

Charnwood Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment

2024/25



Document Details

Title	Charnwood Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment, 2024/25
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 2024 plus historic data where appropriate.

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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.

The Partnership Strategic Assessment provides an evidenced based framework for the Partnership to assess key areas of threat risk and harm. The assessment is utilised to assess and review the effectiveness of the CSP's 2023-2026 Strategic Plan.

Table 1 (below) illustrates how the Charnwood CSP has performed during 2024/25, compared to the previous performance year 2023/2204. The data source has been provided by Leicestershire Police and the relevant period is from the 1st April 2024 to 5th December 2024 (and comparative dates in the previous year).

The data set 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 2024 to 5th December 2024 compared to 1st April 2023 to 5th December 2023

Crime Type	Performance to Date	Total Crime as at 5 th Dec 2023	Total Crime as at 5 th Dec 2024	Diff	Family Group Position 31 st October 2024
All Crime	-3.7%	9568	9207	-361	6/15↑
Violence with Injury	-10%	1133	1019	-114	10/15↑
Burglary – Residential	+30%	372	484	+112	15/15↔
Burglary – Business	-19%	185	150	-35	10/15↑
Theft of Vehicles	-10%	249	224	-25	6/15↑
Theft from Vehicles	-20.7%	435	345	-90	11/15↔
Robbery	+45%	40	58	+18	3/15↓
Cycle Theft	-58%	294	124	-170	14/15↔
Shoplifting	+30.2%	736	958	+222	6/15↔

Summary: Key findings and Recommendations

Reported Crime

It is pleasing to note that during 2024/25, the Partnership has seen reductions in the following crime categories:

- Violence with Injury -10%
- Burglary – Business -19%
- Theft From Vehicles -20.7%
- Theft of Vehicles -10%
- Cycle Theft -58%

Table 1 highlights that the following crime domains remain a challenge for the CSP:

- Burglary – Residential +30%
- Robbery +45%
- Shoplifting +30.2%

With due regard to the data source, it is noted that the statutory duty of reducing 'All Crime' reported within Charnwood is currently being met, with a decrease of -3.7% in this performance indicator. This decrease has resulted in the CSP moving to 6/15 in its Most Similar Family Group (MSFG).

For context, Charnwood Borough Community Safety Partnership 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), continue to 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. There are a number of reasons for this:

- **Beat 62 (Loughborough Town Centre)** has a vibrant Night-Time Economy, which brings challenges in terms of alcohol fuelled crime and disorder. There is also a large student populous living within this locality, a community that is often targeted by prolific offenders. Retail crime is another significant contributing factor in terms of recorded crime.
- **Beat 65 (Loughborough East)** contains a number of Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA's) that are ranked highly in the national tables for poverty and recorded crime. The locality houses a significant number of prolific and persistent offenders and as a priority neighbourhood, there are deep seated issues in relation to substance misuse.

Given that both Beat 62 and Beat 65 are chronic locations in terms of crime and disorder, the CSP previously took the decision to implement two 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 target operating model.

The 2024/25 PSA highlights the following 'All Crime' performance (1st April 2024 to 5th December 2024) within these two CSP subgroup locations:

- **LCDG (Beat 62):** -8.7% reduction (171 less crimes).
- **LEDG (Beat 65):** -11% reduction (167 less crimes).

The above data illustrates that the 'All Crime' target in these two key locations, is moving in the right direction during Quarter 1 – Quarter 3 (2024/24) and corroborates the importance of the partnership's multiagency response to tackling identified areas of high-volume crime.

Whilst the partnership can celebrate the above crime performance for 2024/25, this Partnership Strategic Assessment continues to identify both **Beat 62** and **Beat 65** as the locations for the highest volume of 'All Crime' recorded within Charnwood. This is highlighted by the following Quarter 1 – Quarter 3 (2024/25) data set:

- **LCDG (Beat 62):** 1,792 recorded crimes, which equates to 20% of All Crime.
- **LEDG (Beat 65):** 1,367 recorded crimes, which equates to 15% of All Crime.

Hence, **Beat 62** and **Beat 65** account for 35% of all reported crime within Charnwood Borough.

Keeping with the theme of 'All Crime', the 2023/24 and this the 2024/25 PSA, highlights two other key locations in terms of the volume of reported crime – namely **Beat 61** (Syston, Thurmaston), and **Beat 64** (Shepshed, Thorpe Acre, Dishley & Hathern). The following 2024/25 data is noted:

- **Beat 61** (Syston, Thurmaston): 1,475 recorded crimes.
- **Beat 64** (Shepshed, Thorpe Acre, Dishley & Hathern): 1,286 recorded crimes.

The data highlights that these two locations are a risk in terms of the CSP's statutory duty in reducing crime within Charnwood. Beat 61 is now overtaken Beat 65 in terms of recorded volume crime having recorded 108 more crimes than Beat 65 during the current performance year.

The current data identifies the following in terms of volume crime recorded in 2024/2025 to date:

- **Beat 62, 65, 61 and 64** equate for a total of: 5,920 crimes recorded in Charnwood.
- **Beat 62, 65, 61 and 64** equate for: 64% of All Recorded Crime in the Borough.

Whilst the partnership has two key subgroups to address crime and disorder on Beat 62 and 65, the PSA could evidence ongoing targeted partnership work in respect of the other two priority locations of Beat 61 and Beat 64 through the Joint Action Group.

For context, in Charnwood there were previously 3 Local Policing Units (LPU's) located within Loughborough, Syston (Beat 61) and Shepshed (Beat 64). However, following a Force restructure in 2015, all LPU's were merged into one Neighbourhood Policing Area (NPA) located within Loughborough.

In keeping with the 2023/24 recommendation, this PSA recommends that the Community Safety Partnership continues to monitor and target crime increase through the Joint Action Group.

Recommendations

The Partnership Strategic Assessment makes the following recommendations for the CSP to consider, with the aim of enhancing performance in the 2025/26 performance year:

- **Recommendation:** The CSP continues to take a strategic response to the themes that are highlighted by the ASB Case Reviews, with a view to ensuring that best practice and policy is adhered to in the partnership's response to victims of anti-social behaviour.
- **Recommendation:** The CSP has created a partnership Hate Action Plan which dovetails into the overarching LLR; 2023-2026 Hate Strategy. This will need to be regularly updated and monitored through the Strategic Group on a quarterly basis.
- **Recommendation:** The CSP has created a Prevent Duty Local Delivery Plan, that is risk focused and documents partnership activity that is likely to reduce the threat of terrorism and prevent radicalisation within Charnwood. This will be regularly updated and monitored through the Strategic Group on a quarterly basis.
- **Recommendation:** The partnership should develop an action plan of prevention to enhance the current police plans for the following crimes
 - **Burglary Residential**
 - **Shoplifting**
 - **Robbery**
- **Recommendation:** The partnership will review the officers nominated to carry out ASB Case Reviews, and replace ASB Case Review authors that are no longer part of the CSP due to staff turnover. This is necessary both to reduce the impact upon the capacity of the officers currently able to carry out ASB Case Reviews, and to counter possible risks to performance in the short term, resulting from new ASB case management system implementation.

- **Recommendation:** The partnership completes further analysis of Drug Trafficking figures to get a better understanding of why there has been a reduction in Drugs Possession and Drug Trafficking, which should include learning from police operations and any strategy changes that have taken place.

Section 2: Introduction

Partnership Background

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

- Charnwood Borough Council
- Leicestershire Police
- Leicestershire County Council
- Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Integrated Care Boards (ICBs)
- Leicestershire Fire Authority
- National Probation Service

Other non-statutory agencies contributing to the Partnership include:

- Loughborough University
- Family Help Services
- Turning Point
- Voluntary Sector
- Loughborough Business Improvement District
- Living Without Abuse
- The Bridge
- Falcon Centre

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

- Reducing Crime
- Reducing Re-offending
- Reducing Anti-Social Behaviour
- Administering the ASB Case Review (Community Trigger) process
- Reducing Violent offences, particularly Serious Violent Crime
- Preventing Domestic Abuse and the administration of Domestic Homicide Reviews
- Improving Community Confidence/Cohesion
- Safeguarding adults and youths at Risk
- Preventing Criminal Exploitation
- Tackling Substance Misuse
- Preventing Extremism

OPCC Police and Crime Plan

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 2023/2026 Community Safety Partnership Plan takes cognisance of the strategic aims and priorities contained within the Police and Crime Plan. The following are some of those objectives listed by the PCC in his current Crime Plan:



My Mission

<p>Delivering for Victims and Witnesses</p> <p>Despite proactive efforts to prevent it, crime still happens, and no two victims of crime are the same. Some require immediate support, for some it takes time. The support we offer must cater for these differences and ensure that victims have multiple opportunities to accept help regardless of where they are in their justice journey.</p> <p>Through the delivery of improved victim care and a stronger focus on restorative justice, I want to give victims more control over their recovery and give them the tools they need to live safely and confidently in future.</p> <p>In doing this the Force, and my Office, should act transparently to build public confidence. You should be able to see, and scrutinise, what we are doing. I will ensure systems are in place to enable you to do just that.</p>	<p>Tackling and Preventing Crime and Harm</p> <p>Our success should not be measured on arrests but by the absence of crime.</p> <p>However, when a crime is committed ensuring offenders are pursued, arrested and brought to justice is critical for reducing ASB and crime in our communities.</p> <p>By working in partnership and collaborating with communities, I will increase the focus on crime prevention; the early diversion of young people and vulnerable adults away from the criminal justice system; and robust offender management programmes which balance the need for proactive enforcement with tackling the causes of offending.</p> <p>It is important that we invest in approaches and interventions which are most likely to be effective. I will support the sharing and use of data and insights to ensure we target resource effectively and use the best available evidence in designing solutions.</p>	<p>Ensuring an Effective and Efficient Force</p> <p>An effective and efficient force has a policing model that works well, provides good value for money and is well-housed and resourced. I will make sure that we are taking steps to ensure these elements over the next four years.</p> <p>I will ensure that a tight grip is kept on budgets, ensuring value for money – the money that you provide, and I will support the Force, and my Office to become even more efficient than they already are.</p> <p>I will be developing an Estate Strategy that is fit for the future ensuring that our police are visible in our neighbourhoods. Being seen inspires trust and confidence in our communities.</p> <p>I want to enable the Force to build a model of Neighbourhood Policing that ensures that our Officers have the skills and equipment they need to keep our streets safe.</p>
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The PCC's desire to work in partnership with communities and the voluntary sector to protect the most vulnerable in our communities from risk, is an objective shared by the CSP. The PCC has indicated a focus on diversionary interventions to improve crime

and ASB prevention, whilst ensuring that appropriate action is taken, when crime does occur. This is in keeping with the central themes of the current CSP Plan (2023-2026) listed below:

Charnwood CSP Strategic Priorities (2023-2026)

The three strategic priorities of the Charnwood CSP as set out in the current Community Safety Plan (2023-2026) are:

- **SP1: Safeguarding Communities from Abuse and Violent Offences**
- **SP2: To reduce the harm caused by Youth ASB and Youth Crime**
- **SP3: To reduce Criminal Exploitation**

Throughout the 2024/25 performance year these strategic priorities have been delivered through the CSP delivery structures as listed at *Appendix C*.

Background to the 2024/25 Partnership Strategic Assessment

The publication of a Partnership Strategic Assessment (PSA) is a statutory duty placed on all Community Safety Partnerships. The PSA should take an evidenced based approach, highlighting emerging risks and threats in terms of crime and anti-social behaviour within the dedicated CSP locality.

The aim of this Strategic Assessment is to provide the Charnwood Community Safety Partnership with a comprehensive analysis of any crime, anti-social behaviour, safeguarding trends and emerging threats, harm and risk these themes pose to the effective performance of the CSP.

The recommendations set out in this PSA should assist the relevant authorities forming the CSP, to set strategic priorities to mitigate any emerging risks identified.

