

**CHARNWOOD COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP  
THURSDAY, 20TH APRIL 2023  
COMMITTEE ROOM 1, CHARNWOOD BOROUGH COUNCIL OFFICES  
AGENDA**

1 APOLOGIES 5 mins

2 MINUTES

To approve the minutes of the meeting of the Community Safety Partnership on 26th January 2023, attached at **page 2**.

3 2022/23 PERFORMANCE (Insp Dave Stokes) 15 mins

4 PARTNERSHIP STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT AND COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP PLAN 2023-26 (Andy Thomas) 60 mins

Plans to be submitted for consideration and review, with an emphasis on themes and priorities, attached at **page 9**.

5 PARTNER UPDATES 5-10 mins

Updates from partners on matters affecting the Charnwood area, attached as supplement reports.

6 POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER VISIT (Rupert Matthews) 15 mins

To include a discussion on how the priorities of the CSP Plan fit in with the priorities of the PCC.

7 FUTURE MEETINGS (Chair) 10 mins

To include a discussion around the delivery of the CSP Plan, including priorities and themes, will be implemented into future meetings.

8 GOVERNMENT CONSULTATION (Andy Thomas) 5 mins

To highlight the District Council's Network Anti-Social Behaviour Action Plan, report attached at **page 30**.

9 ANY OTHER BUSINESS (Chair) 5 mins

10 FORWARD PROGRAMME (Chair)

A report to enable the Partnership to consider and manage its forward programme of work, attached at **page 33**.

Upcoming meetings;

13th July 2023 at 10am

12th October 2023 at 10am

**CHARNWOOD COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP  
THURSDAY, 26TH JANUARY 2023  
MEETING ROOM 1, CHARNWOOD BOROUGH COUNCIL OFFICES  
AGENDA**

<b>Present:</b>	<p>Councillor Leigh Harper-Davies Inspector David Stokes Ant Dales Ioni Ashford Rob Kitson Maddie Clay Gurjit Samra-Rai Grace Strong Sarah Whannell James O’Connell Sarah Lewis Karey Barnshaw (MS Teams) Alan Twells Andy Thomas Tim McCabe Giuseppe Vassallo Allison Fadesco Andrew Staton (MS Teams) Claire Westrup Sally Watson (minutes)</p>	<p>Charnwood Borough Council Leicestershire Police Loughborough University Loughborough BID Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service Leicestershire Probation Leicestershire County Council Violence Reduction Network Falcon Centre OPCC LLR integrated Care Board Charnwood Borough Council Charnwood Borough Council Charnwood Borough Council Charnwood Borough Council Charnwood Borough Council Charnwood Borough Council Charnwood Borough Council Charnwood Borough Council Charnwood Borough Council</p>
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The Chair stated that the Head of Regulatory and Community Safety, Alan Twells would be leaving Charnwood Borough Council and that this would be his last meeting. She acknowledged the significant contribution Alan had made to the Community Safety Partnership and thanked him for his work. She also welcomed Andy Thomas, Interim Head of Regulatory and Community Safety at Charnwood Borough Council.

**1 APPOINTMENT OF VICE-CHAIR**

It was agreed that Insp Dave Stokes became Vice-Chair of the Community Safety Partnership (CSP) for the remainder of the 2022/23 Council civic year.

**2 APOLOGIES**

Apologies for absence were received from the following:

Lindsay Widdowson (via MS Teams)	NHS
Sajan Devshi	OPCC
Nicola Streets	OPCC
Peter Singleton	Turning Point

**3 MINUTES**

The minutes of the meeting held on 20th October 2022 were approved.

#### 4 ACTION LOG

It was highlighted that the current process of logging actions was not efficient and that there were a number of longstanding actions that had not been closed off. It was recognised that there was a requirement to reform the way in which the CSP logged and updated actions. Andy Thomas stated that he would look at creating a more suitable action logging method, associated with strategies, risk and threat outside of the meeting.

**AGREED** that Andy Thomas look at creating a more suitable action logging method, associated with strategies, risk and threat outside of the meeting.

#### 5 CSP DRAFT REVIEW AND DRAFT TERMS OF REFERENCE

An update on the development of the CSP Plan and Terms of Reference was provided. The following summarises the discussion:

- i. It was suggested that a level of delegated authority be given to the Chair and Vice-Chair of the CSP to enable amendments to the Terms of Reference where required. The Terms of Reference would be updated every three years, but this approach would allow for flexibility during the three-year period.
- ii. The Charnwood Community Safety Partnership Membership and Voting table should be amended to state that the Director of Customer Experience was a core member, as opposed to the Director of Housing and Wellbeing.
- iii. It was suggested that the Overarching Aim be amended to read 'to deliver enhanced partnership working, collaboration and collective problem solving *to create safer communities*'.

#### **AGREED**

1. That the CSP Terms of Reference be amended to reflect the suggestions made.
2. That delegated authority be given to the Chair and Vice-Chair of the CSP to enable amendments to the Terms of Reference where required, and that the Terms of Reference be amended to reflect this.

#### 6 SCRUTINY OF COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP

An update on the Council's scrutiny of the CSP was provided. The following summarises the discussion:

- i. The CSP was scrutinised on an annual basis by the Council's Finance and Performance Scrutiny Committee, as required by legislation. The

minutes of the meeting of the Finance and Performance Scrutiny Committee can be found on the [Council's website](#).

- ii. The CSP was scrutinised on drugs activity in Charnwood and the work being done to combat County Lines, mental health support, anti-social behaviour and the changes made to streamline reporting, youth anti-social behaviour and the JAG groups.
- iii. Members of the Finance and Performance Scrutiny Committee were assured that the CSP was working effectively and achieving the desired outcomes.

**AGREED** that the information be noted.

Partners agreed to an agenda variance at this stage in the meeting.

