confidence, Engagement and Cohesion**

However, this Partnership Strategic Assessment makes the following recommendations for the CSP to consider, with the aim of enhancing performance in the 2022/23 performance year:

- **Recommendation 1:** The CSP reviews the current structure to ensure all subgroups, are operating effectively and able to deliver the strategic objectives of the Partnership Plan. Specifically, in respect of the LCDG/LEDG – action plans should be introduced with the aim of reducing crime and disorder within those localities
- **Recommendation 2:** The CSP undertakes a review of the current policy in respect of the administration of Community Triggers with the aim of seeking a sustainable solution for future Trigger activations.
- **Recommendation 3:** The CSP invests in the training and development of practitioners involved in ASB case management, seeking to enhance their Sentinel skillset, knowledge of relevant ASB legislation and their understanding of effective risk identification/management.
- **Recommendation 4:** That the CSP continues to build upon existing structures that exist with the Violence Reduction Network and in keeping with ‘The Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Bill 2021’, implements a Violence Reduction Action Plan
- **Recommendation 5:** To review and develop the Partnership Drug Action plan to ensure all relevant partners are involved and takes into account the new National Drugs Strategy: ‘From Harm to Hope: A 10 Year Drugs Plan to Cut Crime and Save Lives’
- **Recommendation 6:** All responsible authorities that form the Charnwood CSP will take an active role in the CSP review, with the aim of enhancing greater understanding of the statutory duties placed upon a CSP via statute law.
- **Recommendation 7:** Once the Police and Crime Plan has been agreed, the Partnership will review the current priorities to ensure they are aligned with the Police and Crime Plan priorities.

Appendix A

The SARA Model

A commonly used problem-solving method is the SARA model (Scanning, Analysis, Response and Assessment). The SARA model contains the following elements:

Scanning:

- Identifying recurring problems of concern to the public and the police.
- Identifying the consequences of the problem for the community and the police.
- Prioritizing those problems.
- Developing broad goals.
- Confirming that the problems exist.
- Determining how frequently the problem occurs and how long it has been taking place.
- Selecting problems for closer examination.

Analysis:

- Identifying and understanding the events and conditions that precede and accompany the problem.
- Identifying relevant data to be collected.
- Researching what is known about the problem type.
- Taking inventory of how the problem is currently addressed and the strengths and limitations of the current response.
- Narrowing the scope of the problem as specifically as possible.
- Identifying a variety of resources that may be of assistance in developing a deeper understanding of the problem.
- Developing a working hypothesis about why the problem is occurring.

Response:

- Brainstorming for new interventions.
- Searching for what other communities with similar problems have done.
- Choosing among the alternative interventions.
- Outlining a response plan and identifying responsible parties.
- Stating the specific objectives for the response plan.
- Carrying out the planned activities.

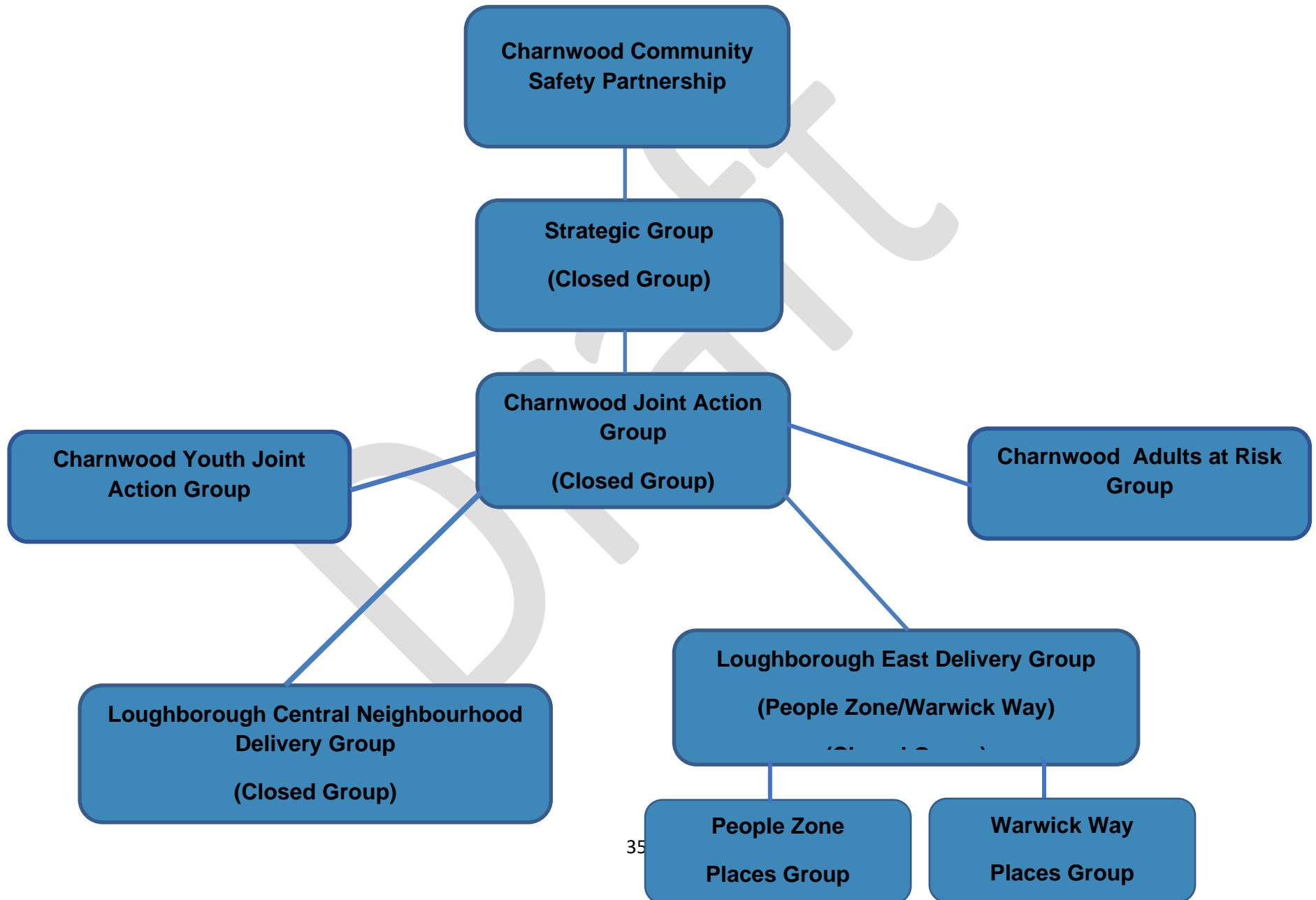
Assessment:

- Determining whether the plan was implemented (a process evaluation).
- Collecting pre- and post-response qualitative and quantitative data.
- Determining whether broad goals and specific objectives were attained.
- Identifying any new strategies needed to augment the original plan.
- Conducting ongoing assessment to ensure continued effectiveness.