For completeness, a record of the 2023/24 Partnership Strategic Assessment’s recommendations is listed below with appropriate updates provided:

	<u>PSA Recommendations</u>	<u>Updates</u>	<u>Status</u>
1.	The CSP reintroduces the Strategic Group into its partnership delivery model. This group should be focused upon ensuring the effective spending profile of the partnership Locality Fund, aligned to its strategic priorities and increasing the partnership’s business discipline in respect of the CSP’s 3 year (2023-2026) strategic plan	Agreed and actioned. All projects funded match the strategic priorities within the partnership plan	
2.	The Strategic Group ensures that each of the appointed leads for the CSP’s	Agreed and actioned. Each priority has been allocated a lead	

	strategic priorities adopts and implements the partnership's corporate action plan, detailing key outputs and outcomes in respect of each of the strategic priorities.	officer, who reports back to the CSP.	
3.	In order to address the rise in both 'Burglary – Residential' and Theft of Vehicles, it will be important for the partnership to have a control strategy in place to curb the offending of this Urban Street Gang. This plan can draw not only on criminal powers but also upon effective civil powers as set down in the 'ASB, Crime & Policing Act 2014'	<p>After further investigation a Problem Management Plan has been developed which uses the EPIC model to tackle the current issues. The 'Urban Street Gang' has been downgraded to Emerging Crime Network (ECN) and there has been a reduction in the number of crimes committed by this ECN.</p> <p>The rise in burglaries is now recognised as a force-wide issue for which there are County-wide Police operations. We are beginning to observe decreases in burglary residential theft from and theft of motor vehicles.</p>	
4.	The locations of Beat 61 (Syston/Thurmaston) and Beat 64 (Shepshed, Hathern) are elevated to standing items on the JAG Agenda, allowing for greater focus and governance on crime reduction strategies required for those locations.	Agreed and are monitored through the JAG.	
5.	The CSP commissions a review of the '2017 'Homelessness & Street Related ASB Protocol' with a view of updating the strategy and focusing the partnership's resources on addressing the risk posed by the possible increase of homelessness, asylum dispersal from hotels and any street related anti-social behaviour.	Agreed and awaiting final sign off.	
6.	The CSP reviews the findings of the Charnwood ASB Hub trial with a view to implementing any best practice or recommendations made following the outcome of this trial	Awaiting details of the findings from the ASB Hub trial	

7.	The CSP continues to take a strategic response to the themes that are highlighted by the ASB Case Reviews, with a view to ensuring that best practice and policy is adhered to in the partnership's response to victims of anti-social behaviour.	Monitored through the JAG – no themes have been identified	
8.	The CSP creates and implements a partnership Hate Action Plan that dovetails into the overarching LLR: 2023-2026 Hate Strategy.	Hate Action Plan has been developed and will be monitored on a quarterly basis	
9.	Charnwood Community Safety Partnership creates a Prevent Duty Local Delivery Plan, that is risk focused and documents partnership activity that is likely to reduce the threat of terrorism and prevent radicalisation within Charnwood.	Prevent Duty Local Delivery Plan has been developed	

The above table highlights the CSP's business discipline in ensuring that the recommendations documented in the annual Partnership Strategic Assessment are reviewed and positive action taken to address the identified recommendations.

Whilst the majority of the 2023/24 PSA recommendations have been fully implemented, the table above highlights that some remain work in progress. This fact has been taken into account in the creation of this 2024/25 PSA.

Section 3: Scanning

This section provides a scanning and overview of the data provided by partners in respect of the Community Safety Partnership's performance during the 2023/24 performance year, compared to the same time period in the current 2024/25 performance year.

Table 1: Charnwood CSP Crime Performance Data: 2023/24 compared to 2024/25.

Crime Type	Performance to Date	Total Crime as at 5 th Dec 2023	Total Crime as at 5 th Dec 2024	Diff	Family Group Position 31 st October 2024
All Crime	-3.7%	9568	9207	-361	6/15↑
Violence with Injury	-10%	1133	1019	-114	10/15↑

Burglary – Residential	+30%	372	484	+112	15/15 ↔
Burglary – Business	-19%	185	150	-35	10/15 ↑
Theft of Vehicles	-10%	249	224	-25	6/15 ↑
Theft from Vehicles	-20.7%	435	345	-90	11/15 ↔
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Cycle Theft	-58%	294	124	-170	14/15 ↔
Shoplifting	+30.2%	736	958	+222	6/15 ↔

Table 1 above, highlights the 9 crime categories that are currently monitored by the CSP in seeking to discharge its statutory duty of reducing recorded crime within Charnwood. The data set further illustrates the direction of travel of the CSP set against the other partnerships located in its Most Similar Family Group (MSFG).

For context, the Home Office places each of the CSP's located within England and Wales within an MSFG consisting of 15 CSP's in total. The government utilises this approach to assess the effectiveness of each CSP in reducing recorded crime. Each MSFG is created utilising data supplied by the office of National Statistics identifying communities of similar characteristics. The other members of Charnwood CSP's MSFG are listed below:

- Hampshire – Eastleigh,
- Hertfordshire - North Hertfordshire,
- Thames Valley – Wycombe,
- Hertfordshire – Hertsmere,
- Sussex – Arun,
- Essex – Chelmsford,
- Essex - Epping Forest,
- North Yorkshire – York,
- Kent – Maidstone,
- Kent - Canterbury,
- Avon and Somerset – Bath and North East Somerset,
- Avon and Somerset – South Gloucestershire,
- Hertfordshire – Dacorum
- Warwickshire – Rugby

Each MSFG is given a ranking from 1st to 15th in respect to its comparative performance set against the other CSPs.

The current positions within the family group are:

<u>Crime Type</u>	<u>31st Oct 2023</u>	<u>31st Oct 2024</u>
Violence with Injury	14/15	10/15
All Crime	12/15	6/15
Theft of Motor Vehicle	7/15	6/15
Robbery	2/15	3/15
Shoplifting	6/15	6/15
Theft from Motor Vehicle	11/15	11/15
Cycle Theft	14/15	14/15
Burglary – Residential	15/15	15/15
Burglary – Business	13/15	10/15

The current 2024/25 MSFG positions above, demonstrates that the Charnwood CSP is relatively stable compared to its performance in 2023/24. The CSP has moved in the right direction in 3 crime domains within the Family grouping, those being:

- Burglary – Business
- Violence with Injury
- Theft of Motor Vehicle

The CSP has moved down the MSFG table in the following crime domain:

- Robbery

Section 4: Analysis

This section will provide an in-depth analysis of crime data submitted by relevant partners utilised in the completion of this Strategic Assessment.

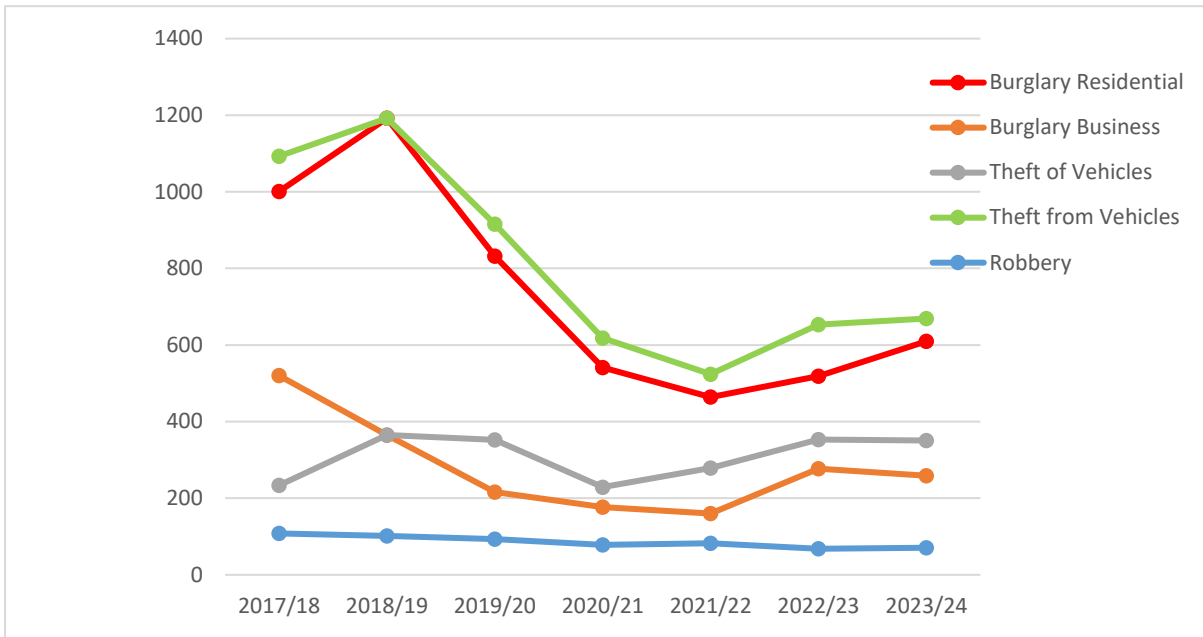
Serious Acquisitive Crime

The Home Office defines Serious Acquisitive Crime (SAC) as the following offences: Burglary – Residential; Burglary – Commercial; Vehicle Crime and Robbery.

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 offences.

Figure 2: Charnwood Serious Acquisitive Crime Trends 2017/18-2022/23

(1st April to 31st March – year on year)



As illustrated above, the CSP can analyse its performance over a 7-year trend in respect of recoded Serious Acquisitive Crime (SAC) offences, which have historically hampered the progress of the partnership. It can be noted that the CSP has previously returned reductions in these core crime domains.

Figure 2 above, highlights that the CSP has seen an upward trajectory since the 1st April 2021 in reported:

- Burglary - Residential
- Theft from Vehicles

Table 1 (p13) further highlights that both 'Burglary – Residential' key crime domain that have continued on an upward trajectory in the current 2024/25 performance year (Quarter 1 – Quarter 3).

- Burglary – Residential: +30%

CSP Target: 'All Crime' Reduction

The CSP has a statutory duty of reducing 'All Crime', as set out in section 17 Crime & Disorder Act 1998. As stated earlier, the performance of Charnwood CSP in delivering this duty is assessed nationally through the Home Office's Most Similar Family Group setting.

Table 2 below, allows the CSP to analyse in more detail reported crime across the ten police beats that form the CSP’s geographical location. Additional context on the local communities and neighbourhoods covered by these police beat locations can be found at *Appendix B*.

Table 2: All Crimes per Police Beat April 2018 to 5th December 2024

Beat	2018/ 19	2019/ 20	2020/ 21	2021/ 22	2022/ 23	2023/ 24	2024/ 25	Performance to date
Beat 56	639	521	545	559	577	627	636	+1.44%
Beat 57	336	307	425	393	398	367	373	+1.6%
Beat 58	268	301	228	317	331	326	282	-13.5%
Beat 59	867	798	835	836	816	732	860	+17.5%
Beat 60	475	480	420	414	440	526	449	-14.6%
Beat 61	1338	1405	1390	1611	1641	1511	1475	-2.4%
Beat 62	2343	2023	1629	2165	2183	1963	1792	-8.7
Beat 63	698	701	693	745	825	768	714	-7%
Beat 64	1134	1007	1004	1067	1340	1246	1286	+3.2%
Beat 65	1442	1417	1450	1693	1669	1535	1367	-11%

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

Each year has been colour coded which illustrates clearly the cycle of performance in response to all reported crime. Where possible, the CSP prefers to look at 5 – 6-year trends in respect of its performance, hence preventing dysfunctional demand being created in chasing a key performance indicator (KPI).

Analysis of **Table 2** corroborates the fact stated earlier within this PSA, namely: **Beat 62** (Loughborough Town Centre, Ashby Road Estate and Storer Road Area) and **Beat 65** (Bell Foundry, Warwick Way, and Tuckers Road Area), have the highest volume of recorded crime across most crime categories within the Borough of Charnwood.

The 2024/25 PSA highlights the following ‘All Crime’ performance between the 1st April 2024 to 5th December 2024 within these two CSP subgroup locations:

- **LCDG (Beat 62):** 1,792 recorded crimes, which equates to 20% of All Crime
- **LEDG (Beat 65):** 1,367 recorded crimes, which equates to 15% of All Crime

The above data illustrates that these two Police Beats make up 35% of ‘All Crime’ reported within Charnwood.

The 2024/25 PSA highlights the following 'All Crime' performance (1st April 2024 to 5th December 2024) within these two CSP subgroup locations:

- **LCDG (Beat 62):** -8.7% reduction (171 less crimes)
- **LEDG (Beat 65):** -11% reduction (167 less crimes)

The above data illustrates that the 'All Crime' target in these two key locations, is moving in the right direction during Quarter 1 – Quarter 3 (2023/24) and corroborates the importance of the partnership's multiagency response to tackling identified areas of high-volume crime.

The following crime domains are the challenging areas for both subgroups. The LCDG (Beat 62) had increases in the following crime types:

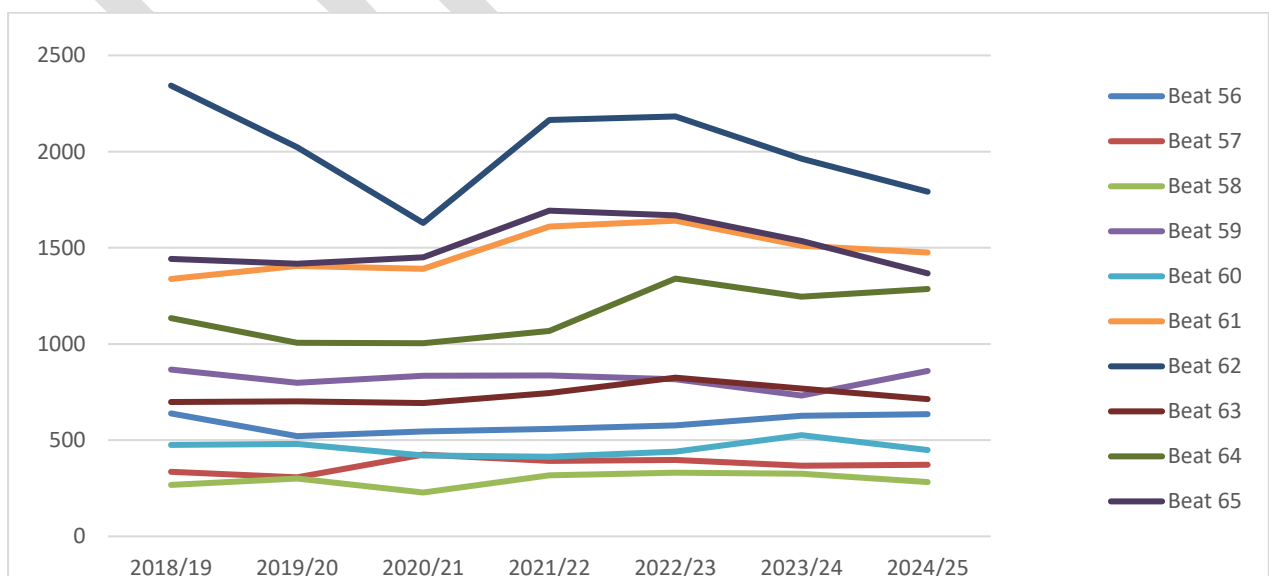
- Theft of Motor Vehicle: +24% increase
- Robbery: +22% increase
- Shoplifting +34% increase

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

- Burglary – Residential: +89% increase
- Theft of Motor Vehicle: +32% increase
- Robbery: +143% increase
- Shoplifting: +19% increase
- Violence with Injury +5% increase

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 3: All Crimes per Police Beat 1st April 2018 to 5th December 2024



*Appendix B outlines which areas the Police Beats cover

Fig 3 above, illustrates the CSP's 7-year trend in respect of the volume of recorded crime across the CSP locality from 1st April 2018/19 to 5th December 2024/25.