## 10 VIOLENCE REDUCTION NETWORK UPDATE

An presentation on the Serious Violence Duty was delivered. The following summarises the information and discussion:

- i. It was highlighted that the requirements of the duty were similar to the work of the Violence Reduction Network (VRN) partnership except it placed a legal duty on specified authorities. Police and Crime Commissioners were not subject to the Duty but did have the authority to take a convening role, support specified authorities, draw down and distribute funding and monitor progress.
- ii. Duty Holders included Integrated Care Boards, Local Authorities, Probation and Youth Justice, Police and Fire and Rescue. Education and Prisons/youth custody must consult relevant authorities in preparing the strategy and should co-operate.
- iii. The Duty required specified authorities, for one or more local government areas, to work together and plan to prevent and reduce serious violence, including identifying the kinds of serious violence in the area, the causes of that violence and to prepare and implement a shared strategy for preventing and reducing serious violence in the area. (PCSC Act Ch1 Part 2). Section 6 of the Crime and Disorder Act requires CSPs to have serious violence as an explicit priority in their strategies and plans.
- iv. The requirements of the duty included:
  - Identifying and defining serious violence locally (must include a focus on public place 'youth violence' with an option to include other related types such as DASV, criminal exploitation and VAWG).
  - Agreeing the geographical coverage and local partnership model for delivering the duty.

- Producing a partnership agreement outlining how specified authorities and partners will work together.
  - Adopting the WHO public health approach ('encouraged').
  - Producing an SNA.
  - Producing, publishing and implementing a strategy.
  - Reviewing the Strategy annually (which may require a refreshed SNA) .
- v. The Duty commenced on 31st January 2023. Specified authorities had until 31st January 2024 to produce their SNA and Strategy.
- vi. Success measures included:
- A reduction in hospital admissions for assaults with knife or sharp object.
  - A reduction in knife and sharp object enabled serious violence\* recorded by the Police.
  - A reduction in homicides recorded by the Police.
- vii. Specified authorities were encouraged to adopt and apply the World Health Organisation's definition of a public health approach in implementing the duty. This included following the Public Health Principles and the Four Step Process.
- viii. Specified authorities must define serious violence and should agree the local partnership model (and its geographical area) for discharging the duty. The partnership should work together to establish the local Strategic Needs Assessment (SNA) and collectively develop a strategy which should outline the multi-agency response that would be taken to prevent and reduce serious violence in the local area.
- ix. There was Serious Violence Duty funding available and the OPCC could apply for funding to cover labour and non-labour costs associated with delivering the duty. This could be distributed amongst specified and relevant authorities or used to fund additional resources within the OPCC to reduce the burden on specified authorities. The VRN's work placed the partnership in a position of strength and there was an opportunity to use this funding to offer additional support to CSPs and work across the wider SPB Exec agenda including in relation to data usage and strengthening the link between system-level and locality-based working (for all types of violence and vulnerability). The local plan was to use the labour-cost funding to increase the resource within the OPCC to deliver the above. There were currently no plans for the non-labour costs.

**AGREED** that the information be noted.

## 7 2022/23 PERFORMANCE

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

- i. The followings crime types had increased in comparison to the same period in 2021/22; Total Crime (+4.3%), Burglary – Residential (+17%), Burglary – Business (+93%), Theft of Vehicles (+54%) and Theft from Vehicles (+55%).
- ii. The following crime types had decreased in comparison to the same period in 2021/22; Violence with Injury (-3.3%), Cycle Theft (-15%) and Shoplifting (-11%).
- iii. Robbery offences had stayed the same in comparison to the same period in 2021/22.
- iv. The figures outlined were thought to be the result of the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic during the 2021/22 year, changes to the recording of Police data and new methods of undertaking criminal activity.
- v. It was highlighted that the availability of drugs and associated crime continued to be a significant issue and impacted upon other types of crime. The Falcon Centre was in the process of undertaking research to better understand the lack of engagement from some service users.
- vi. There was a significant amount of work across Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland associated with a new Harm to Hope Strategy, including a local group. The group did not have representation from all districts, and it was suggested that a representative from the CSP or Charnwood Borough Council participated in the group. Andy Thomas agreed to contact Gurjit Samra-Rai for more information outside of the meeting.

### **AGREED**

1. That the information be noted.
2. That Andy Thomas contact Gurjit Samra-Rai to organise attendance from Charnwood at the Harm to Hope group.

## 8 PARTNERSHIP STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT

The Partnership Strategic Assessment was introduced and the nine recommendations were outlined. The following summarises the discussion:

- i. Community Triggers were activated when a victim of anti-social behaviour was unsatisfied with the service they had received, and they

meet the threshold. Victims would have reported an incident three times in six months to statutory agencies, or reported a hate incident once within six months, in order to activate a community trigger. Statutory partners were then required to undertake a case review.

- ii. Community Triggers were extremely time and resource intensive, and each case typically took many hours to complete. It was recognised that most Community Triggers were not associated with agencies failing to act on reports of anti-social behaviour. It was suggested that Andy Thomas consider new ways to deal with Community Triggers to make the process more efficient.
- iii. Community Triggers were dispersed across the Borough but were more prevalent in the Loughborough Area and in the south of the Borough.
- iv. The Community Safety Partnership Plan was due to be approved at the April meeting of the CSP. A draft plan would be circulated prior to the meeting in April and partners would be invited to make comment prior to the meeting.

#### **AGREED**

1. That the information be noted.
2. That the partnership approve the recommendations outlined in the report.
3. That Andy Thomas consider new and effective ways to process Community Triggers in line with legislation.

#### 9 CSP DELIVERY GROUPS UPDATE

An update on CSP Strategic Groups matters was provided and the information in the report was outlined.

**AGREED** that the information be noted.

#### 11 POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER UPDATE

An update on the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner was provided.

**AGREED** that the information be noted.

#### 12 PARTNER UPDATES

A number of update reports from partners were provided. The following summarises the discussion:

- i. The Probation Service had received an inadequate rating from a recent HMI inspection. There was a continuation of staffing issues and a number of open vacancies to recruit into.
- ii. It was highlighted that partnership working between the Probation Service and the Police through the Integrated Offender Management system was beneficial.

**AGREED** that the information be noted.

13 ANY OTHER BUSINESS

- i. Partners felt that the format of the meeting had worked well. They thought that the partnership and links between organisations would be beneficial in the coming months as the cost of living became more problematic.
- ii. It was suggested that James O'Connell attend JAG meetings from an OPCC perspective to support the work being undertaken.