Appendix B - Beat Details

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

Appendix C: Charnwood Community Safety Partnership Delivery Structure



Draft



**Charnwood
Community Safety
Partnership Plan
2020/2023
Reviewed 2021/22**

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Background

The Charnwood Community Safety Partnership (CSP) brings together statutory agencies and organisations concerned with tackling and reducing crime and anti-social behaviour in Charnwood and who have shared responsibility placed on them by the Crime and Disorder Act 1998.

The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 as amended by the Police Reform Act 2002, Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005 and Police and Crime Act 2009 requires that the District Council, County Council, Police, Fire and Rescue Authority, NHS and Probation Service jointly develop and implement a strategy to tackle crime and disorder, including anti-social behaviour and other behaviour adversely affecting the local environment, as well as the misuse of drugs and to prevent reoffending within Charnwood.

The key role of the CSP is to identify and prioritise the community safety issues that are affecting our communities and to ensure control strategies are put in place to address identified concerns.

The Act defines the responsible authorities as being:

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

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
- The prevention of extremism

The Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Bill 2021: serious violence duty requires local authorities, the police, fire and rescue authorities, specified criminal justice agencies and health authorities, to work together to formulate an evidence-based analysis of the problems associated with serious violence in a local area. The duty then stipulates that the responsible authorities must produce and implement a strategy detailing how they will respond to those particular issues.

The Charnwood Community Safety Partnership (CSP) brings together both statutory and non-statutory agencies with the aim of creating a shared strategy for the discharge of its statutory duties. The responsible authorities who sit on the CSP are:

- Charnwood Borough Council,
- Leicestershire Police,
- Leicestershire County Council,

- NHS West Leicestershire Clinical Commissioning Group,
- Leicestershire Fire Authority,
- National Probation Service

The Partnership is further supported by non-statutory members, which include:

- Loughborough University
- Loughborough Business Improvement District (BID)
- Loughborough Chamber of Trade and Commerce
- Turning Point

As part of the local strategic management of crime and disorder, there is a requirement for the CSP to undertake a Partnership Strategic Assessment (PSA), containing detailed analysis of crime and disorder trends within the locality.

The Partnership is fully aware of the benefits of the Public Health Approach and have already embedded them into their structure and will continue to develop this approach, using all guidance available

In 2012 the Police Authority was abolished and replaced by the new Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC). The work of the OPCC is scrutinised by a panel made up of other elected and independent members (Police Crime Panel). The PCC has statutory duties for holding the Chief Constable to account for the delivery of an efficient and effective police service and he does this through his Police and Crime Plan. Charnwood's Community Safety Partnership Plan takes cognisance of the strategic aims and priorities contained with the Police and Crime Plan.

Unlike Police Authorities, PCCs are not 'responsible authorities' under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 and hence will not be members of Community Safety Partnerships. The statutory duties in the Crime and Disorder Act that applied to police authorities will not apply to PCCs. However, provisions in the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 place a mutual duty on PCCs and responsible authorities in CSPs to work in partnership in reducing crime, disorder and re-offending. There is also a similar reciprocal duty on the PCC and criminal justice bodies to cooperate.

Partnership Strategic Assessment

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. The purpose of the assessment is to:

- Highlight performance progress and achievements against the strategic objectives set in the previous 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

This PSA provides strategic governance for the CSP who must respond to this analysis through the creation of a Community Safety Plan.

The Community Safety Plan

The CSP Plan runs on a three-year cycle and should address the findings and recommendations as set out in the Partnership Strategic Assessment. The strategic themes and objectives should direct the available resources of the Partnership and be the focus of the CSP delivery structures at both strategic and tactical level.

The current Community Safety Plan was adopted by the CSP in April 2020 and will run until 2023. However, the CSP will review the plan annually to ensure that its strategic objectives remain valid and deliver effective control measures in terms of crime and disorder.

The CSP 2021/22 Partnership Strategic Assessment has been undertaken and its findings have now been incorporated into the current Community Safety Plan.

Additional Community Safety Partnership Responsibilities

Domestic Homicides 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 13th 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.

Community Trigger

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 Charnwood 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 threshold has been achieved, the Community Safety Manager will undertake a detailed analysis of the actions taken, by relevant agencies and through discussions with partners, will ascertain if an action plan is required to address any shortfalls in case management. The outcomes of the Community Trigger will be fed back to the victim and if they remain dissatisfied, they have a right of appeal to the Leicestershire County Council.

Domestic Abuse Act 2021

In January 2019, the government introduced the Domestic Abuse Bill 2017-19 following a consultation on transforming the response to domestic abuse. The legislation was reintroduced in March 2020 as the Domestic Abuse Bill 2019-21, and received royal assent on 29 April 2021.

These are the key changes the new Act will deliver:

- A legal definition of domestic abuse which recognises children as victims in their own right.
- A Domestic Abuse Commissioner to stand up for survivors and life-saving domestic abuse services.
- A legal duty on councils to fund support for survivors in 'safe accommodation'
- New protections in the family and civil courts for survivors – including a ban on abusers from cross-examining their victims, and a guarantee that survivors can access special measures (including separate waiting rooms, entrances and exits and screens).
- New criminal offences – including post-separation coercive control, non-fatal strangulation, threats to disclose private sexual images.
- A ban on abusers using a defence of 'rough sex';
- A guarantee that all survivors will be in priority need for housing and will keep a secure tenancy in social housing if they need to escape an abuser.
- A ban on GPs for charging for medical evidence of domestic abuse, including for legal aid.
- A duty on the government to issue a code of practice on how data is shared between the public services survivors' report to (such as the police) and immigration enforcement.