This PSA corroborates the findings of the 2023/24 strategic assessment, highlighting the emergence of two other key locations in terms of the volume of reported crime – namely **Beat 61** (Syston, Thurmaston), and **Beat 64** (Shepshed, Thorpe Acre, Dishley & Hathern). The following 2024/25 data is noted:

- **Beat 61** (Syston, Thurmaston): 1,475 recorded crimes.
- **Beat 64** (Shepshed, Thorpe Acre, Dishley & Hathern): 1,286 recorded crimes.

Figure 3 highlights that these two locations are a risk in terms of the CSP's statutory duty in reducing crime within Charnwood. Beat 61 is now overtaken Beat 65 in terms of recorded volume crime having recorded 108 more crimes than Beat 65 during the current performance year.

The current data identifies the following in terms of volume crime recorded in 2024/2025 to date:

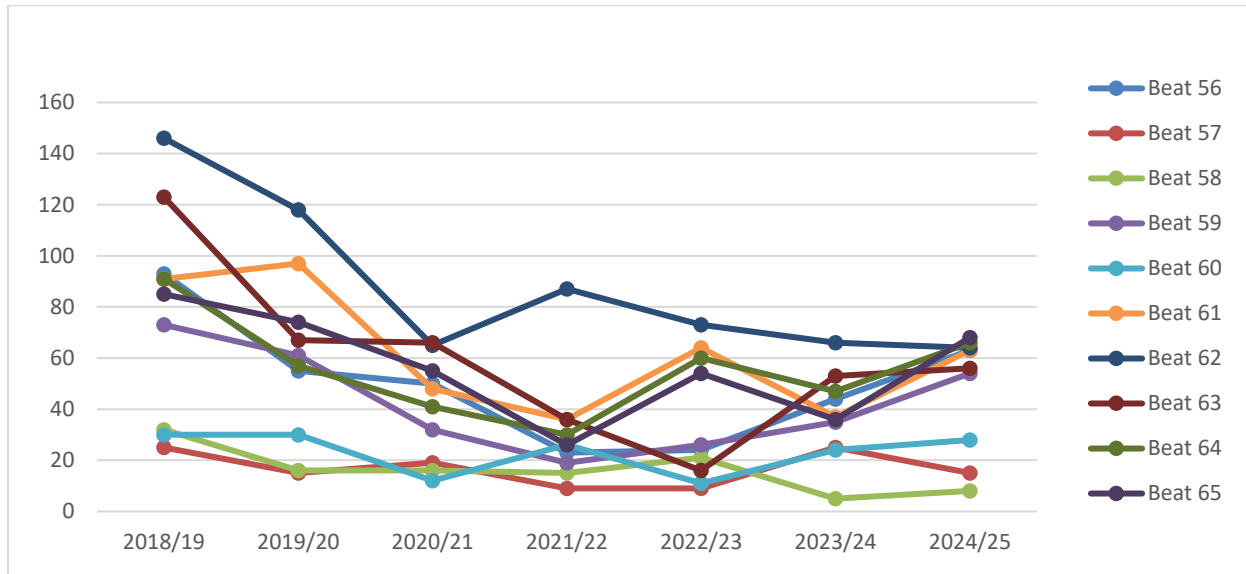
- **Beat 62, 65, 61 and 64** equate for a total of: 5,920 crimes recorded in Charnwood.
- **Beat 62, 65, 61 and 64** equate for: 64% of All Recorded Crime in the Borough.

CSP Monitored Crime Domains per Police Beat (6 year trend)

The below dataset allows for the analysis of 5 key crime domains that the CSP monitors as part of its performance management framework. Those crime domains are listed as being:

- Burglary-Residential
- Theft From Motor Vehicles
- Theft of Motor Vehicles
- Robbery
- Violent Crime

Figure 4: Charnwood ‘Burglary – Residential’ per Police Beat: 1st April 2018 to 5th December 2024



*Appendix B outlines which areas the Beats cover

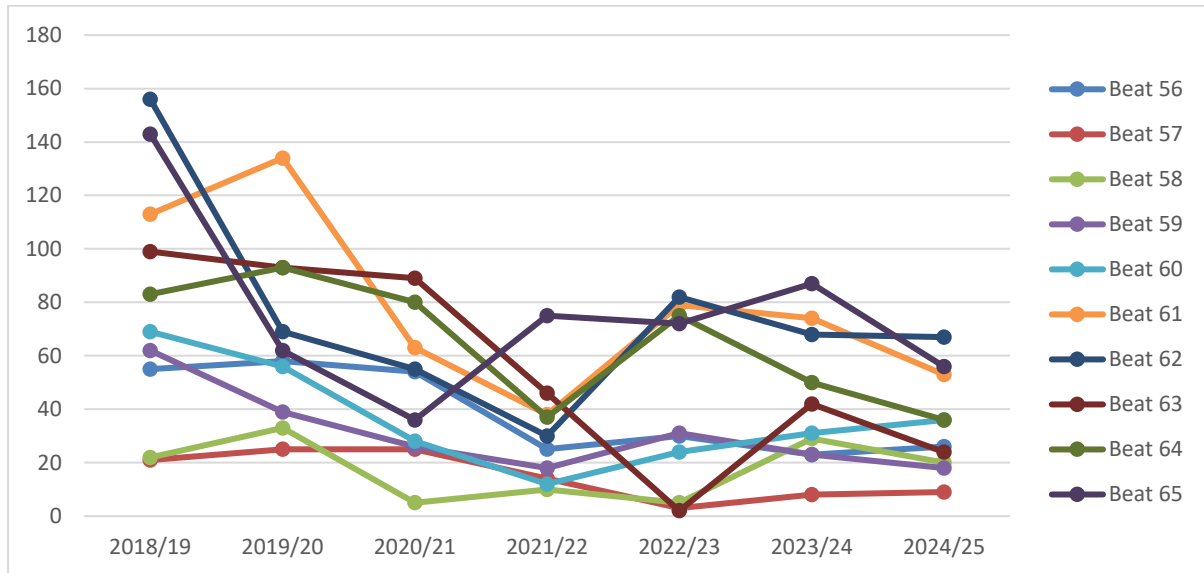
Analysis of the Burglary Residential crime data, **Figure 4**, illustrates that in this performance year 2024/25 we have seen an increase of +30% in respect of Burglary Residential, the partnership stayed the same at 15/15 in the Most Similar Family Group.

The ‘Burglary–Residential’ Quarter 1 – Quarter 3 (2024/25) crime data highlights the following:

- **Beat 62**, Loughborough Town Centre and specifically Storer Road Area and Ashby Road Area has had 66 ‘Burglary – Residential’ crimes recorded, which is a decrease of -3%. This equates to 2 less crimes in 2024/25 and demonstrates the effectiveness of Operation Lexical (the CSP’s control strategy in respect of student related crime).
- **Beat 65**, which includes The Bell Foundry, Warwick Way, and Tuckers Road Area has seen 68 ‘Burglary-Residential’ crimes recorded, which is an increase of 89%. This equates to 32 more crimes in 2024/25.
- **Beat 63**, which includes Nanpantan, The Outwoods and Shelthorpe has seen 56 ‘Burglary-Residential’ crimes recorded, which is a +6% increase. This equates to 3 more crimes.
- **Beat 56**, which includes Woodhouse Eves, Newtown Linford, Cropston, Rothley and Quorn has seen 63 ‘Burglary-Residential’ crimes recorded, which is a +43% increase in Burglary Residential during 2024/25. This equates to 19 more crimes.
- **Beat 61**, which includes Queniborough, Syston, Thurmaston, Barkby, Beeby and South Croxton has seen 63 Burglary-Residential’ crimes recorded, which is a +70% increase in Burglary Residential during 2024/25. This equates to 26 more crimes.

- **Beat 64**, which includes Hathern, Shepshed and the Dishley Road Estate has seen 66 Burglary-Residential' crimes recorded, which is a +40% increase in Burglary Residential during 2024/25. This equates to 19 more crimes.

Figure 5: 'Theft from Motor Vehicles' per Police Beat 1st April 2018 to 5th December 2024

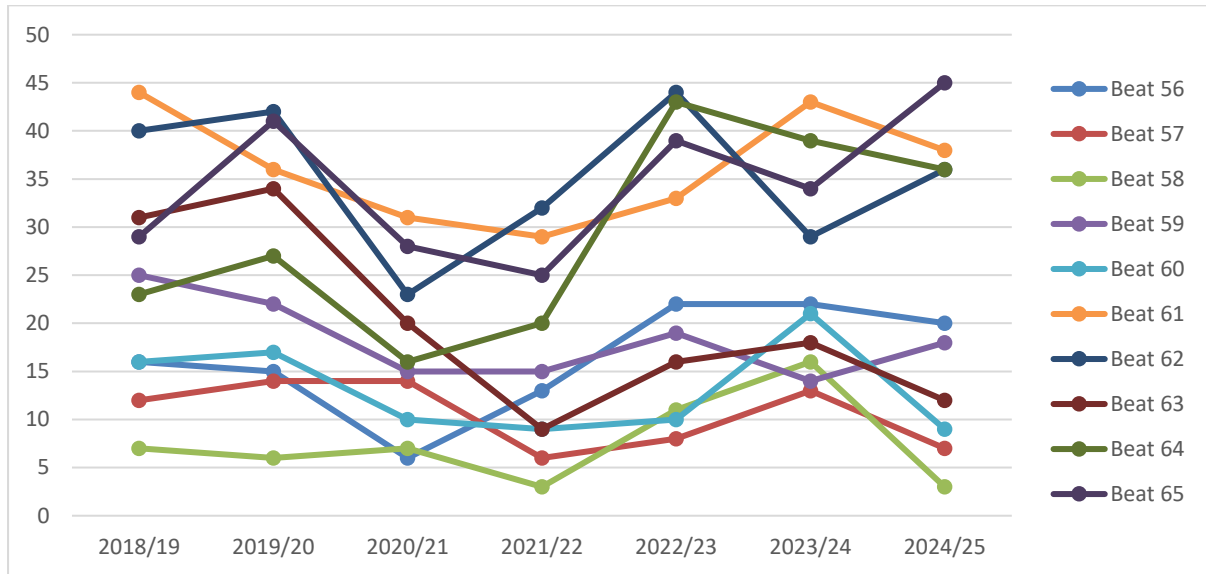


Between 1st April and 5th December 2024, the Partnership has had a decrease of -20.7% in 'Theft from Motor Vehicles', which equates to 90 less crimes and has placed the CSP 11/15 in the Most Similar Family Group.

The 'Theft from Motor Vehicles' Quarter 1 – Quarter 3 (2024/25) crime data highlights the following:

- **Beat 65**, which includes The Bell Foundry, Warwick Way, and Tuckers Road Area has seen 56 'Theft from Motor Vehicles' crimes recorded, which is a decrease of -36%. This equates to 31 less crimes in 2024/25.
- **Beat 64**, which includes Hathern, Shepshed and the Dishley Road Estate has seen 36 'Theft from Motor Vehicles' crimes recorded, which is a decrease of -28%. This equates to 14 less crimes in 2024/25.
- **Beat 63**, which includes which includes Nanpantan, The Outwoods and Shelthorpe has seen 24 'Theft from Motor Vehicles' crimes recorded, which is a decrease of -43%. This equates to 18 less crimes in 2024/25.