14 FORWARD PROGRAMME

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

- i. It was highlighted that the CSP Plan would be submitted to the meeting of the partnership scheduled for 20th April 2023.
- ii. The Police and Crime Commissioner would attend the meeting of the CSP scheduled for 20th April 2023.

Upcoming meetings;

20th April 2023 at 10am

13th July 2023 at 10am

12th October 2023 at 10am



# Charnwood Community Safety Partnership Plan 2023 -2026

Charnwood Community  
SAFETY PARTNERSHIP





## 1. Foreword

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

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

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

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

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

Councillor Leigh Harper-Davies

Chair Charnwood Community Safety Partnership

# Contents

## 2. Introduction

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

The Vision of the Charnwood Community Safety Partnership is:

**‘To create a safer Charnwood’.**

**2.2:** The key role of this CSP, in seeking to deliver its vision, is to identify and prioritise the community safety issues that are affecting our residents, and to ensure control strategies are put in place to address emerging areas of threat, risk and harm.

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

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

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

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

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

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

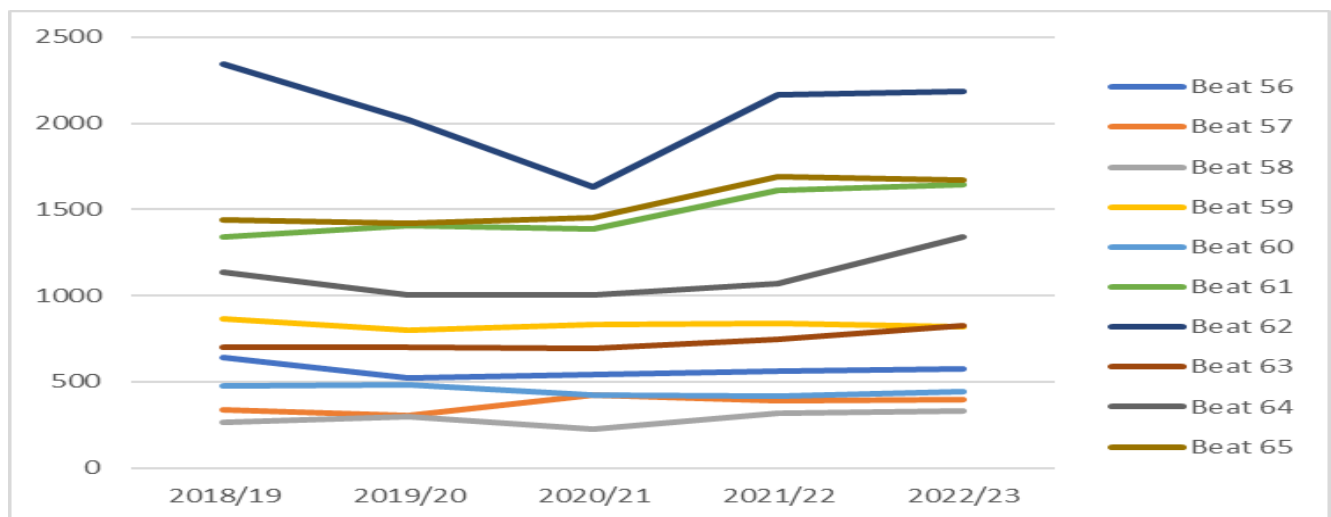
- Highlight performance progress and achievements against the strategic objectives set in the relevant Community Safety Plan.
- Identify any emerging threats, risks posed in seeking to deliver key performance.
- Identify any increasing community tensions or any factors impacting upon community confidence/cohesion.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

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

- Violence
- Mental Health/Vulnerability
- Substance Misuse

**2.8:** It is important to recognise that crime trends can also be very local and specific to a neighbourhood, high street location or public space. Therefore, there are differences in the types and experiences of crime dependent on the area of Charnwood. **Figure 1** below, highlights a 5 year crime trend across the Borough. For context, the police beats and electoral wards within Charnwood are not co terminus, hence an index is provided for clarity:

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



The four Beats that have the highest number of reported crimes within Charnwood are:

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

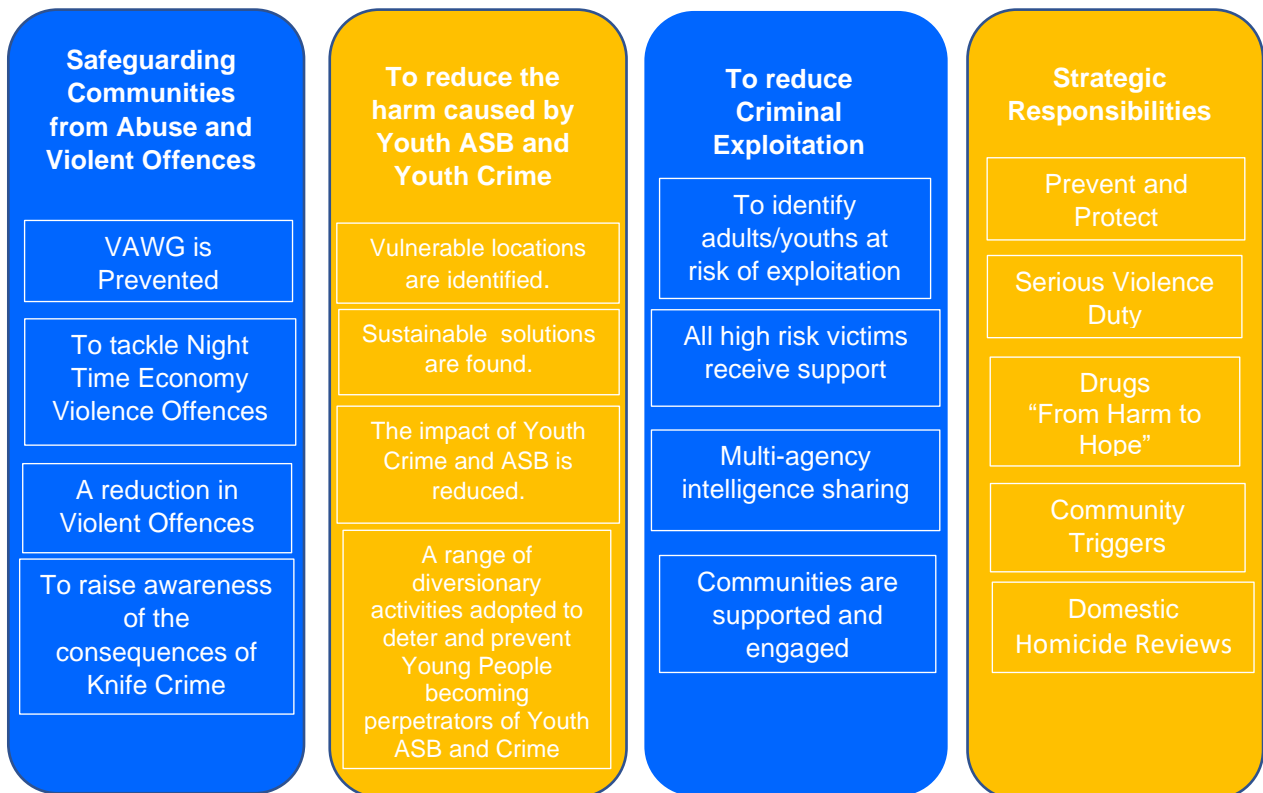
## 2.9: Geographical localities per Police Beat within the Borough of Charnwood