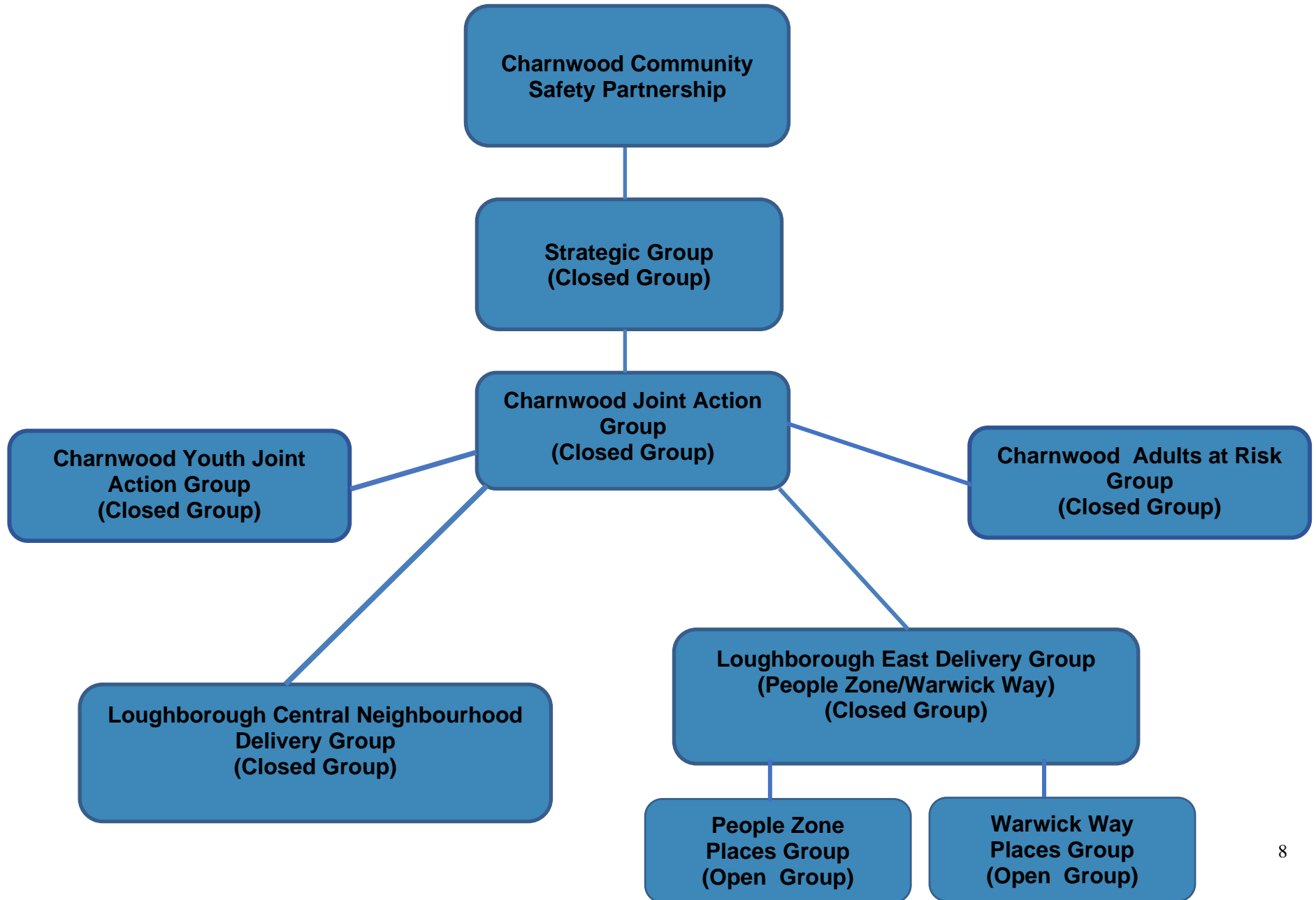
The Charnwood Community Safety Partnership Plan 2020 - 2023

In 2016 it was identified that there was a need to restructure the CSP delivery groups to ensure increased governance and improved performance. Following a period of extensive consultation, the current CSP structure as set out in **Figure 1** below, was adopted by the Partnership in May 2016. However, following the 2018/19 Partnership Strategic Assessment and the creation of The Bell Foundry People Zone, additional amendments were made to the Charnwood CSP structure, namely the addition of:

- The Youth JAG
- The Adults at Risk JAG
- The Bell Foundry People Zone (replacing the Loughborough East Delivery Group (LEDG))

The Charnwood CSP is the Executive Group setting the annual strategic objectives for the Partnership. The identified objectives are put into a strategic plan, the governance of which sits with the Strategic Group and the tactical plan is implemented by the JAG and sub-groups.

Figure 1: Charnwood Community Safety Partnership Delivery Structure



Performance Management

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 1**). Performance is managed in the following way:

- The Partnership, which comprises of representatives from the responsible agencies and other relevant agencies, will be responsible for undertaking quarterly reviews of progress against priorities and for determining any support measures needed to ensure successful outcomes.
- The lead for each group will co-ordinate partnership activity through an agreed Action Plan, review progress on a quarterly basis and report back to the Partnership.
- 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 Partnership will use a standardised Action Plan template detailing the key objectives, initiatives, measures of success, time scales, lead partners, resources and associated risks.
- Manage performance towards strategic priorities
- Monitor its own performance against its Most Similar Family Group (MSFG) using IQUANTA crime data

The Strategic Group and Charnwood Joint Action Group are responsible to the Partnership for delivering the strategic objectives. The Joint Action Group and the Delivery Groups prepare an Action Plan that includes details of initiatives, time scales, funding arrangements, lead body and measures of success. The Action Plans are approved by the Partnership and monitored through the performance management framework set out above.

The Joint Action Group and Delivery Groups Chair(s) coordinate their group's performance through their relevant Action Plans, reviewing progress on a quarterly basis and presenting a progress report to each Partnership meeting.

Action Plans are reviewed annually to align with this Plan and will be agreed by the Partnership by the end of each performance year.

The Action Plan format is:

Charnwood Community Safety Partnership Plan Action Plan 2022/23				
PRIORITY				
List Aims				
Enforcement, Intelligence, Prevention, Confidence				
Key Actions	Lead Agency	Time Scales	Financial and Resources implications	Outcome Target & Performance Measure
Progress				

Police and Crime Plan

The Police and Crime Plan 2021/24 is still in a draft format, but the Police and Crime Plan will set the strategic direction of the police force and related services in Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland. The OPCC will ensure that the plan is reviewed every two years to ensure the strategic objectives and priorities still reflect the needs of all our communities to take into account of new and emerging issues for crime and policing. The PCC has statutory duties for holding the Chief Constable to account for the delivery of an efficient and effective police service and he does this through his Police and Crime Plan. Charnwood’s Community Safety Partnership Plan takes cognisance of the strategic aims and priorities contained with the Police and Crime Plan

Key Findings from the 2021/22 Partnership Strategic Assessment

The 2021/22 PSA has identified that the current strategic themes are still relevant and should continue to form the basis for the 2020/23 Community Safety Partnership Plan. These are as follows:

- **Theme 1: Making Communities Safer**
- **Theme 2: Protecting Vulnerable People**
- **Theme 3: Improving Community, Confidence, Engagement and Cohesion**