Figure 6: 'Theft of Motor Vehicles' per Police Beat: 1st April 2018 to 5th December 2024



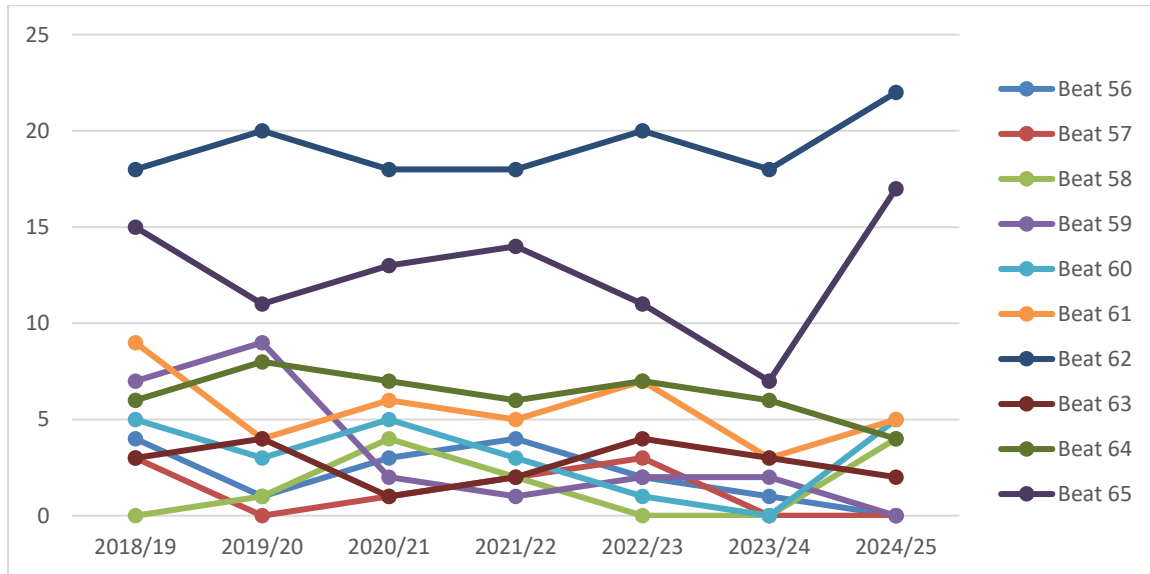
Between 1st April and 5th December 2024, the Partnership has seen a decrease of -10% in the crime domain: 'Theft of Motor Vehicles'. This performance has placed the CSP in a position of 6/15 in the Most Similar Family Group. The CSP was previously positioned 7/15.

Analysis in **Figure 6** highlights that the greatest volume of thefts of motor vehicles again occurs in the highlighted beats of 59, 62, and 65. The data set below shows that the 3 out of the 10 Police Beats have reported an increase in 'Theft of Motor Vehicles':

- **Beat 59** has seen an increase of 29%, which is an increase of 4 crimes
- **Beat 62** has seen an increase of 24%, which is an increase of 7 crimes
- **Beat 65** has seen an increase of 32%, which is an increase of 11 crimes

Even though these Beats have seen what appears a significant percentage increase, the actual number of extra crimes this represents is very low. These increases will be monitored at the Joint Action Group to enable a response to be agreed if required.

Figure 7: ‘Robbery’: 1st April 2018 to 5th December 2024



The current CSP performance for Robbery has seen the number of crimes increase by 45% during 2024/25, which is 18 more crimes. This latest data has impacted on the CSP’s position in the MSFG by moving from 2/15 to 3/15. The figures are being reviewed internally by Leicestershire Police as some examples of crimes being miscategorised as robbery have been found. Cases which should have been recorded under an alternative crime type, were incorrectly recorded as robbery and have adversely impacted the figures.

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 seen an increase of 22% which is an increase of 4 Crimes
- **Beat 65** has seen an increase of 143% which is an increase of 10 Crimes

Violent Crime

Table 2: Reported Violent Crime Offences 1st April 2024 – 5th December 2024, compared to 2023/24

Crime Type	Performance to Date	Violent Crime as at 5 th Dec 2023	Violent Crime as at 5 th Dec 2024
Violence with Injury	-10%	1133	1019

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
- 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 2024

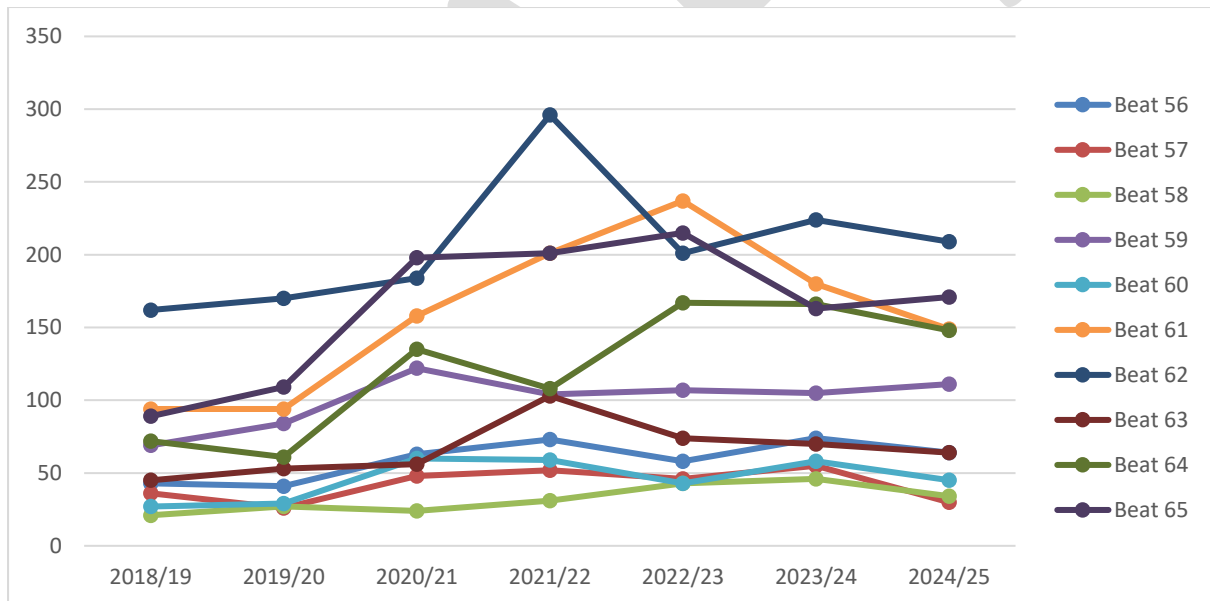


Figure 8 offers more in-depth analysis of Violent Crime committed within Charnwood.

- **Beat 62** has seen a reduction of -7% (15 less crimes).
- **Beat 65** has seen an increase of 5% (8 more crimes).
- **Beat 59** has seen an increase of 6% (6 more crimes).
- **Beat 61** has seen a reduction of - 17% (31 less crimes).
- **Beat 64** has seen a reduction of -11% (18 less crimes).

The hotspot areas for the **Beat 62**, are normally the Marketplace, 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).

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.

Given the significance of both the Serious Violence Duty and the partnership's Strategic Priority 1: Safeguarding Communities from Abuse and Violent Offences, it is recommended that the partnership implements a localised action plan aimed at reducing violent offences within Charnwood. This plan should take a holistic approach and formatted in a way that can be supported by all partners forming the CSP.

Locality-base Serious Violence Profile Q2 2024/25

The local definition of serious violence is the one adopted by the VRN partnership following the commencement of the Serious Violence Duty (2023):

"Violence resulting in significant physical injury and other serious harm, including sexual violence. Violence may be committed with or without weapons, and may take place in domestic or public places"

In Focus: Violence involving Under 25's

Violence involving under 25's was identified as a peak offender group in the 2022/23 Charnwood Locality Based Profile. Key findings include:

- Violence involving offenders under 25's was responsible for 164 offences, (18.9% of all offences) in Q2 2024/25 in Charnwood, a fall compared to Q2 2023/24, where they made up 19.8% of offenders.
- 'Assault Occasioning Actual Bodily Harm' (AOBH) (37%), and 'S2 Harassment without violence', and S4 Harassment – put in fear of violence, (both 11.1%) are the offence types which make up the majority of offences.
- 7.9% of offences were flagged as being Public-Place NTE related, with 14% involving alcohol and 9.8% were flagged as involving drugs.
- The volume of violence involving under 25's is greatest at 5pm, followed by 12pm. The peak day of the week is Thursday, followed by Tuesday.
- In terms of the location in which violence involving under 25's is taking place, Loughborough Town saw 30 offences, with both Loughborough North and Syston seeing 23 offences.
- The peak age of offending is 15-19, followed by 20-24, and the majority of perpetrators are male (65.2%).
- The peak age for victims is 15-19, and the majority of victims are female (60.9%).

In Focus: Domestic Abuse

33.1% of serious violence offences in Charnwood were flagged as being domestic-related. Key findings include:

- ‘Assault Occasioning Actual Bodily Harm’ (AOBH) (28.5%), ‘Stalking – Pursue a Course of Conduct’ (15.6%), and ‘Engage in controlling/coercive behaviour in an intimate/family relationship’, (11.8%) are the offence types which make up the majority of offences.
- 27.1% of domestic abuse offences were flagged as being related to alcohol, and 12.5% flagged as involving drugs.
- The volume of domestic abuse-related violence is greatest at 9pm, followed by 10pm. The peak day of the week was Thursday.
- In terms of the location in which Domestic abuse-related violence is taking place, 51 took place in Shepshed, 50 in Syston, and 44 in Sileby are the beats with the greatest reported volume of offences.
- Offenders peak between 30-45, and the majority of perpetrators are male (75.2%).
- The peak ages for victims are 20-40, and the majority of victims are female (70.6%).

In Focus: Night-Time Economy (10pm – 5am) in Public Places

27% of public place offences in Charnwood occurred between 10pm – 5am. Key findings include:

- ‘Assault – S47 – ABH’ made up the majority of offences, making up 71.7% of offences.
- 32 NTE offences were flagged as involving alcohol and 4 were flagged as involving drugs.
- The volume of NTE-related violence is greatest at 10pm, followed by 11pm. The peak day of the week was Saturday, with 8 offences on Saturday nights, and 6 on early Saturday mornings. Sunday mornings saw 10 offences, and Friday nights 8.
- In terms of the location in which NTE-related violence is taking place, 19 offences took place in Loughborough Town, and 8 in Loughborough North.
- Offenders were mostly from 15-35, and 25 of the 32 perpetrators where gender has been recorded are male.
- The peak ages for victims were mostly between 15-40, and 28 of the 44 victims where gender has been recorded were male.

Domestic Abuse

Given the serious nature of domestic abuse and the CSP’s statutory duty in respect of Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHRs), it is important for the partnership to monitor reported levels of 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 reporting can be considered as a

positive indicator of a community’s confidence in informing the statutory services. It may also be that increased reporting indicates increased domestic abuse or hate incidents, or that decreased reporting is simply due to reduced prevalence. For these reasons the CSP remains cautious about celebrating success due to increased or decreased reporting. In keeping with the CSP’s vision, victims are encouraged to report incidents, and the partnership will pay due regard to local survivors voice and national research to be in an informed position. During Qtr.1 to Qtr. 2 of 2024/25, a reduction of -12% in Domestic Incidents were reported to the Partnership, with Beat 61 having the highest incidents and Beat 64 the second highest incidents (**Figure 9**).

Figure 9: Domestic incidents 1st April 2024 to 30th September 2024 and 1st April 2022 to the 30th September 2022

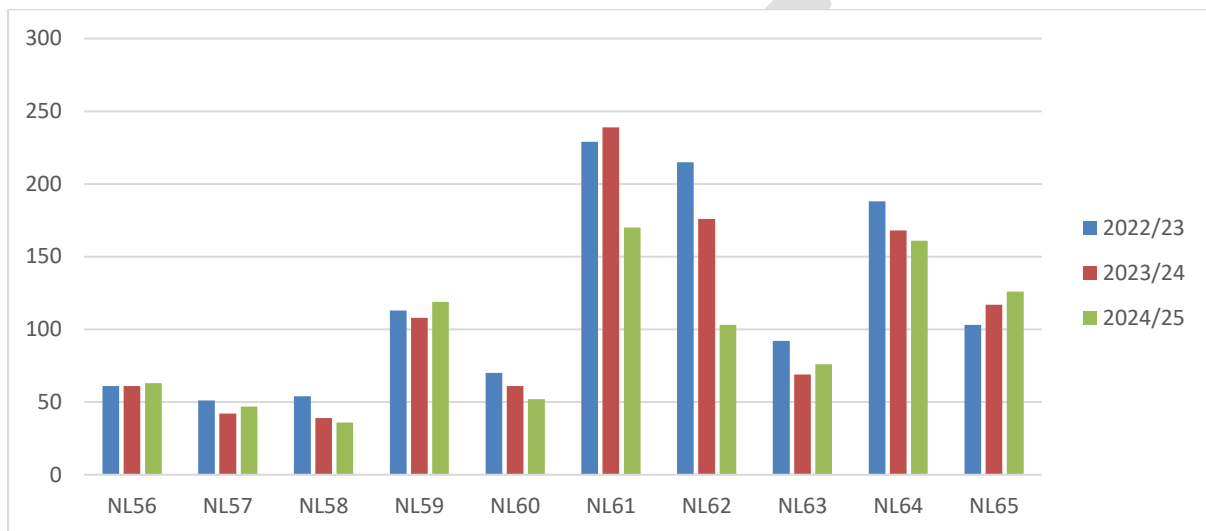


Figure 9, above highlights once more than Beat 61, Beat 62, Beat 64 and Beat 65 are the locations that record the highest volumes of reported domestic abuse within Charnwood.