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

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

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

The 2022/23 PSA has identified the following priorities for the 2023/26 Community Safety Partnership Plan. The priorities are as follows:



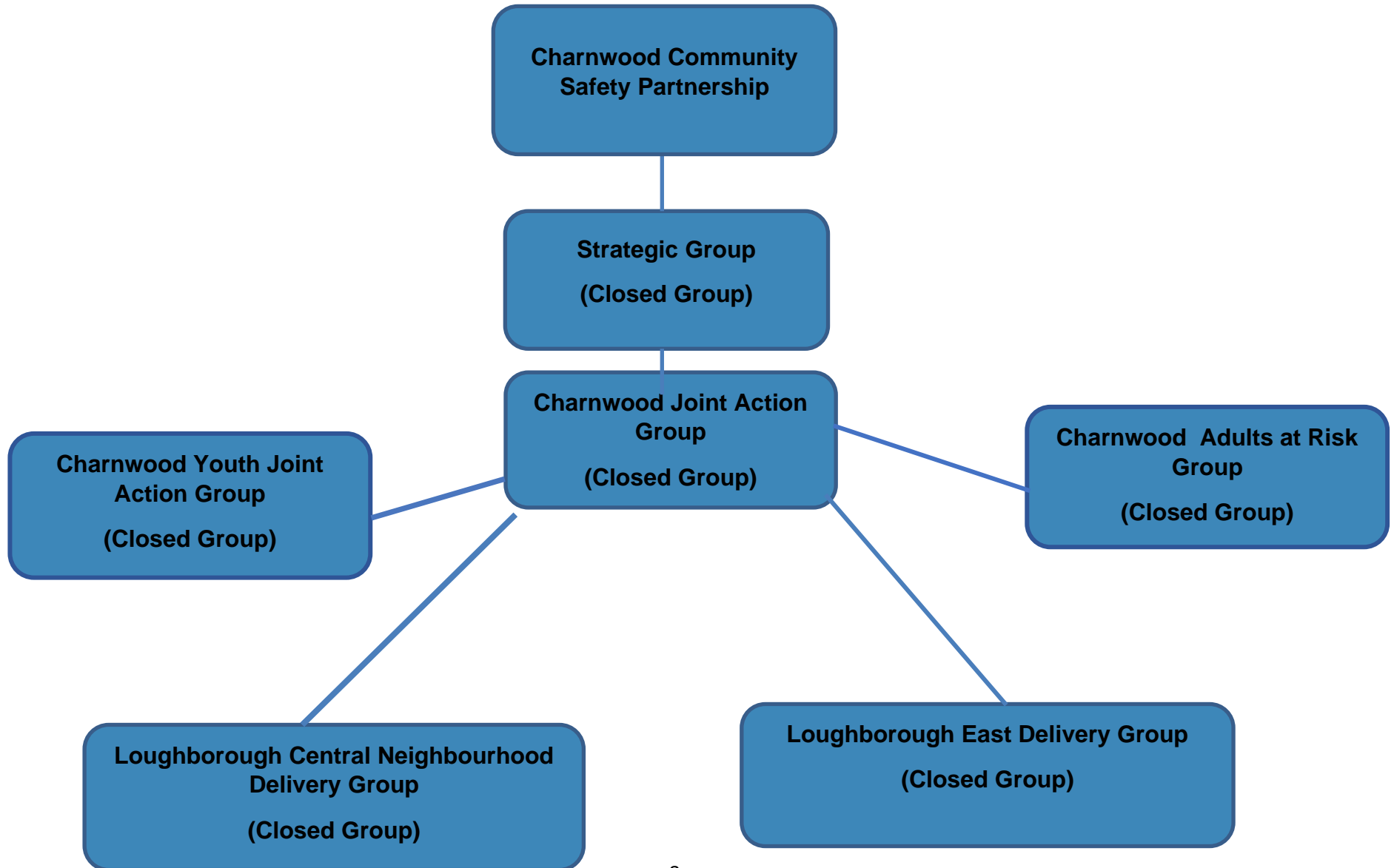
### 3. Performance Management

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

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



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



## 4. Priority 1: Safeguarding Communities from Abuse and Violent Offences

### Why is this a priority?

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

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

**4.3:** Analysis in this PSA highlights the fact that violent offences have accounted for 49% of all recorded crime during Qtr 1 -Qtr 3 (2022/23). The below dataset, of recorded violent offences in Charnwood, corroborates that fact:

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

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

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

- To increase the reporting of Domestic Abuse offences and Sexual Abuse within the borough
- To raise awareness of Domestic Abuse, Sexual Abuse and the support services available in Charnwood
- Victims are more confident reporting their experience and are satisfied with the response they receive.
- Victims of Abuse and Violence are supported to cope and recover.
- A reduction in Serious Violent Offences
- To tackle Night-Time Economy related Violence Offences
- To raise awareness of the consequences of Knife Crime