In summary and in keeping with the analysis undertaken, this 2021/11 PSA makes the following recommendations:

- **Recommendation 1:** The CSP reviews the current structure to ensure all subgroups, are operating effectively and able to deliver the strategic objectives of the Partnership Plan. Specifically, in respect of the LCDG/LEDG – action plans should be introduced with the aim of reducing crime and disorder within those localities

- **Recommendation 2:** The CSP undertakes a review of the current policy in respect of the administration of Community Triggers with the aim of seeking a sustainable solution for future Trigger activations.
- **Recommendation 3:** The CSP invests in the training and development of practitioners involved in ASB case management, seeking to enhance their Sentinel skillset, knowledge of relevant ASB legislation and their understanding of effective risk identification/management.
- **Recommendation 4:** That the CSP continues to build upon existing structures that exist with the Violence Reduction Network and in keeping with 'The Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Bill 2021', implements a Violence Reduction Action Plan
- **Recommendation 5:** To review and develop the Partnership Drug Action plan to ensure all relevant partners are involved and takes into account the new National Drugs Strategy: 'From Harm to Hope: A 10 Year Drugs Plan to Cut Crime and Save Lives'
- **Recommendation 6:** All responsible authorities that form the Charnwood CSP will take an active role in the CSP review, with the aim of enhancing greater understanding of the statutory duties placed upon a CSP via statute law.
- **Recommendation 7:** Once the Police and Crime Plan has been agreed, the Partnership will review the current priorities to ensure they are aligned with the Police and Crime Plan priorities.

Overarching Vision

The vision of the Charnwood Community Safety Partnership is to:

“contribute to a high quality of life for all, across both urban and rural communities by facilitating an environment where people feel secure and live without the threat or fear of crime and disorder or Violence”.

In delivering this vision, the CSP must remain focused upon its statutory duties placed upon them by statute law namely:

- The reduction of crime
- The reduction of anti-social behaviour
- The reduction of re-offending
- The prevention of extremism

**The Serious Violence Bill 2019/20 is currently in a parliamentary consultation period, but upon becoming statute law, will place an additional statutory duty upon the CSP that being: The reduction of Serious Violence*

The CSP undertakes to deliver its vision through enhanced partnership working, collaboration and collective problem solving.'

Principles

The following principles will guide our strategic approach and run through this Plan:

- **A public health approach:** Focus on early intervention and prevention, and the wider determinants of crime and community safety, including social inequalities, employment, skills, health, housing and environment.
- **Resident engagement:** Work with the local community to understand local priorities and develop an approach that is responsive and effective in increasing feelings of safety.
- **Collaboration:** effective data sharing and intelligence working across agencies to facilitate an efficient and effective approach and better targeted interventions.
- **Supporting victims:** Ensure a focus on victims and strengthen local systems to support victims, reduce repeat victimisation, and recognise that perpetrators of violence can often be victims too.

Cross-cutting issues:

As a CSP we are committed to a joined-up approach that addresses the primary aggravating factors that affect levels of crime and reoffending and will reflect these cross-cutting issues in all our work. This includes:

- **Substance misuse:** We know that a significant proportion of crime is linked to substance misuse, from acquisitive crime to serious violent offending and gang crime linked to drug markets. This will be an important cross-cutting theme within all our priorities, and partners will seek to reduce substance misuse through health interventions and treatment; supporting repeat offenders out of substance misuse and addiction through targeted interventions; and disrupting drug markets through enforcement activity.
- **Mental Health:** A significant proportion of those in contact with the criminal justice system suffer from mental health problems, with people particularly at risk during and after contact with criminal justice system. Evidence suggests that 33 per cent of male and 51 per cent of female prisoners suffer from depression, compared to 9 per cent and 13 per cent in the general population. By identifying and addressing mental ill health at the earliest opportunity we can aim for the best outcomes for those people experiencing mental health issues and provide holistic support for people with complex and challenging needs.
- **Social integration:** A thriving, cohesive and well-integrated community can help to reduce the risk of hate crime and the risk of extremism taking root. There is a role for the local authority and partners to continue to monitor and promote social integration and provide an environment where people of all backgrounds come together regularly as one community.

Themes

The three strategic themes of the CSP for 2020 - 2023 are:

Theme 1: Making Communities Safer

Theme 2: Protecting Vulnerable People

Theme 3: Improving Community Confidence, Engagement and Cohesion

Under the three themes, the following priorities have been identified:

Theme 1: Making Communities Safer	Theme 2: Protecting Vulnerable People	Theme 3: Improving Community Confidence, Engagement and Cohesion
<p>Priority 1:</p> <p>Prevent and disrupt criminality focusing on reducing 'All Crime', creating safer communities free from harm and violence.</p>	<p>Priority 3:</p> <p>Prevent violence and exploitation whilst supporting victims: including criminal exploitation, serious violence, domestic / sexual violence, abuse, modern slavery and human trafficking</p>	<p>Priority 5:</p> <p>Build stronger and cohesive communities with a focus on increasing community confidence</p>
<p>Priority 2:</p> <p>Proactively tackle all ASB with a focus on reducing alcohol / substance misuse related incidents and street related ASB</p>	<p>Priority 4:</p> <p>Prevent people being drawn into extremism and take positive action in respect of hate crime.</p>	

Each of the CSP's three priorities is broken down into specific tasks and activities that will be undertaken by officers in delivering the outcomes required for each priority.

Theme 1

Priority 1: Prevent and disrupt criminality focusing on reducing ‘All Crime’, creating safer communities free from harm and violence.

Why is this a priority?

The 2021/22 Charnwood Partnership Strategic Assessment illustrates that for the period 01/04/21 to 05/12/21 there were 9779 crimes recorded in Charnwood, this is equal to a rate of 55 crimes per 1000 population using population figure of 179,389 (using IQuanta mid 2016 estimates).

On a quarterly basis the Partnership measures its performance against IQuanta’s Most Similar Family Groups of Community Safety Partnerships and for ‘All Crime’. The Partnership has moved to 11/15 from 8/15 over 2021/22 but the following areas have seen an improvement

<u>Crime Type</u>	<u>31st Oct 2020</u>	<u>31st Oct 2021</u>
Theft of Motor Vehicle	10/15	9/15
Theft from Motor Vehicle	12/15	8/15
Burglary – Residential	14/15	10/15

The table below shows the current performance for Charnwood Community Safety Partnership across all crimes as at the 5th December 2021. This table shows that the Partnership has over the last year seen a reduction in most Crime types currently measured by the Partnership except:

- Violence against the person with Injury
- Cycle Theft
- Shoplifting

Crime Type	Performance to Date	Total Crime as at 5th December 2020	Total Crime as at 5th December 2021
All Crime	+13%	8619	9779
Violence against the person with Injury	+17%	1048	1226
Burglary – Residential	-24%	404	307
Burglary – Business and Community	-22%	126	98
Theft of Vehicles	-4%	164	158
Theft From Vehicles	-33%	454	305
Robbery	-5%	60	57
Cycle Theft	+96%	179	351
Shoplifting	+37%	425	583

What will we aim to achieve this coming year?