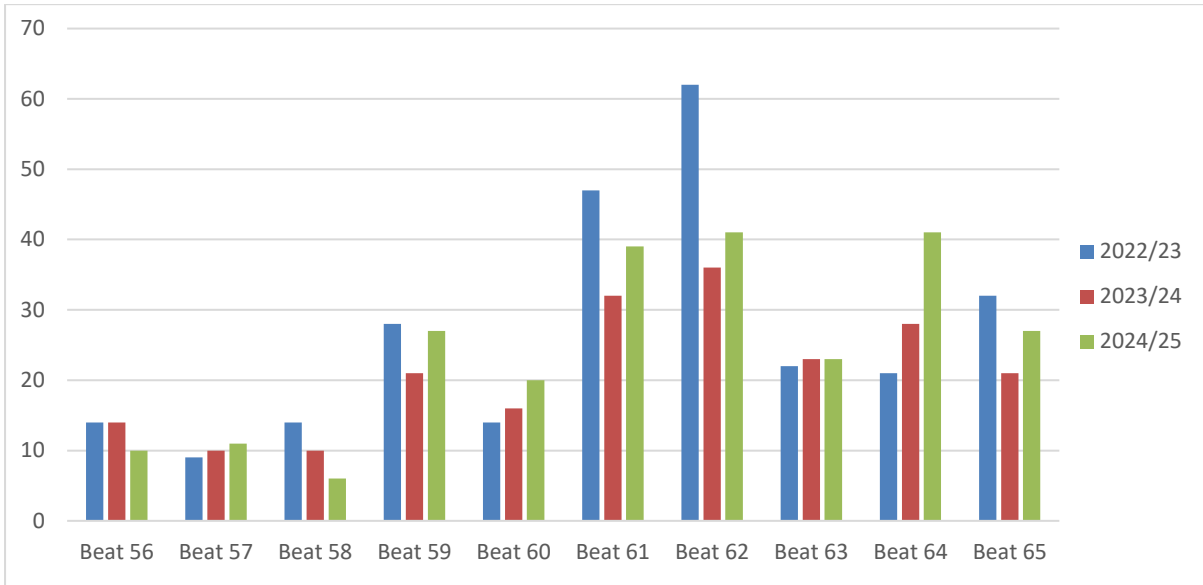
Sexual Violence

Violence against women and girls (VAWG) is an unacceptable, preventable issue which nationally blights the lives of millions. It is for that reason VAWG features within Strategic Priority 1 in the current 2023-2026 CSP Plan.

Crimes of violence against women and girls 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 ‘upskirting’, as well as many others. While different types of violence against women and girls have their own distinct causes and impacts on victims and survivors, what these crimes share is that they disproportionately affect women and girls.

A note on terminology: The term ‘Violence Against Women and Girls’ (VAWG) refers to acts of violence or abuse that we know disproportionately affect women and girls. Crimes and behaviour covered by this term include rape and other sexual offences, domestic abuse, stalking, ‘honour’-based abuse (including female genital mutilation forced marriage, and so-called ‘honour’ killings), as well as many others, including offences committed online.

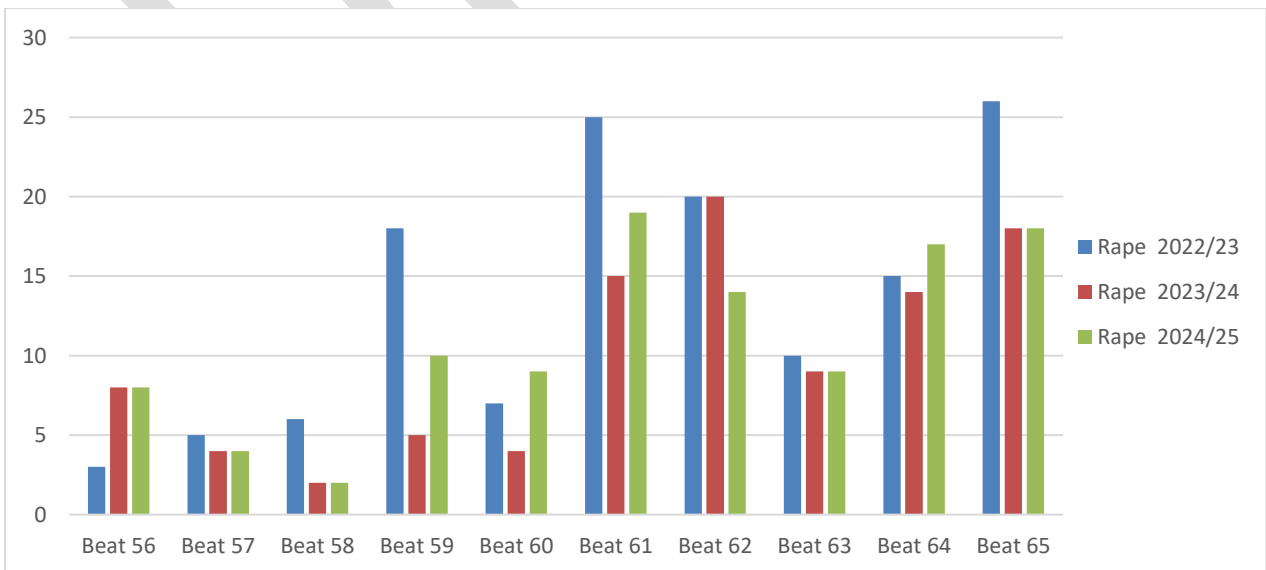
Figure 10: Other Sexual Offences per Police Beat: 1st April 2024 to 5th December 2024 compared to 1st April 2022 to 5th December 2022



In keeping with crime patterns highlighted in this PSA, the hotspot locations for other sexual offences are:

- Beat 62 and Beat 64 – Which have the highest number of Other Sexual Offences recorded.
- Beat 61 – Which has the 2nd highest number of Other Sexual Offences recorded.

Figure 11: Rape Offences per Police Beat: 1st April 2024 to 5th December 2024 compared to 1st April 2022 to 5th December 2022



In keeping with crime patterns highlighted in this PSA, the hotspot locations for recorded rape-related offences are:

- Beat 61 – which also has the highest number of Rape Offences recorded.
- Beat 65 – which also has the 2nd highest number of Rape Offences recorded.
- Beat 64 – which also has the 3rd highest number of Rape Offences recorded.

It is important that alongside the statistical local data provided above; due regard is given to the likelihood that high numbers of victims and survivors do not report their experiences. This can be due to a combination of victims feeling embarrassed, that it would be humiliating for them to report, that there remains an extremely low conviction rate or that the perpetrator has taken steps to ensure their silence.

Other Acquisitive Crime (OAQ)

Other Acquisitive Crime (OAQ) offences are made up of two main categories:

- Non-Domestic Burglary
- Theft

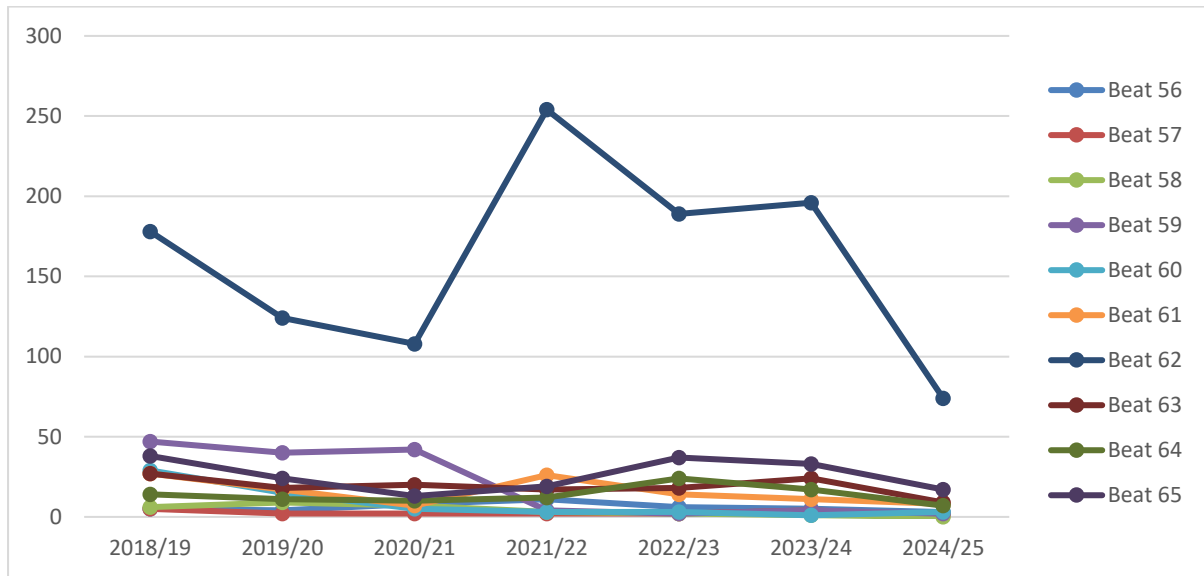
For context, ‘Shoplifting’, ‘Theft of Cycle’, ‘Theft from The Person’ and ‘Other Theft’, are included in the “Theft category”.

During the performance year 2024/25 (1st April 2024 to 5th December 2024) the Partnership has seen a decrease of -58% in Cycle Theft and an increase of +30.2% in reported Shoplifting (**Table 3** below).

Table 3: 2024/25 OAQ Performance (as measured by Charnwood Community Safety Partnership)

Crime Type	Performance to Date	OAQ Crime as at 5th Dec 2023	OAQ Crime as at 5th Dec 2024
Bicycle Theft	-58%	294	124
Shoplifting	+30.2%	736	958

Figure 12: Bicycle Theft per Police Beat 1st April 2018 to 5th December 2024



Analysis in **Figure 12** illustrates that **Beat 62** (Loughborough Town Centre) has the highest rate of 'Bicycle Theft' compared to all the other Police Beats. This fact is largely due to the targeting of the student populous located within the town centre. Crime prevention initiatives have been deployed, including cycle marking and the provision of free D locks. The CSP is pleased to report the following Beats have seen reductions in cycle theft:

- **Beat 62** has seen a reduction of -62%, which is 122 less crimes.
- **Beat 65** has seen a reduction of -48%, which is 16 less crimes.
- **Beat 61** has seen a reduction of -27%, which is 3 less crimes.

Figure 13: Shoplifting per Police Beat: 1st April 2018 to 5th December 2024

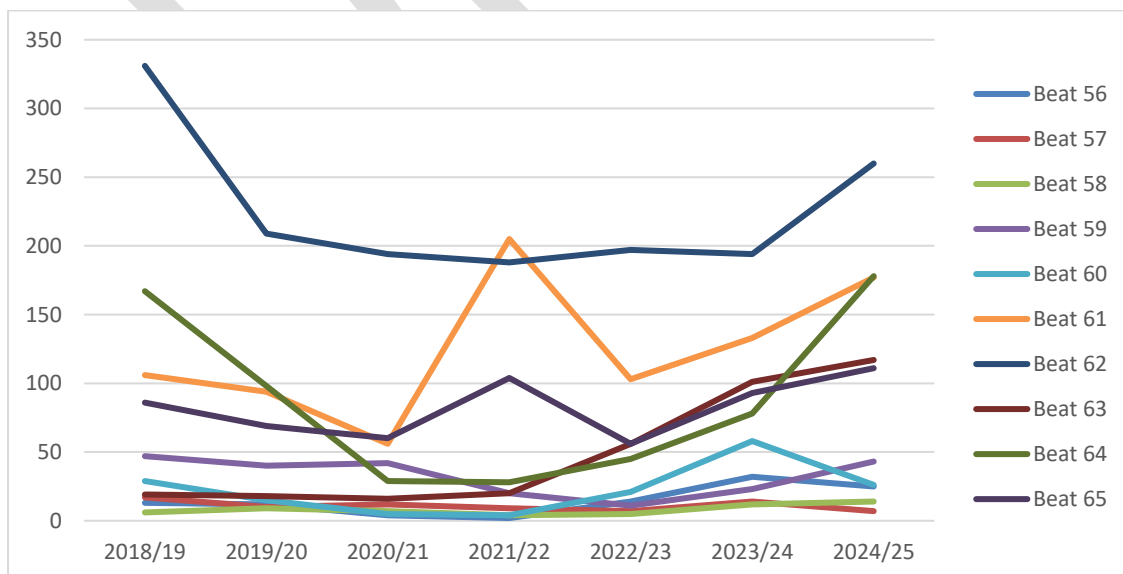


Figure 13 above, illustrates that **Beat 62:** (Loughborough Town Centre) has seen an increase Shoplifting of 34%, which equates to 66 more crimes and the following areas have also seen increases:

- **Beat 65** has seen an increase of +19%, which is 18 more crimes.
- **Beat 61** has seen an increase of +33%, which is 44 more crimes.
- **Beat 63** has seen an increase of +16%, which is 16 more crimes.
- **Beat 64** has seen an increase of +128%, which is 100 more crimes.
- **Beat 59** has seen an increase of +87%, which is 20 more crimes.
- **Beat 58** has seen an increase of +17%, which is 2 more crimes.

Substance Misuse

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

This is the first year of 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 two years, the government will seek to reduce drug-related crime, death, harm and overall drug use.