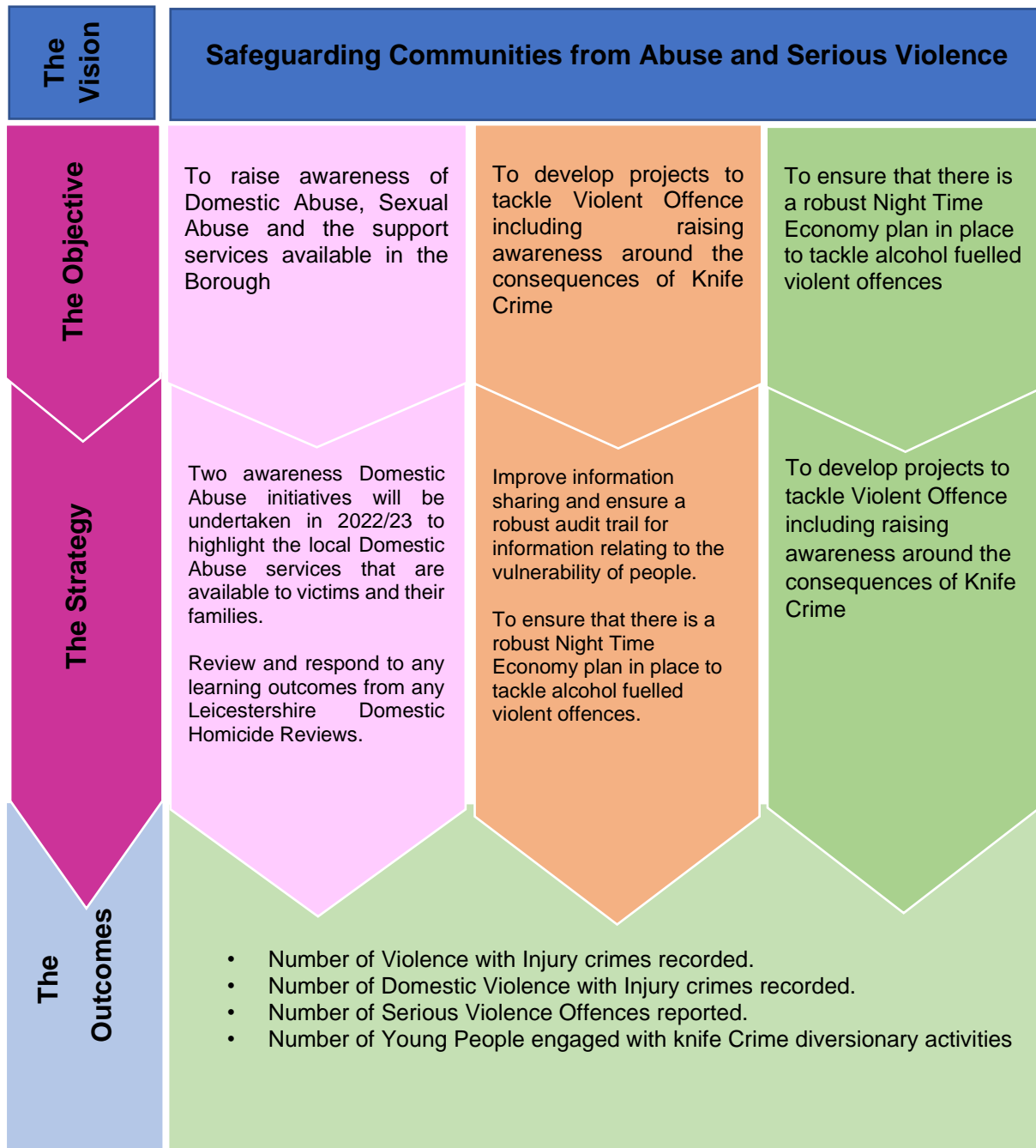
#### **4.6: How will we respond?**

- Four Domestic Abuse awareness initiatives will be undertaken each year to highlight the local Domestic Abuse Services that are available to victims and their families within Charnwood.
- Review and respond to any learning outcomes from any Domestic Homicide Reviews.
- Prevention – examine ways to change attitudes and ensure that information about domestic abuse and sexual violence is widely available.
- Effective communications strategies for abuse and serious violence
- Improve information sharing and ensure a robust audit trail for information relating to the vulnerability of people.
- To continue the development of the Joint Action Group, Adults at Risk Group and the Youth Joint Action Group to enable early identification of Adults and Young People at risk of harm and abuse.
- Violence Reduction Network.
- To develop projects aimed at reducing both Violent and Serious Violence Offence
- To assist Leicestershire Police in reducing the impact of knife crime, by supporting Operation Spectre and relevant diversionary activity
- To ensure that there is a robust Night Time Economy plan in place to tackle alcohol fuelled violent offences.

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

- Number of Violence with Injury crimes recorded.
- Number of Domestic Violence with Injury crimes recorded.
- Number of Serious Violence Offences reported.
- Number of Young People engaged with knife Crime diversionary activities.

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



## 5. Priority 2: To reduce the harm caused by Youth ASB and Youth Crime

### Why is this a priority?

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Vulnerable and repeat locations are identified via intelligence analysis.
- Sustainable solutions are found to tackle entrenched issues.
- Repeat and vulnerable victims are identified at an early stage and appropriate risk mitigation is put in place.
- A range of enforcement powers are utilised, and high-risk situations are managed through court or legal restrictions where necessary.
- To provide a range of diversionary activity to deter and prevent Young People becoming perpetrators of Youth ASB and Youth Crime