- A reduction in All Crime
- A reduction in Serious Acquisitive Crime
- A reduction in Shoplifting
- A reduction in Burglary- Business/Community
- A reduction in Violence against the person with Injury
- A reduction in Cycle Theft

How will we achieve our aims?

- Continuous development of the integrated Neighbourhood Management Plan to tackle persistent crime localities Loughborough Town Centre, Ashby Road Area and Loughborough University (Beat 62) and Loughborough East Delivery Group (LEDG) (Beat 65)
- Work with the Loughborough Business Improvement District (BID) to use and develop best practice to tackle Business Crime
- Develop working practices with the Violence Reduction Network (VRN) aimed at reducing violent offences and develop a Serious Violence Action Plan
- Increase crime prevention awareness through the media and in local communities and deliver seasonal crime initiatives to address the varying risks throughout the year
- Work to embed the responsibility of reducing re-offending across all agencies for all age groups, including awareness raising of existing services and activities
- Work in partnership with the Business Improvement District to support effective crime prevention schemes and enhance information sharing.
- Reduce opportunities for crime through rolling awareness campaigns (e.g. Stay Safe, Drink Drive etc).

How will we measure success?

- A reduction in All Crime
- A reduction in Serious Acquisitive Crimes recorded
 - Burglary - Residential,
 - Robbery,
 - Theft from Motor Vehicle
 - Theft of Motor Vehicle);
- A reduction in Shoplifting crimes
- A reduction in Burglary- Business/Community
- A reduction in Violence with Injury offences
- A reduction in Serious Violent offences
- A reduction in Cycle Theft

Priority 2: Proactively tackle all ASB with a focus on reducing alcohol / substance misuse related incidents and street related ASB

Why is this a priority?

The Partnership's approach to tackling anti-social behaviour will largely concentrate on the key principles of anti-social behaviour as defined by the 'Anti-social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014'. This can be summarised as:

"Behaviour which caused or was likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to one or more persons not of the same household".

Nationally and locally, anti-social behaviour has a high profile and the Partnership wholly accepts that incidents of anti-social behaviour have a negative impact upon the quality of life of the residents within our communities. There are a number of significant contributing factors that make this a priority, namely:

- Loughborough has a vibrant night time economy
- Loughborough has a large student populous
- Urban areas mixed in with rural locations
- Vulnerable victims living within our communities

In the period 1st April 2021 to 5th December 2021 there have been 3853 complaints of anti-social behaviour, with various hotspot locations identified. Transient noise caused by young people, along with anti-social behaviour connected to houses in multiple occupation continues to be a challenge for the Partnership. Furthermore, tackling alcohol/ substance misuse fuelled anti-social behaviour throughout the borough is critical in promoting safe and stronger communities. .

What will we aim to achieve this coming year?

- A reduction in street related ASB, through effective use of civil powers.
- Engage closely with the communities to ensure they are confident in reporting incidents of ASB
- Ensure there is effective follow up with victims and that they are better informed of the positive outcomes of interventions taken
- Communicate effectively with communities to highlight the appropriate responses and positive action taken to address reports of ASB, particularly involving young people as both perpetrators and victims

How will we achieve our aims?

- To continue to develop and improve the Loughborough Central Delivery Group Neighbourhood Management Plans for Loughborough Town Centre, Ashby Road Area and Loughborough University (Beat 62).
- To raise awareness of opportunistic crimes/disorder within the daytime economy and provide effective prevention campaigns.
- Support events, businesses and the Police by providing effective CCTV coverage and monitoring.

- Ensure publication of successful initiatives through effective press liaison.
- Use of available powers to address individuals deemed to be committing Crime and / or ASB / street related ASB
- Review the effectiveness of the Student Street Support Scheme
- The Charnwood JAG will monitor emerging issues and hotspot areas to ensure the intelligent direction of mainstream resources.
- Supporting victims of anti-social behaviour and providing effective case management and providing tailored training which has been identified within the PSA.
- Focus on tackling anti-social behaviour issues related to young people

How will we measure success?

- Number of legal interventions taken against perpetrators of ASB
- The Partnership will monitor the number of incidents recorded (both on Police systems and on Sentinel) and compare the data to the preceding year.

Theme 2

Priority 3: Prevent violence and exploitation whilst supporting victims: including criminal exploitation, serious violence, domestic / sexual violence, abuse, modern slavery and human trafficking

Why is this priority?

Vulnerable, high risk and repeat victims of crime and anti-social behaviour present the highest levels of threat and harm for the Partnership. Protecting adults/youths at risk of criminal exploitation has been identified as a priority in the 2021/22 PSA, which has led to the continued development of the Youth JAG Sub Group and the Adults at Risk Sub Group.

Historically Domestic 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 of both Domestic Abuse and Hate Crime is seen as a positive indicator of a community's confidence in the statutory services, which is in keeping with the CSP's vision. 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.

The Partnership has seen an increase in Domestic Related Violent Crime with Injury of +7.1%, with Beat 62 and Beat 61 with the highest number of incidents

Modern slavery is the recruitment, movement, harbouring or receiving of children, women or men through the use of force, coercion, abuse of vulnerability, deception or other means for the purpose of exploitation. The four broad categories are below – in each case the victim may or may not have been moved (trafficked), either from another country, or within the UK, in order to be exploited.

- **Labour exploitation** - People in forced labour generally work long hours for no or very low pay, and usually in poor working conditions. Forced labour accounts for around 30% of all modern slavery in Britain.
- **Domestic servitude** - Domestic servitude typically involves victims working in a private family home where they are ill-treated, humiliated, subjected to unbearable conditions or working hours or made to work for little or no pay.
- **Sexual exploitation** - Victims are coerced into sex work or sexually abusive situations. This includes child sexual exploitation. Victims are typically female but can also be male.
- **Criminal exploitation** - 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, pick-pocketing, entering into a sham marriage, benefit fraud, begging or drug cultivation such as cannabis farming.