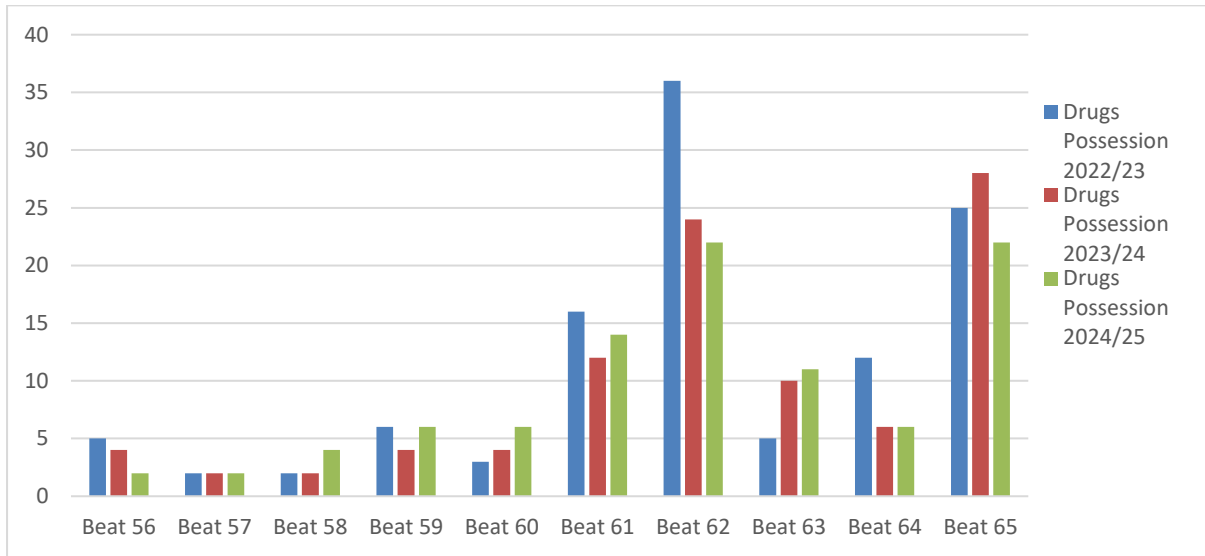
National and local partners will focus on delivering three strategic priorities:

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

The Community Safety Partnership decided in 2023 to set aside the Charnwood CSP Drug Strategy that was implemented in 2019. This follows the creation of the LLR Combatting Drugs & Alcohol Partnership that was created in 2023.

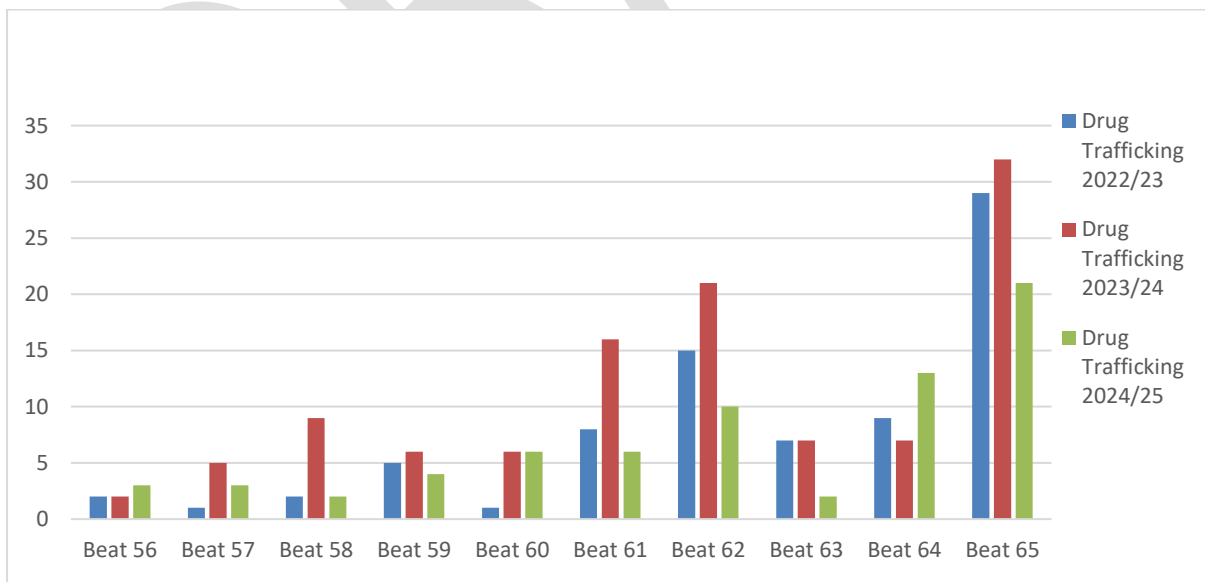
Tackling drugs is a core responsibility for the CSP. The below data highlights positive action taken within Charnwood under the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971:

Figure 14: Drug Possession per Police Beat: 1st April 2024 to 5th December 2024 compared to 1st April 2022 to 5th December 2022



For context – the above data relates to individuals that have been arrested within Charnwood and been found to be in ‘possession of a controlled drug.’ The data set highlights that **Beat 65: (Loughborough East)** and **Beat 62: (Loughborough Town Centre)** recorded the highest number of ‘Drug Possession’ offences within the borough.

Figure 15: Drug Trafficking per Police Beat: 1st April 2024 to 5th December 2024 compared to 1st April 2022 to 5th December 2022



For context – ‘Drug Trafficking’ refers to an individual that has been arrested within Charnwood and charged with the offence of ‘possession of drugs with the intention to supply’. The above dataset highlights that **Beat 65 (Loughborough East)** and **Beat 64 (Hathern, Shepshed and the Dishley Road Estate)** recorded the highest number of ‘Drug Trafficking’ offences within the borough.

Recommendation: The partnership completes further analysis of these figures to get a better understanding of why there has been a reduction in Drugs Possession and Drug Trafficking, which should include learning from police operations and any strategy changes that have taken place.

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 2024 to 5th December 2024: 1,531 complaints of ASB were logged on Sentinel.
- Leicestershire Police have logged 510 complaints.
- Charnwood Borough Council have logged 1021 complaints.

Incidents Year to Date		
2023/24	2024/25	%
1533	1531	-0.1

The anti-social behaviours, most commonly complained of:

- **Intimidation/harassment**
- **Litter/rubbish**
- **Noise**
- **Nuisance behaviour**
- **Vehicle-related nuisance**
- **Disregard for community/personal well-being**

ASB Reviews

An ASB review 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 2024/25 the CSP has received 5 ASB Reviews, all of which have reached the threshold standard for formal review.

Figure 16: ASB Reviews Received by Charnwood from 1st April 2018 to 5th December 2024

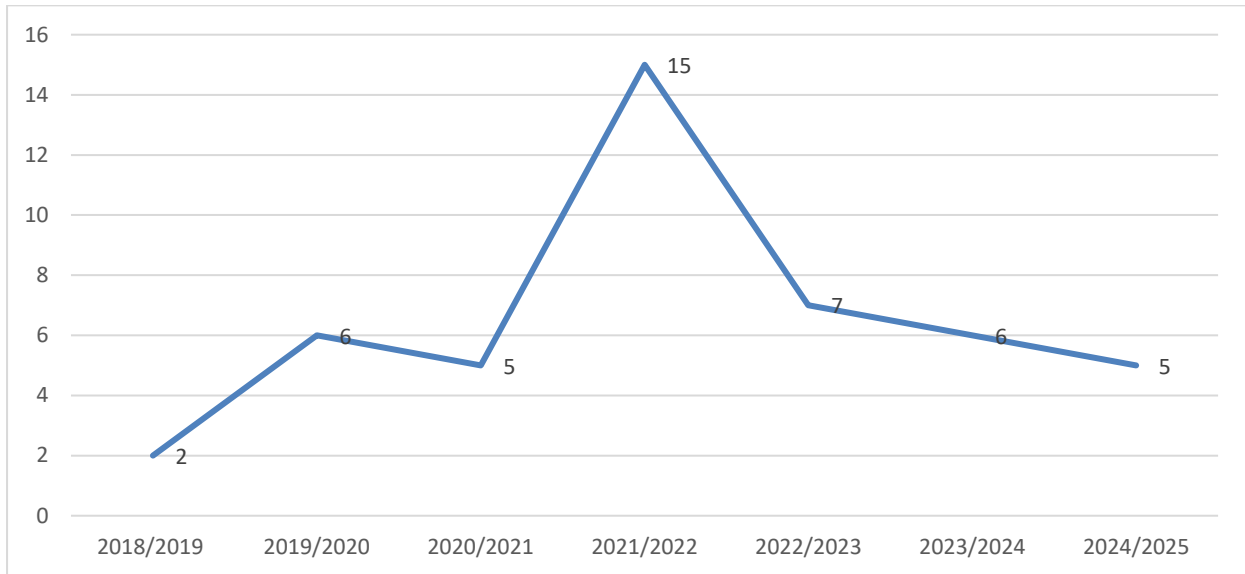


Figure 18 above illustrates the decreasing demand in ASB Reviews received by the Partnership (1st April 2018 until - 5th December 2024).

There appear to be repeating patterns from the ASB Case Reviews in Charnwood, particularly in respect of:

- There is still a continuation in silo working but this is improving but should be monitored.
- Multi-agency case management is getting better but each of the cases this year have identified this as a recommendation.

Recommendation : The CSP continues to take a strategic response to the themes that are highlighted by the ASB Case Reviews, with a view to ensuring that best practice and policy is adhered to in the partnership's response to victims of anti-social behaviour.

LLR Strategy for Tackling Hate (2023-2026)

This Strategy brings together key organisations across Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland (LLR) including; Leicestershire County Council, the county's seven District and Borough Councils, Leicester City Council, Rutland County Council, Leicestershire Police, the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC), Victim First, LLR Health Services and Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service in response to hate incidents and hate crimes, to ensure a consistent approach across the sub region.

Themes and Priorities

The 2023-26 priorities for this strategy are:

- Raising awareness of what hates crimes and incidents are and how to report them.

- Improving the partnership response to hate crimes and incidents.
- Identifying and understanding new and emerging communities and issues within localities and communities.
- Supporting localities to further improve community cohesion by re-assuring, strengthening and educating communities.
- Learning lessons and sharing good practice.
- Ensuring member organisations of the Group improve their corporate understanding of hate crime and incidents and the drivers behind them.
- Taking an evidence led approach to tackling hate crimes and incidents.

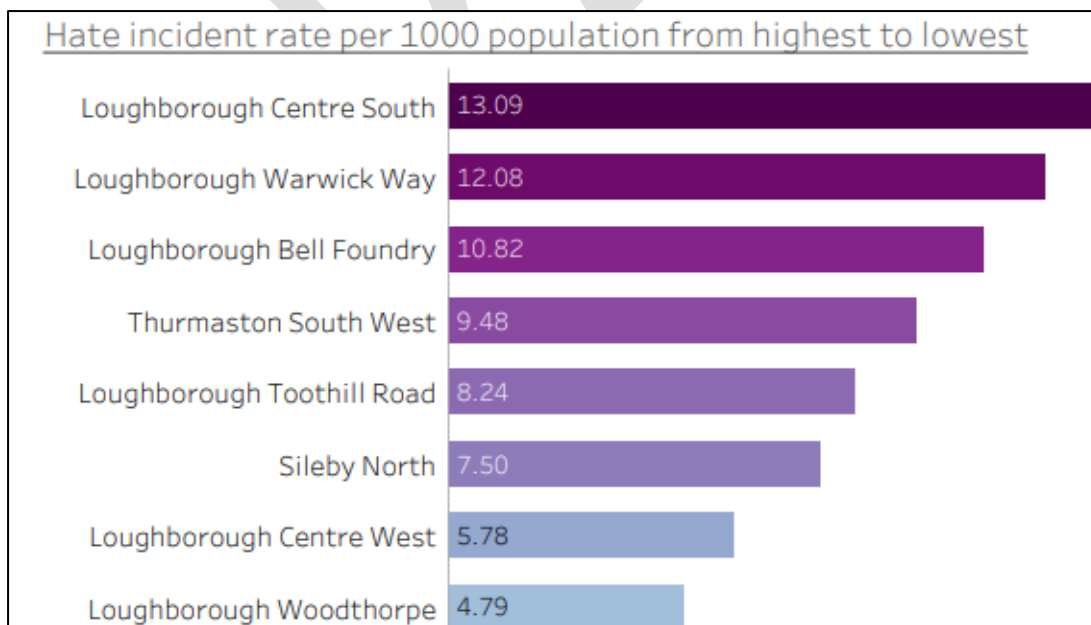
Hate Crime & Incidents Reported to the Police and HIMP.

From 1st April 2024 to the 30th September 2024 there were 134 Hate Crimes recorded within Charnwood, which represents a reduction of -10 (-5%) less offences recorded.

From the 1st April 2024 to the 5th December there were 156 Hate Incidents recorded on Vantage within Charnwood compared to the previous year of 157 Hate Incidents.

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 Loughborough Centre South.



*Produced by Business Intelligence Team, Leicestershire County Council

Recommendation : The CSP has created a partnership Hate Action Plan which dovetails into the overarching LLR; 2023-2026 Hate Strategy. This will need to be regularly updated and monitored through the Strategic Group on a quarterly basis.

Prevent Duty

The overall aim of our counter-terrorism strategy, is to reduce the risk from terrorism to the UK, its citizens and interests overseas, so that people can go about their lives freely and with confidence. Prevent remains one of the key pillars of CONTEST, alongside the other three 'P' work strands:

- Prevent: to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism
- Pursue: to stop terrorist attacks
- Protect: to strengthen our protection against a terrorist attack
- Prepare: to mitigate the impact of a terrorist attack

The aim of Prevent is to stop people from becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism. Prevent also extends to supporting the rehabilitation and disengagement of those already involved in terrorism.

The Prevent duty requires specified authorities such as education, health, local authorities, police and criminal justice agencies (prisons and probation) to help prevent the risk of people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism. It sits alongside long-established safeguarding duties on professionals to protect people from a range of other harms, such as substance abuse, involvement in gangs, and physical and sexual exploitation. The duty helps to ensure that people who are susceptible to radicalisation are supported as they would be under safeguarding processes.