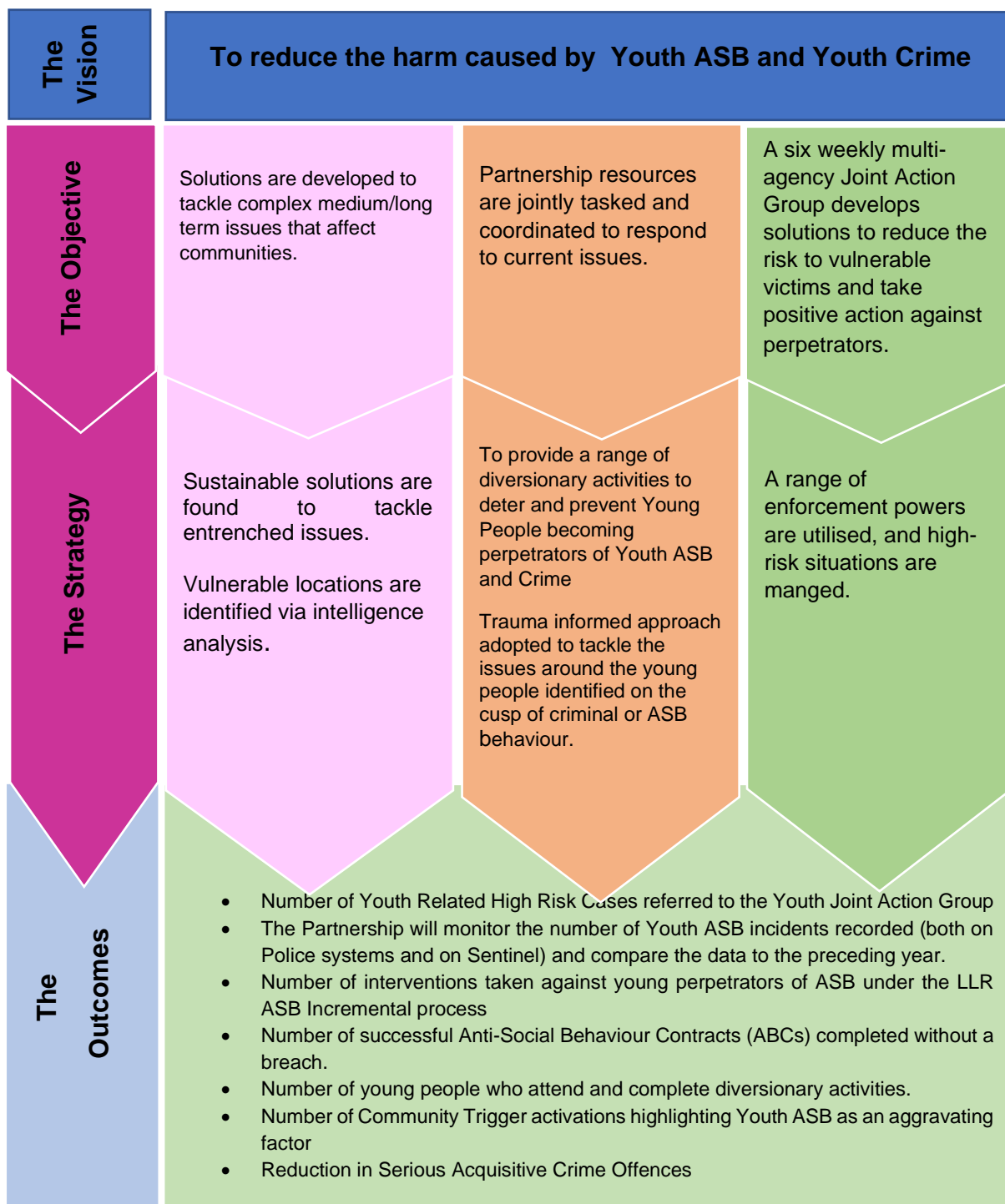
### **5.6: How will we respond?**

- Solutions are developed to tackle complex medium/long term issues that affect communities.
- Partnership resources are jointly tasked and coordinated to respond to emerging issues.
- A six weekly multi-agency Joint Action Group will develop solutions to reduce the risk to repeat and vulnerable victims and take positive action against perpetrators.
- A trauma informed approach will be adopted in seeking to curb the behaviour of the young people identified to be on the cusp of criminal or anti-social behaviour.
- To support the work with partners under the Leicestershire Police operation: Op Spectre.

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

- Number of Youth Related High Risk Cases referred to the Youth Joint Action Group
- The Partnership will monitor the number of Youth ASB incidents recorded (both on Police systems and on Sentinel) and compare the data to the preceding year.
- Number of interventions taken against young perpetrators of ASB under the LLR ASB Incremental process
- Number of successful Anti-Social Behaviour Contracts (ABCs) completed without a breach.
- Number of young people who attend and complete diversionary activities.
- Number of Community Trigger activations highlighting Youth ASB as an aggravating factor
- Reduction in Serious Acquisitive Crime Offences

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



## 6. Priority 3: To Reduce Criminal Exploitation

### Why is this a priority?

**6.1:** Protecting the most vulnerable individuals within our communities lies at the heart of the Partnership's ethos. Charnwood has been identified as having the highest number of recorded cuckooing offences within the county and currently has 9 active County Lines operating within the Borough.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