Human trafficking involves recruitment, harbouring or transporting people into a situation of exploitation through the use of violence, deception or coercion and forced to work against their will. In other words, trafficking is a process of enslaving people, coercing them into a situation with no way out, and exploiting them. People can be trafficked for many different forms of exploitation such as forced prostitution, forced labour, forced begging, forced criminality, domestic servitude, forced marriage, and forced organ removal.

The Partnership has identified within the Partnership Strategic Assessment that young people are also vulnerable to being exploited by adults within our communities and this includes: Drug exploitation (County Lines) and Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE). Agencies across the Borough and County are working together to protect these vulnerable young people and prosecute the perpetrators, hence the requirement for the CSP to demonstrate positive action in addressing the issue. The Youth JAG consider the following influences on each young person by using the Contextualised Safeguarding Model which are

- The Neighbourhood
- The Young Person Peer Network
- Their Education Status
- The Young Person's Home Life

The Partnership has identified that there was an increase in Adults at Risk being referred to the JAG and Young People believed to be involved in County Lines and at risk of exploitation. Due to the issues identified the partnership has set up the following sub groups

- Adults at Risk Sub Group
- Young People JAG Sub Group

What will we aim to achieve this coming year?

- To increase the reporting of Domestic Abuse offences and Sexual Abuse
- To raise awareness of Domestic Abuse, Sexual Abuse and the support services available in the Borough
- To identify of adults/youths at risk of exploitation and put in place appropriate referrals to support service
- To raise awareness of Modern slavery and Human Trafficking.
- To provided diversionary projects that target young people at risk of becoming drawn into Crime and ASB.
- To continue the development of the Adults at Risk Sub group and Youth JAG Sub Group
- To identify all high-risk victims of Crime and ASB and to refer them to the Charnwood JAG for effective case management
- We aim to ensure that front line staff are sufficiently knowledgeable about the subject to ensure appropriate levels of support and referral

How will we achieve our aims?

- Two awareness Domestic Abuse initiatives will be undertaken in 2022/23 to highlight the local Domestic Abuse services that are available to victims and their families.
- Review and respond to any learning outcomes from any Leicestershire Domestic Homicide Reviews.
- Prevention – examine ways to change attitudes, and ensure that information about domestic abuse is widely available
- Improve information sharing and ensure a robust audit trail for information relating to the vulnerability of young people.

- To provide diversionary projects that target young people at risk of becoming drawn into Crime and ASB.
- Ensure appropriate referrals are made for support to children and young people, through Charnwood JAG
- To continue the development of the Joint Action Group, Adults at Risk Sub Group and the Youth Joint Action Group to enable early identification of Adults and Young People at risk of criminal exploitation, particularly cases linked to County Lines, locality-based crime groups and those identified through the Violence Reduction Network.

How will we measure success?

- Number of Violence with Injury crimes
- Number of Domestic Violence with Injury crimes
- Number of Youth Related High Risk Cases referred to the Youth Joint Action Group
- Number of Adult Related High-Risk Cases referred to the Joint Action Group

Priority 4: Prevent people being drawn into extremism and take positive action in respect of hate crime.

Why is this priority?

The Prevent Strategy is part of the Government's counter-terrorism strategy, 'Contest'. It aims to stop people becoming extremists. It is important that the Partnership is proactive in addressing issues that could threaten community cohesion and that partner agencies work collaboratively to demonstrate that hate crime and extremist actions will not be tolerated. Whilst individual incidents of anti-social behaviour (ASB) may be considered minor offences, persistent ASB can have a very detrimental effect on individuals and families that are its victims and neighbourhoods as a whole.

From 1st April 2021 to the 30th September 2021 there were 227 Hate Crimes, which represents an increase of 32 (+16.4%) more offences recorded, these include racial, religious, homophobic, transphobic, age, disability and gender incidents.

Charnwood has areas with significantly higher levels of hate related incidents than elsewhere in the county and an increase in reporting is viewed as a positive statement in terms of community confidence.

What will we aim to achieve this coming year?

- Respond to the ideological challenge of terrorism and the threat we face from those who promote it
- Prevent people from being drawn into terrorism and ensure they are given appropriate advice and support
- Work with sectors and institutions where there are risks of radicalisation that we need to address.
- To promote the work of the Hate Incident & Prevent Group, reporting processes and the support available to victims through events and local media.
- To take positive action in respect of all hate incidents/crimes.

How will we achieve our aims?

- To ensure that all vulnerable young people and adults who might be susceptible to or are already engaged in any form of extremism, are referred through to Channel via the Charnwood JAG
- To monitor extremism at local, national and international levels
- By complying with the statutory duties on Local Authorities to Prevent and address all forms of extremism, emanating from the Counter-Terrorism and Security Bill
- To ensure that all relevant staff understand the Prevent Strategy and are equipped to respond to concerns
- By holding at least 3 Hate Awareness events throughout the year, promoting discussion and increasing awareness with members of the public.
- Deliver presentations to Schools, in hotspot locations for Hate Crime, as well as deliver training for Hate Incident reporting centre staff.

How will we measure success?

- The number of staff that understand the Prevent Strategy and are equipped to respond to concerns
- Number of Channel referrals made
- The Community Safety Partnership will monitor the number of Hate crimes, as recorded by Leicestershire Police, on a quarterly basis.

Theme 3

Priority 5: Build stronger and cohesive communities with a focus on increasing community confidence

Why is this priority?

The overall trend of 'All Crime' is increasing with a 13% increase as at 5th December 2021 and ASB has seen an decrease of -13.7% as at the 5th December 2021. In a survey for Loughborough Town Centre carried out in August 2020 the following was reported

- 69% felt 'safe' or 'very safe' in Loughborough during the day
- 29% felt 'safe' or 'very safe' in Loughborough during the night

In September 2020, residents in Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland were invited to share their views on crime and anti-social behaviour in their local area through a questionnaire. The survey was created in partnership with the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Leicestershire and the Community Safety Partnerships across Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland.

As part of the survey respondents were asked about how safe they feel in their local area. Positively, the vast majority stated that they feel safe at home during the day (86%) and during the night (67%). However, this declined when respondents were asked if they felt safe outside in their local area at night, with 45% agreeing with this statement.

Therefore, people's perception of becoming a victim of crime is greater than the actual reality of being a victim of crime. However, the Leicestershire Insight Survey, which comprises of 1,600 telephone interviews throughout the year reported the following

- 81.1% felt safe in their local area after dark - this has increased in the last few months
- 90.5% agreed that ASB has got better or stayed the same – this has increased in the last few months

The Partnership is committed to improving residents' perceptions of them becoming victims of crime, by providing positive new stories and raising awareness around crime prevention.

What will we aim to achieve this coming year?