In fulfilling the Prevent duty in Section 26 of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 (CTSA 2015), we expect all specified authorities to participate fully in work to prevent the risk of people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism. We acknowledge that how they do this in practice will vary depending on factors such as the local context and risk, the most appropriate type of Prevent activity for them to be involved in, and the nature of their primary responsibilities and functions. As an example, for those who work directly with people who may be susceptible to radicalisation to terrorism, activity is most likely to be around identification and early intervention. Relevant factors may include relationships held with the person or the frequency of interaction.

When carrying out the Prevent duty, specified authorities should also ensure that they comply with other legal obligations, particularly those under data protection legislation and the Equality Act 2010 (for example, the Public Sector Equality Duty). Further education and higher education settings should be especially mindful of duties to protect freedom of speech and academic freedom.

The objectives of Prevent are to:

- tackle the ideological causes of terrorism
- intervene early to support people susceptible to radicalisation

- enable people who have already engaged in terrorism to disengage and rehabilitate

Recommendation : Charnwood Community Safety Partnership has created a Prevent Duty Local Delivery Plan, that is risk focused and documents partnership activity that is likely to reduce the threat of terrorism and prevent radicalisation within Charnwood, which is regularly updated and monitored through the Strategic Group on a quarterly basis.

Environmental Scanning:

New powers to clamp down on anti-social behaviour.

Meeting a manifesto pledge to crack down on anti-social behaviour, the new Respect Orders will give the police and local councils powers to ban persistent offenders from town centres or from drinking in public spots such as high streets and local parks, where they have caused misery to local people. These will be piloted prior to national rollout to make sure they are as effective as possible.

Perpetrators can also be required to address the root cause of their behaviour by being mandated to undertake positive rehabilitation, such as attending drug or alcohol treatment services, or an anger management course to address the underlying causes of their behaviour.

Failure to comply with Respect Orders will be a criminal offence. Police will have the ability to immediately arrest anybody who is breaching their Respect Order.

Police will also be given stronger powers to seize vehicles involved in anti-social behaviour will also be strengthened, with officers no longer required to issue a warning before seizing the vehicles which bring misery to local communities.

This will allow police to deal more swiftly with the scourge of off-road bikes in public parks and dangerous e-scooters on pavements, street racing and cruising. It will also assist the police in tackling car meets, which can see hundreds of cars gather in public spaces that often include loud aggressive engine revving and intimidating music.

These new powers alongside thousands more neighbourhood officers and PCSOs will help this government deliver on this.

As well as prison sentences of up to two years, criminal courts will also be able to issue unlimited fines and community orders, such as unpaid work, and curfews as punishment for breaching a Respect Order. This will ensure that the most serious offenders are dealt with before their behaviour can escalate and cause further harm.

The new powers will be introduced as part of the forthcoming Crime and Policing Bill, partially replacing existing Civil Injunction powers for adults, to ensure a wider range of penalties as breaches will be dealt with in the criminal courts, alongside the new power of arrest. Existing legislation will be amended to allow the police to seize nuisance off-road bikes - and other vehicles which are used in an anti-social manner - without having to first give a warning to the offender.

Changes to current ASB Management Software

Since 2011 Charnwood has used the same ASB Management Software, which is used across at least three separate departments. It has been proposed that in 2025/26 this system should change, and the tendering process has begun at a county wide level including Leicestershire Police and Leicester City Council and Rutland Council. From the figures in the ASB section shows, Charnwood Borough Council record over 1021 complaints per year. All of this current data on the system which is less than six years old will need to be transferred over, and at present it has not been agreed in what format this information will take and the costs and implications that this will have on the services that use the system and the customers that request this service from the council. The partnership needs to be aware of the impact that this could have on the services and partners but also the impact on the customer trying to access this service. The County Wide Plan for the implementation of this new system needs to be shared with members of the Partnership to ensure a smooth change over.

Conclusion:

The Partnership is pleased to report the reduction of all recorded crime by 3.7% for 2023/24. Violence with injury has reduced by 10%, Burglary business is down 19%, Theft of vehicles is down 10%, Theft from vehicles is down 20.7% and Cycle theft has reduced by 58%.

Whilst the successes of the CSP should rightly be recognised and celebrated, Increases in Burglary residential, Shoplifting and Robbery, are among the new challenges to overcome in 2024/25.

The Partnership Strategic Assessment makes the following recommendations for the CSP to consider, with the aim of enhancing performance in the 2024/25 performance year:

- **Recommendation:** The CSP continues to take a strategic response to the themes that are highlighted by the ASB Case Reviews, with a view to ensuring that best practice and policy is adhered to in the partnership's response to victims of anti-social behaviour.
- **Recommendation:** The CSP has created a partnership Hate Action Plan which dovetails into the overarching LLR; 2023-2026 Hate Strategy. This will need to be regularly updated and monitored through the Strategic Group on a quarterly basis.
- **Recommendation:** The CSP has created a Prevent Duty Local Delivery Plan, that is risk focused and documents partnership activity that is likely to reduce the threat of terrorism and prevent radicalisation within Charnwood. This will be regularly updated and monitored through the Strategic Group on a quarterly basis.

- **Recommendation:** The partnership should develop an action plan of prevention to enhance the current police plans for the following crimes
 - **Burglary Residential**
 - **Shoplifting**
 - **Robbery**

- **Recommendation:** The partnership will review the officers nominated to carry out ASB Case Reviews, and replace ASB Case Review authors that are no longer part of the CSP due to staff turnover. This is necessary both to reduce the impact upon the capacity of the officers currently able to carry out ASB Case Reviews, and to counter possible risks to performance in the short term, resulting from new ASB case management system implementation.

- **Recommendation:** The partnership completes further analysis of Drug Trafficking figures to get a better understanding of why there has been a reduction in Drugs Possession and Drug Trafficking, which should include learning from police operations and any strategy changes that have taken place.

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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.

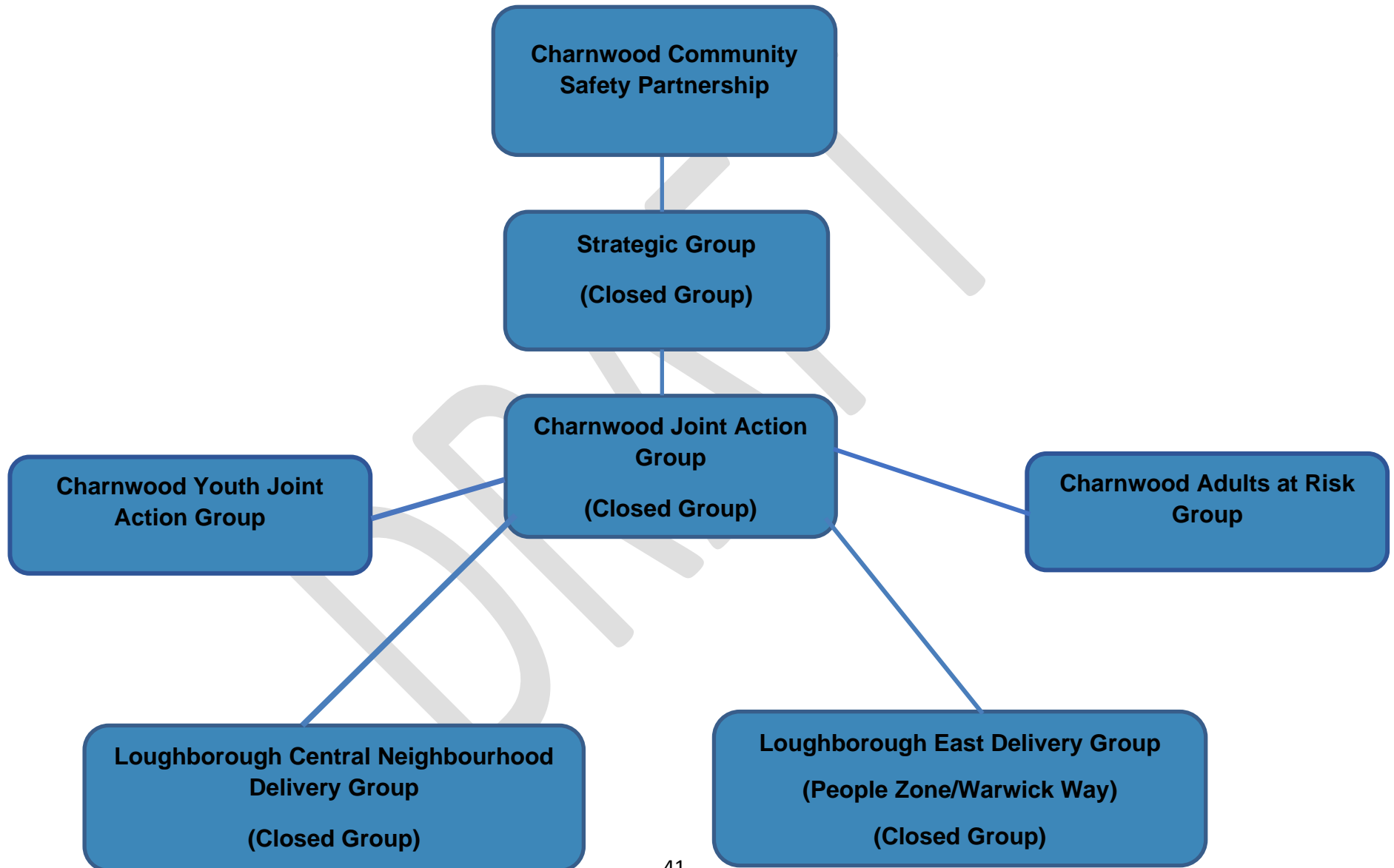
Assessment:

- 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.

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 B - Beat Details

Appendix C: Charnwood Community Safety Partnership Delivery Structure



DRAFT

CrimeStoppers.



End of campaign report

Crimestoppers Zones in Leicestershire's People Zones

13th – 26th August 2024

CRIMESTOPPERS ZONE

Speak up about crime.

If you have crime information
You can stay 100% anonymous

Contact the **charity**
Crimestoppers

CrimeStoppers.
0800 555111
100% anonymous. Always.



Crimestoppers-uk.org
By phone and online, 24/7, 365 days a year.

The complex block is a vertical rectangular graphic with a dark blue background and a red diagonal stripe at the bottom left. It contains text and logos related to the Crimestoppers campaign.

Report compiled on 2nd October 2024

Report summary

This is the second phase of a three-part programme, and the key objectives of the campaign activity was to raise awareness of the impact and consequences of drugs and anti-social behaviour including off-road biking across the People Zone communities.

Similar to Phase 1, this campaign ran for a two-week period and successfully achieved substantial reach across the communities. Through targeted outreach and engaging content, it resonated with a wide audience, driving awareness and participation.

Social media posts from Crimestoppers and Fearless significantly outperformed the first phase of the campaign in terms of reach and engagement. Crimestoppers reached over 47,000 people across the three People Zones, generating more than 319,000 impressions. Fearless reached over 147,000 young people and made over 1.6 million impressions across Leicestershire.

The Bell Foundry, which did not see any reports during the first campaign, received 2 reports before the campaign and 5 reports during this phase: one about vehicle crime, 2 about fraud and one regarding and immigration/border issues, and another about domestic abuse post-campaign. While these reports were not the focus of the campaign, it's encouraging to see the service being utilised in these areas.

New Parks also saw an increase of information during the campaign compared to prior and Thringstone & Whitwick reported information related to drug trafficking, possession, and manufacturing, as well as reports about domestic abuse, fraud, knife offences, and safeguarding concerns during the campaign.



**Help keep
your
community
safe**

**Speak up
about crime.**

**Stay safe.
100% anonymous.
Always.**



Crimestoppers.
0800 555111
100% anonymous. Always.

Campaign results:

100% in information across for Bell Foundry and a 20% increase during the campaign for New Parks:

Increase in information across the following crime types:

- Domestic Abuse
- Drink & Drug Driving
- Drug Cultivation and Manufacturing
- Drug Possession
- Drug Trafficking and supply
- Environment and Wildlife Crime
- Knives and Blade Offences
- Rape Under 16
- Theft
- Trading Standards
- Vehicle Crime
- Vulnerability and Safeguarding

47,120 people were reached by Crimestoppers social media, and 319,990 impressions made.

144,823 young people were reached by the social media posts making 1,632,607 impressions. There were 11,887 link clicks from these ads.

11,887 Fearless link clicks.

158 landing page views by 125 different users. 4 people went on to the online form and 2 submitted the form, during the campaign period.

Why we ran the campaign:

This is phase 2 of a 3-part campaign, which aims to raise awareness of different aspects of criminality throughout the activity delivered as well as embed Crimestoppers and Fearless as alternative reporting lines, helping to create safer places to live.

ASB and Drug Crime were identified as areas of concern for each of the People Zones and was the focus for this campaign. Interestingly, various different crime types were reported during this phase, indicating an ever-increasing trust of the anonymous reporting line as well as an appetite for the community to start sharing information.

We wanted to:

- Educate members of the community about Crimestoppers and Fearless and the unique service we offer.
- Empower people to report any information they have on crime or on any suspicious activity they may have seen or know about anonymously to Crimestoppers or to the Police.



Creative

Social media assets focussing on ASB, County Lines, Fearless and CS.