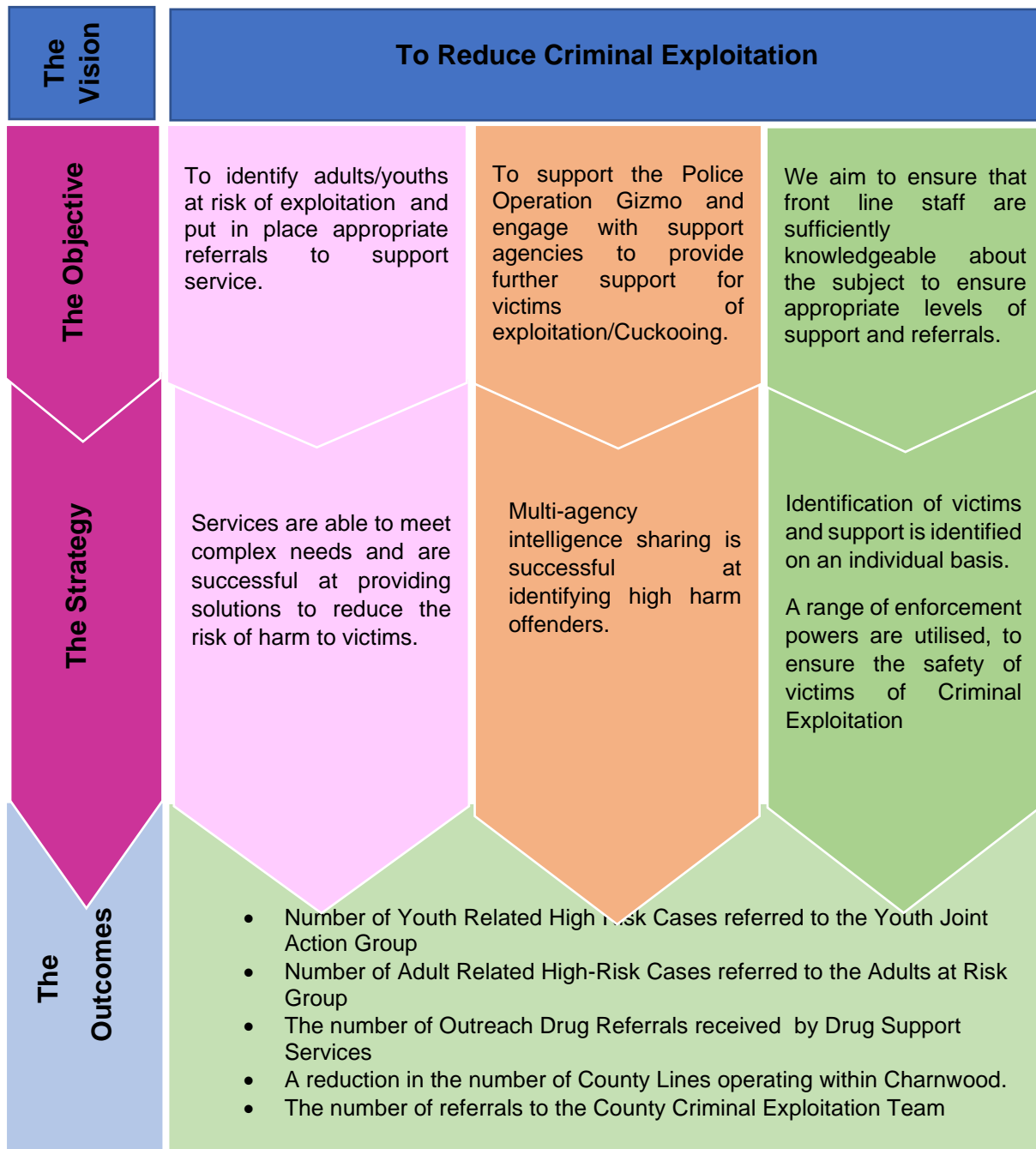
### **6.8: How will we respond?**

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

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

- Number of Youth Related High Risk Cases referred to the Youth Joint Action Group
- Number of Adult Related High-Risk Cases referred to the Adults at Risk Group
- The number of Outreach Drug Referrals received by Drug Support Services
- A reduction in the number of County Lines operating within Charnwood.
- The number of referrals to the County Criminal Exploitation Team

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



## 7. Priority 4: Statutory Responsibilities

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

### 7.1: Prevent and Protect

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

### 7.2: Serious Violence Duty

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

### 7.3: Tackling substance misuse

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

### 7.4: Community Triggers

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

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

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

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

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

## **7.5: Domestic Homicide Reviews**

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

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

## 8. Glossary

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

## Anti-Social Behaviour Action Plan – DCN briefing

Date: 29 March 2023

Contact: [DCN@local.gov.uk](mailto:DCN@local.gov.uk)



### Summary

- The wide-ranging set of measures in the Anti-Social Behaviour Action Plan seek to tackle anti-social behaviour in three ways: increasing the urgency with which hotspots are tackled; a zero-tolerance approach; giving police and other agencies they need to act.
- Ten ‘trailblazing’ police force areas will be named to bring in the measures this year. They will then be rolled out across England and Wales next year.
- The key measures affecting councils include.
  - Greater focus on tackling fly-tipping. This will include publishing league tables of council performance on fly tipping.
  - Greater use of on-the-spot fines for litter, graffiti and fly-tipping and increasing the maximum amount for fines.
  - £5m new funding to restore parks and green spaces.
  - Greater powers to revive high streets by bringing empty shops back into use. This includes ‘high street rental auctions’, which were previously announced in the Levelling Up White Paper.
  - Giving councils more powers to move in quickly when houses are left empty
  - Measures to make it easier for private landlords to evict tenants who are “persistently disrespectful and disruptive” to neighbours.
  - Amending social housing allocations guidance to be clear that evidence of committing anti-social behaviour can and should be used to de-prioritise anti-social behaviour perpetrators
  - A consultation on new measures to reduce rough sleeping and greater powers to address the “public nuisance” resulting from rough sleeping.
  - Launching a review of Community Safety Partnerships review to explore whether Community Safety Partnerships should be required to report to Police and Crime Commissioners.
  - New digital tool giving members of the public a “simple and clear” route to report anti-social behaviour, receive updates and guidance, and challenge where they think the response is poor.
  - Total of £160m to support the measures
- The section below provides more detail about the key measures. You can find the full action plan [here](#).

### Anti-social behaviour

- Greater focus on “immediate justice”, with out-of-court orders requiring offenders in hi-vis jackets to repair the damage they cause, do unpaid work or litter picking. Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs) will take a leading role in commissioning immediate justice services, working with local authorities, police, youth offending teams and other agencies.
- More hours of “community payback” will be delivered by offenders who are sentenced in court, with this now totalling 8 million hours a year. The Probation Service will work with councils to develop “new and quicker processes” so community payback teams can be rapidly deployed.
- The Probation Service will be legally obliged to consult PCCs and councils about which projects to improve places will be supported using community payback.
- A ban on nitrous oxide. A consultation is promised on expanding ‘on the spot’ drug testing of suspected offenders.
- Landlords will get greater powers to evict tenants responsible for sustained acts of intimidating or disruptive behaviour. This will mean they can take immediate action, rather than give two months’ notice or wait until the end of a fixed-term contract. All private tenancy agreements will include clauses specifically banning anti-social behaviour.
- Closure powers used against “nuisance premises” will be extended so they can be used by housing providers, not just police or council officers, as at present.
- Statutory social housing allocations guidance will be updated to make clear that evidence of committing anti-social behaviour should be used to put the perpetrators at the back of the queue for social housing.
- A three-strikes-and-you’re-out eviction expectation for social landlords is being explored, with tenants evicted after a third warning.
- Government expects local partners to work together to deliver a multi-agency approach to tackling anti-social behaviour and delivering the proposals set out in this plan, with PCCs playing a key role in coordinating implementation at a local level.