- Encourage people to take reasonable precautions to protect themselves, their neighbours and their property.
- Update the website on a regular basis.
- Increase our use of social media as a vehicle to communicate crime reduction messages.

How will we achieve our aims?

- Promote good news stories, crime reduction figures and messages of reassurance through a variety of media channels

- Support a process of communicating with neighbourhoods
- Inform the community of the actual levels of crime and ASB
- Engage with residents and local representatives, particularly in our priority neighbourhoods, to understand local concerns and seek feasible solutions.

How will we measure success?

- By aiming to achieve a 80% of people stating that felt safe in their local area after dark (Leicestershire Insight Survey)
- By aiming to achieve a 85% of people stating that ASB got better or stayed the same (Leicestershire Insight Survey)

Glossary

ASB	Anti-Social Behaviour
ABC	Acceptable Behaviour Contracts
BCS	British Crime Survey
CSP	Community Safety Partnership
DV / DA	Domestic Violence / Domestic Abuse
IDVA	Independent Domestic 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

Locality Report to LLR Substance Misuse Community Safety Partnership Meeting

Locality Area:	Loughborough
Report Author:	Caroline Morris
Date of Report:	2/2/22
Date of Meeting where LLR SMCSP report discussed at locality level (e.g. CSP)	

1.	<p>Substance Misuse Trends <i>Update on current biggest challenges relating to substance misuse in the locality within the last 3 months</i> <i>Update on any changes in substance misuse need in locality in last 3 months</i></p>
<p>Numbers in treatment (particularly for alcohol misuse) have remained significantly higher than pre-covid. There have been an increase in referrals for young people in Charnwood. Service users are continuing to report low quality crack cocaine and heroin.</p>	
2.	<p>Drugs Costs <i>Latest intelligence from front line staff on drugs costs and availability in locality</i></p>
Drug	Costs reported by staff in locality (and for how much)
Heroin	£10 for 0.3 grams or 3 for £15. Also deals – buy £15 of heroin and get a rock of crack for free.
Crack	3 rocks for £15-£20 Also deals- buy £15 of heroin and get a rock of crack for free. Supply of crack across Leicestershire has become more difficult during lockdown. Sample testing has shown an increase in Crack Cocaine purity (+14.6%). However, anecdotally many clients have stated purity has decreased.
Cocaine	£10 for 0.1 gram, used for injecting as is cheap
Cannabis	£10-15 for 1 to 2 grams depending on strength.
Psychoactive Substances (e.g. Mamba)	Costs not reported.
Illicit Prescribed Medication (e.g. pregablin, diazepam)	Illicit methadone £10 for 100 mls.
3.	<p>Turning Point Local Update <i>Update on any LOCAL activities/changes within the last 3 months</i></p>
<p><u>Loughborough University drop in</u> Turning Point are continuing to offer online appointments for students to receive harm reduction advice, education about substances and make a self-referral. Most common substance use issues students present with are ketamine and alcohol.</p> <p><u>Face to face appointments</u> Every service user is now being offered some face to face appointments alongside phone appointments. This is to better assess levels of dependency and signs of harm, for BBV testing and drug screening and for all medical appointments. Higher risk service users are encouraged to attend all or the majority of appointments face to face, whereas in order to maximise engagement we are being led by individual preference in the case of service users at lower risk.</p>	

Rough Sleepers Project

Turning Point are involved in the county-wide rough sleepers initiative, linking in with other agencies such as the Bridge to find positive housing outcomes for some of our rough sleeping service users. We have been providing training on substance use issues to partner agencies.

Substance Use and Mental Health Project

We now have a SUMH team across Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland. The aim is to provide mental health support within the substance misuse service, delivering some mental health interventions alongside substance misuse interventions (e.g. crisis survival, emotional regulation).

4.	Partnership Working Local Updates <i>Updates on any LOCAL partnership working in last 3 months</i> <i>Information on any local communications/campaigns in last 3 months</i>
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HMS Pharmacy

Harm reduction support worker is linked in with HMS pharmacy to engage individuals who use their needle exchange offering harm reduction advice and encouraging into structured treatment with Turning Point.

Partnership with Falcon Centre

Vikky Sutherland's role working for at both Turning Point and the Falcon Centre, has improved joined up working to support the more vulnerable service users in the area. We also have Turning Point staff members regularly basing themselves at the Falcon Centre and the Annex.

5.	Drug Litter <i>Any local issues regarding needle finds and any local actions</i>
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Nothing highlighted to Turning Point.

6.	Items to Escalate to LLR Substance Misuse Community Safety Partnership Meeting <i>Any issues specific to the locality that require escalation or further action/resources</i>
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None.

7.	Any Other Comments/Information
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None.

Leicestershire County Council - Community Safety Team Update Report

The LCC Community Safety Team (CST) update report containing current and emerging information which may be of interest to partnership colleagues.

ASB

Sentinel Co-ordinator

Partnership wide bitesize training has begun with a 3-month schedule being released to all staff that use the system as mandatory refresher training. This first round of training will consist of Person input, Reports and Partner links. So far, the take up for this training has been really good with lots of positive feedback already.

Deduplication work is ongoing across the partners and a thanks to everyone that has put in effort around getting these reduced and cleared ready for the deletion (RRD) work to begin.

Thank you to Charnwood for agreeing to trial the Case Management module for the partnership. We are hoping that the real time testing that is proposed will ensure that the system is fully fit for purpose once it goes live to the rest of the authorities.

Community Triggers

The partnership review of the LLR Community Trigger Policy is complete. The policy now includes an appeals process undertaken by an independent partnership CSP chair. This process was agreed at LSCSB for the County. Training for CSP chairs for both ASB & Community Triggers will be organised in the coming months.

Sentinel Review, Retain & Delete (RRD) Process

The RRD policy has been rewritten after partnership feedback and sent out for final review to the ASB Strategy Group and the partnership Senior Information Management Group (SIMG). Once agreed, the partnership will need to begin the work to RRD records their organisation has added to the system prior to 6 years ago. To commence this work, all deduplication work will also need to be up to date.

Domestic Abuse

DA Act 2021

The County DA Act and Funding Group continues to meet every 2 weeks to discuss how the LA duty within the Act will be discharged. A 'Needs Assessment' has gone out to key partners and comments have been received back. The DA charity 'Safe Lives' undertook the Needs Assessment in 2021 and have been co-opted to compile the aggregated risk assessment document and this will be circulated to all partners.

DA Strategy

The Public Consultation survey on the Draft DA Reduction Strategy completed on 21st December. The survey findings has informed the final strategy, where the public and partners were asked to give feedback to ensure the priorities are right. The finalised strategy was published on the 5th January 2022.