### Short-term lets

- A new registration scheme is promised for short-term lets, “giving local authorities the data to easily identify short-term lets in their area”.
- Councils will be able take action against guests and owners on problematic short-term lets. A consultation will take place on the registration scheme shortly.

### Community safety

- PCCs will lead a drive to target anti-social behaviour hotspots, working with police and local authorities. This will initially be focused on 10 police force areas, before moving nationwide next year. Funding is promised for more “authority figures”, including local authority-employed wardens.
- There will be a consultation on strengthening existing anti-social behaviour tools, including allowing local authorities to issue dispersal orders and extend their length to 72 hours.
- The Manual for Streets – guidance designed to bring about safer streets – will be updated to focus on how crime and anti-social behaviour can be prevented.
- Councils are being told to do more to tackle litter, graffiti and fly-tipping. Statutory guidance will be changed on litter fining powers, with upper limits increased to £1,000 for fly-tipping (up from

£400), £500 for graffiti (previously £150) and £600 for breaching their household waste duty of care (previously £400).

- The action plan quotes research which says that 92% of councils do not issue on-the-spot fines for graffiti. It also points out 1.1 million fly-tipping incidents led to 91,000 fines in 2021-22. The government urges greater use of these. Greater transparency is promised on the use of on-the-spot fines including fly-tipping league tables “to show which local authorities are taking a muscular approach”.
- Consultation on a series of new measures to reduce rough sleeping. Unspecified “new tools” are promised to direct individuals to engage with positive pathways such as accommodation, mental health or substance misuse support. Organised begging could be banned, as could begging where it cause a public nuisance, such as by a cashpoint.
- Police and councils will get powers to address the public nuisances resulting from rough sleeping such as the obstruction of doorways and pavements and to assist them with clearing “debris, tents and paraphernalia”.

### **Building local pride**

- High Street Rental Auctions will be introduced across all councils this autumn, following the passage of the Levelling Up and Regeneration Bill. These will allow councils to sell off the rental rights for empty properties for a short period of time. £2m will be offered to the “areas which need this the most” to assist on refurbishment costs.
- High Street Accelerators will “empower local people” to work together on reimagining the high streets. Up to 10 pioneers will receive up to £2.5m.
- There will be a clampdown on ‘cuckooing’ – the practice of exploiting vulnerable people by taking control of their property for criminal activity.
- New fines for irresponsible landlords and building owners who allow their properties to fall into disrepair.
- Giving councils more powers to move in quickly when houses are left empty – cutting the minimum time period for action from two years to six months specifically for properties which have become a magnet for anti-social behaviour or occupied by squatters.
- Removing the upper limit on fines for landlords and building owners who do not comply with a Section 215 order, encouraging them to fix disrepair that can attract anti-social behaviour.
- Consulting on whether the National Planning Policy Framework should incorporate measures such as CCTV and extra lighting to make sure high streets are designed with safety and deterring anti-social behaviour in mind.
- £5m additional funding to restore parks and green spaces on top of the £9 million Levelling Up Parks Fund.



**COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP  
20TH APRIL 2023**

**FORWARD PROGRAMME**

<b>ITEM</b>	<b>DETAIL</b>	<b>DATE</b>	<b>ACTION BY</b>
Appointment of Chair/Vice-chair	The appointment of a Vice-chair is required at the first meeting following the start of each Council Year.  (The terms of reference state that the Cabinet Lead Member for Community Safety will chair the Partnership)	First meeting of the new civic year <i>(Annual)</i>	Committee Clerk
PCC – Rupert Matthews	Police and Crime Commissioner Visit	April 2023	R. Matthews
Partnership Strategic Assessment and Community Safety Partnership Plan 2023-26	Plans to be submitted for consideration and review	April 2023 <i>(Annual)</i>	A. Fadesco / T. McCabe
Draft Delivery Group Action Plans	2023/24 plans to be submitted for consideration and approval	April <i>(Annual)</i>	T. McCabe
Performance Update	Standing Item  To include information from the hate incident dashboards	April 2023	Insp D. Stokes/A. Fadesco

ITEM	DETAIL	DATE	ACTION BY
Partner Updates	<p>Standing item, to include;</p> <p>Student Street Support Scheme Update and Loughborough University Update</p> <p>Leicestershire County Council Update</p> <p>Turning Point</p> <p>Violence Reduction Network</p> <p>Loughborough BID Update</p> <p>Leicestershire Probation Service</p> <p>Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service</p>	April 2023	<p>A Dales</p> <p>G Samra-Rai</p> <p>P Singleton</p> <p>S Devshi</p> <p>G Strong</p> <p>I Ashford</p> <p>M Clay</p> <p>R Kitson</p>
CSP Review Update	<p>Standing item</p> <p>An update on the CSP review</p>	July 2023	Chair
Delivery Group Updates	<p>Standing Item</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strategic Group incorporating funding proposals and updates</li> <li>2. JAG including quarterly action plan updates</li> </ol>	July 2023	D. Stokes / T. McCabe
Scrutiny of the Community Safety Partnership	An update on the outcome of the Council's scrutiny of the Community Safety Partnership at the meeting of the Finance and Performance Scrutiny Committee	January (Annual)	TBC

**Community Safety Partnership Scrutiny – Finance and Performance Scrutiny Committee – 28th November 2023**

ITEM	DETAIL	DATE	ACTION BY
PCC Crime Plan	To allow the partnership to review the PCC Crime Plan.	TBC	
<b>Future CSP Meetings</b> <b>13th July 2023: 10.00 hrs</b> <b>12th October 20203: 10.00 hrs</b>			