DA Local Partnership Board

The DA Act 2021 requires formation of this new body...The LSCSB at its meeting in Dec. agreed to fulfil the function of the DA Local Partnership Board. The LSCSB membership will be extended to include victims and survivor's voice. It will not be a joint meeting, rather a separate and distinct board, that will meet prior to the LSCSB.

DA Delivery Plan

A new Delivery Plan will be developed to deliver the Strategy. Progress against the implementation plan will be monitored by the Director of Children and Family Services (CFS) and the CFS DA Strategic Group, Chaired by the Assistant Director for Targeted Early Help and Social Care. Progress information will also be shared with partners and key stakeholders to ensure alignment across the system and monitored by the DA Local Partnership Board.

Commissioning

The DA Act Coordinator Sabrina Hussain has taken up post, there is also recruiting underway for a Commissioning Officer for DA. These two roles will work closely together.

The Leicestershire DA Reduction Strategy 2022-25 was published on 5th January and work is progressing to ensure the spending plans is ready by end of March 2022, prioritising spend on 1.1m. Public Health are working together with CST on this. There are some ideas for allocations and this work is now moving forward at a pace. A plan is being devised outlining the allocations for the deadline of end of March. Allocations of monies to be done by end of March 2022 but won't have to spend it by end of March.

Performance Data

The LSCSB 2021/22 Q2 Performance data is available using the below link, where available KPI's are broken down to District level and contain regional comparisons. Note; please use the below link, the links are specific to each quarter so previously saved links will not go to the latest dataset...

https://public.tableau.com/views/LSCBSaferDashboard/LeicestershireSaferDashboard?:language=en-GB&publish=yes&:display_count=n&:origin=viz_share_link

Prevent

Prevent Coordinator - Recruitment

Sean Arbuthnot will be leaving his current role imminently to take up a new position in the West Midlands. We wish Sean well and thank him for his valued help and support. A new regional prevent coordinator Ian Rabley-Stubbs has recently taken up post (see entry below for Situational Risk Assessments for more info.).

Counter Terrorism Local Profile (CTLP) Survey 2021

Results from the 2021 CTLP were shared at an Exceptional Prevent Steering Group meeting in December. Edwina Grant sits on this Steering Group to represent District and Boroughs and in due course will share relevant information.

Situational Risk Assessment (SRA) Corporate Risk assessment

Edwina Grant & Anita met with Ian Stubbs the recently appointed HO Regional Prevent lead Ian's role is to support non-funded authorities for the East Midlands.

Following compilation of a CTLP local authorities are then required to complete a Situational Risk Assessment (SRA). Within a 2-tier authority the County Council is then required to aggregate the various LA SRA's and produce a Corporate Risk Assessment. Ian advised...

- LAs should compile their SRA in line with the 2021 CTLP that will be shared with partners.
- The SRA should be short narratives no more than a side of A4.
- All individual local authorities should produce an SRA and from this...
- The County Council should produce a Corporate Risk Assessment with risk scores.

Edwina has circulated the blank SRA template and the 2021 CTLP has been shared with all District and Borough Prevent Leads and requested partners to return their completed SRA to Edwina by 18th February. Information gathered via the L/A SRA will be used to inform the development of the County Corporate Risk Assessment.

Regional Meeting

In addition, Ian will be bringing together an East Midlands Network meeting, Edwina will be representing the D&B at this meeting. Purpose of this meeting is to share good practice and learn from each other.

Hate Strategic Group

ACC Julia Debenham, Chairs the Hate Strategic Group meeting, which meets quarterly. This meeting brings together partners across LLR to discuss the way forward for work on Hate. To assist the Strategic Group a Task & Finish Group at an operational level meets to work through key corporate issues. Progress to date...

- the Hate Strategy Statement has been refreshed together with a local action plan template. Both these documents have been agreed by SOG & LSCSB.

Further work is now being led by the Task & Finish Group to look at...

- Performance,
- Victim Perspective and
- Training.

Keep Safe Places

Over the Christmas period and until the end of Jan 2022 the KSP Darker Nights campaign is running with messages via social media informing people where they can go if they need a safe place whilst out and about. LCC Comms have shared the social media pack with District & Borough partners to follow and retweet these messages in support of the campaign.

Household Support Fund

In October 2021, the government announced £3.6 million of further funding to support vulnerable children and families. This new funding, Household Support Fund, has replaced last year's Covid Local Grant Scheme (CLGS). Vouchers and financial support from the fund can be used to help with food or energy bills. The fund runs until 31 March 2022 with referrals open until 14 March 2022.

All referrals must be from a 'trusted assessor' such as a professional support worker, Local

Area Co-ordinator or agency. The latter includes District and Borough Councils.

Glen Parva Prison Build – Site Visit

A site visit had been arranged for Dec for the prison site, unfortunately MOJ have cancelled this due to the recent developments with Covid19. The visit will be rearranged when circumstances allow.

**COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP
10TH FEBRUARY 2022**

FORWARD PROGRAMME

ITEM	DETAIL	DATE	ACTION BY
Appointment of Chair/Vice-chair	<p>The appointment of a Vice-chair is required at the first meeting following the start of each Council Year.</p> <p>(The terms of reference state that the Cabinet Lead Member for Community Safety will chair the Partnership)</p>	First meeting of the new civic year (<i>Annual</i>)	Committee Clerk
Performance Update	<p>Standing Item</p> <p>To include information from the hate incident dashboards</p>	February 2022	A. Fadesco
Delivery Group Updates	<p>Standing Item</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strategic Group incorporating funding proposals and updates 2. JAG including quarterly action plan updates 	February 2022	M Oswin / T. McCabe
Student Street Support Scheme Update and Loughborough University Update	<p>Standing item – to include more detailed narrative information to support the numerical data provided, for example how patrols were linked to complaints that had been received, how complaints resulted in disciplinary action being taken and exception reporting of significant cases.</p>	February 2022	A. Dales
Leicestershire County Council Update	<p>Standing Item</p>	February 2022	A Chavda
Turning Point	<p>Standing Item</p>	February 2022	A Knowles
OPCC	<p>Standing Item</p>	February 2022	Vacant

ITEM	DETAIL	DATE	ACTION BY
CSP Review Update	Standing item An update on the CSP review	February 2022	Chair
Violence Reduction Network	Standing Item	February 2022	G Strong
Partnership Strategic Assessment and Community Safety Partnership Plan	2022/23 plans to be submitted for consideration and review	February 2022 (Annual)	A. Fadesco / T. McCabe
Draft Delivery Group Action Plans	2022/23 plans to be submitted for consideration and approval	April/May 2022 (Annual)	