Safer Streets leaflets featuring the People Zones and OPCC logo and also highlighting the option to report information in languages other than English.

Additional Crimestoppers Zones lamppost signs.

Artwork depicting ASB, specifically Off-Road crime.

Advertising

In order to ensure the right messages were distributed to the right audience, social media posts were sent out from

Fearless across Snapchat targeting 13 – 17-year-olds.

Fearless disseminated 1 animation which focused on 'I am not a snitch'.

The Fearless social media ad had huge impact with great engagement resulting in over 11,000 link clicks.

Crimestoppers posts were sent out across Instagram and Facebook targeting people aged over 18 in the Bell Foundry, New Parks and Thringstone and Whitwick.

These posts focussed on:

- ASB
- Drugs
- Reporting information

Crimestoppers social media reached 47,120 people, making 319,990 impressions.

Additional Crimestoppers Zones signs were ordered and erected in the People Zones after a number had been targeted and removed in some areas. These have been replaced.

Crimestoppers campaign deliverables

Crimestoppers and Fearless paid Social Media strategy and plan.

Stakeholder Campaign Pack.

Assets to support the Crimestoppers Zones.

Press release.

Crimestoppers.

We believe everyone has the right to feel safe from crime, wherever they live, wherever they work, for ourselves and all those we care about.

But sometimes people might be worried about a crime, or something that's wrong, and want to pass on information. Which is why it's good to know they can always trust Crimestoppers.

We're an independent charity that gives people the power to speak up and stop crime, 100% anonymously. By phone and online, 24/7, 365 days a year. No police contact. No witness statements. No courts.

Every year we help stop thousands of crimes. So, let's make communities safer together.

Find out more about our work.

Contact us at hello@crimestoppers-uk.org.



People Zones Evaluation 2024 - Summary Document

THE EVALUATION



Mapping for Change were commissioned to undertake an evaluation of the People Zones (PZs) project between March and May 2024. The evaluation looked to assess the effectiveness of PZs against the set of objectives set out in the Theory of Change.

Theory of Change

The objectives can be grouped into five strands of work: Research, Building Partnerships, Community Development, Community Payback, and Communication & Campaigns.

The Process

The evaluation was undertaken using a mixed methods approach of: survey's, interviews, focus groups, round table meetings, pop-up events, data analysis and desk research.



The successful delivery of the Community Leadership Programme has enabled 14 people to go on to get involved with or lead community projects.



The data shows a reduction in crime and anti-social behaviour, as well as people's perception of it.



Community Payback has delivered a number of successful projects with over 1,717 hours accredited to People Zone projects, which have all been well received by the community.



Social media project posts have reached over 9000 people between Jan and May 2024 – this reach is organic and not coming from ads which means the project is spreading through word of mouth.



Training for OPCC staff on ABCD approach delivered and multi-agency steering groups set up in each People Zone.



Over £200,000 invested in 42 community projects and new organisations have applied for funding in the later rounds



2/3 of the people who engaged with the evaluation felt that the greatest change so far has been an improvement in the sense of community.



PZs has been a catalyst for fostering new partnerships between organisations which has led to a reduced reliance on the police. The current PCC, Rupert Matthews, has also made and kept promises, which is important to the Community.



Representatives of the PZs said they had seen a positive effect of projects improving on community spirit, and increased involvement, however more work still needs to be done, focussing on the priority themes within the Zones.



Improved relationships and connections in all People Zones between the local organisations, schools, Community Payback and statutory services.

Community Development

Successes





PZs provide more opportunities to work in collaboration



PZs provide a mechanism to allow organisations to reach out to others and build working relationships, as well as strengthen existing ones.



PZs make inroads to areas in need of Community Payback



PZs have made connections for those working in the zones to network, share best practice and enable joined up thinking



Organisations improved their engagement, way of working, partnerships and networking



Organisations also improved their skills, capacity, number of visitors & users and project awareness

Building Partnerships

Successes



Some survey respondents said the PZ funding was the first grant they had ever received and it had led on to more funding from others



Through grant funded projects, there has been reported increase in skills amongst a diverse group of individuals including lone parents, children and young people, women and girls, lonely boys and men



Reported improvements in health and wellbeing through grant funded projects included: health, healthy eating, mental health, sexual health, drug awareness.



Reported improvements in interpersonal skills through grant funded projects included: confidence, resilience, friendship, character and team building abilities and empowering people to build strong social and community bonds



Reported improvements in skills through grant funded projects included: Employability and administrative skills, CV writing and interview skills, film and media skills, connecting with the environment, growing food, and camp expeditions for young people



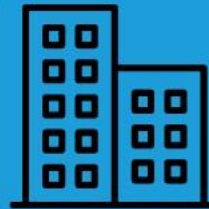
Across all zones, people reported a positive change in a sense of community and activities for YP. There has been an improvement in opportunities to volunteer in the community, learn new skills, relationships between the Police and the community, and a decrease in isolation and loneliness.



Grant funding allows smaller organisations to access funds to maximise their impact more than before and feel like part of the community. They are also able to choose what they want to do instead of responding to funders requirements, so it means ideas are realised



Over half of the grant recipients said that PZs has helped them to collaborate with other organisations and almost half felt more supported by statutory services since PZs has been running.



Local people reported the desire to set up their own community projects, which would require support, in the form of funding, advice, support and help to promote the project, and a venue/space.



People reported that they most enjoyed being involved in helping others and contributing to the community. Grant funded projects led to an increase in people wanting to get involved in more community initiatives and volunteering

Community Payback

Successes



It was felt that Community Payback has had a direct impact on improving the environment for residents, including litter picking, gardening and maintaining playgrounds.



In total, 71 individuals have put work back into their community because of PZ projects with Community Payback. Up to January 2024, over 1,717 hours have been attributed to PZ projects



It is felt that Community Payback delivers great results and visible changes, showing the value of PZs and long lasting changes



Community Payback projects have been beneficial both for the community and local people on probation who were allocated to projects close to them



Fearon Hall and New Parks Community Hub's Community Gardens have proved of great benefit to the local community, brightened their spaces, made planting produce possible, all of which would have been unlikely to happen without Community Payback labour and PZs funding.



Residents were pleased that the People Zones had enabled projects such as the Bell Foundry alley-way clean up where drug paraphenalia and a knife were found and disposed of. Residents have felt that this has had a positive effect on reducing anti-social behaviour in the area



There is a desire from partners in the People Zones for more Community Payback projects, with plaques displayed to promote the partnership. Partners want PZ funded Community Payback projects to be more visible to communities as it directly affects people living and working in the area



NEW PARKS



“A marked difference”

People now see things happening and know where to go for help. A lot of effort has been focussed on things such as the Aikman Avenue flats and engagement has been positive. There is now an aim and willingness to set up tenants associations and get more community involvement, which is possible with support for members to build confidence and make this happen



New Parks and the Police

In New Parks, PZs have greatly increased the communications between the community and the Police. People now talk to the community police instead of running in the other direction



Perceptions

The People Zones have built up community groups which has helped to reduce Anti-social behaviour in New Parks . The PZs helped to co-ordinate community activists together so that they feel they have a genuine voice. This makes it more sustainable than short term funding. It has given organisations confidence in making decisions and they are being listened to by big organisations



Crime Stats

When comparing crime data from 2022 to 2023, crime increased slightly by 6%. However, the number of victims in New Parks decreased by 30%, which could account for or contribute to the perception of feeling safer

THRINGSTONE & WHITWICK



Challenges

Geographically, it is harder for Thringstone & Whitwick to come together, with it being seen as two villages and the area being more spread out

There are challenges around the organisations working together effectively. With People Zones being a community-led initiative there is a limit to how far the local authorities can get involved, but other organisations don't necessarily have the capacity to lead the whole group and so it can mean organisations going off in different directions.

“Showing Promise”

Projects are still early but show promise. Thanks to ongoing efforts, representatives of the People Zones said they had seen a positive effect of projects on improving community spirit, and increased involvement, however, more work still needs to be done, focusing on the priority themes for the Zones. Whitwick Scouts make programs like DofE affordable and share equipment with local schools.

The Mini Police programme has inspired adult ambassadors, spreading a positive message about the Police to homes.

In T&W, there's been an increase in communication and police presence at steering group meetings. Off-road bikes on Melrose Field have caused complaints, and many reports have gone through Crime Stoppers. The beat team is rethinking how they do surgeries and engage with the community.

There is also a strong pipeline of Community Payback projects to work on in Thringstone & Whitwick.



Crime Stats

When comparing crime data from 2022 to 2023, crime decreased slightly by 5%. As well, the number of victims in T&W decreased by 31%, which could account for or contribute to the perception of feeling safer.

Survey responses for 2023 showed that likelihood of reporting a crime increased from 2022 by 10%



BELL FOUNDRY



Challenges

In Bell Foundry, the biggest issue is drug and alcohol related crime, which is difficult to address. Responses to the survey's in Bell Foundry showed that most people noticed no changes in any aspects, and residents noted most changes for the worse, especially around drugs and alcohol issues and littering.

It was felt that there was very little impact and the CrimeStopper reports were varied. There is a need for more people to stand up and create a neighbourhood watch, but this required more resource to get off the ground than is currently available and the community is not engaging.

Suggestions and Ideas



Funding would be better utilised to improve lighting and CCTV with more visible police presence rather than just attending beat surgeries.

It was noted that police presence is often lacking unless they are dealing with specific issues. However, although once people would have left if a police officer walked in, now they will stay, chat, and have a cup of tea which helps to build relationships at their level.

Educating the community about reporting and building intelligence is crucial. Crime Stoppers and Neighbourhood Link awareness have been helpful, but more can be done, such as police carrying out more walks and door knocks.



Crime Stats

When comparing crime data from 2022 to 2023, crime increased slightly by just over 1%. However, the number of victims in Bell Foundry decreased by 26%, which could account for or contribute to the perception of feeling safer.



Good News

Residents were pleased that PZs had enabled street improvements like the alleyway clean-up, where a knife was recovered from the overgrowth during one clean up. It was also noted that there has not been a return to the same levels of ASB as existed prior to the intervention.

Limehurst Academy also benefitted from connections that were created by the PZs when a Trauma Informed Officer from Public Health was assigned to the school. The school were then successful in PZ and additional external grant funding to create a wellbeing hub and sensory garden for students who struggle in a normal classroom setting. Limehurst has also hosted events to bring people together in the community.

Awareness Challenges



Awareness of the Project

Some groups haven't heard of People Zones and there is a lack of awareness of the project, despite online and offline engagement efforts.

There is some understanding that PZs put money into the community, but the wider message of the project is lost. People know about grant funded projects but don't recognise the link to PZs, only to the organisation that is supporting them.



Messaging and Communication

The messaging of PZs is not clear and there is a general consensus and a call for improved communications, with a consideration for clearer language and messaging.

The concept of PZs is more abstract whereas the projects themselves are more relatable

Awareness Recommendations



Recommendations

- **Improve clarity of PZ partnerships between different organisations so that the connection can be made by the community e.g. Advan collaboration**
- **Make the use of the PZ logo mandatory for any PZ funded project**
- **Provide PZ banners for organisations to display within venues**
- **Keep consistent and simple messaging**
- **Consider distributing a newsletter to communities**

Impact of PZs - Challenges

Awareness and Promotion

Lack of awareness and promotion of PZs hinders the impact that some projects can make, as well as limits opportunities for community led initiatives to apply for funding and support

Steering Groups

Work needs to be done by focussing on the priority themes in the zones. Steering groups need to improve collaborations and share responsibilities

Engagement

There are challenges regarding the level of input from authorities and the PZ team so as not to veer away from the community led ethos, whilst recognising smaller organisations have limited resource. Some local authorities or 'key actors' do not engage in the project

Reluctance

There are some negative feelings towards the project due to it's association with the Police, and lack of understanding that the role of the PCC is political, but the office is not

IMPACT RECOMMENDATIONS

Formulate clear, replicable data collection templates for crime so impact can be compared directly over the years to demonstrate impact

Develop a clear evaluation framework with SMART objectives from which to measure progress and success

Increase awareness of the impact in each PZ

Provide proactive support to projects to increase impact

Continue to foster connections and partnership working

Encourage collaborative working between organisations

Focus on getting buy in from local authorities, parish councils and community leaders

Share workload among steering group members with a clear consensus on the direction and priorities

Facilitate networking between the steering groups to share best practice and lessons learned

Procedural Challenges

```
graph LR; A((Procedural Challenges)) --- B(1 Funding deadlines are too short); A --- C(2 The grant application is a barrier for some); A --- D(3 Delays in receiving funding is a barrier); A --- E(4 Feelings of mistrust due to lack of transparency with funding);
```

1

Funding deadlines are too short

2

The grant application is a barrier for some

3

Delays in receiving funding is a barrier

4

Feelings of mistrust due to lack of transparency with funding

Recommendations

- Reduce the amount of reporting required for grant funded projects
- Consider having a phased grant over a longer period of time for some projects to improve sustainability
- Provide a calendar of funding rounds to allow applicants to plan ahead and work in partnership
- Raise awareness of the ease of the application process and outline the support that is available
- Increase transparency of the decision making process around funding and include steering group members in the decisions
- Make it a condition of grant funding to use PZ branding to raise awareness
- Allow for partnership grant rounds rather than only individual organisations

Next Steps..





PRE-APPLICATION STAGE

- 3 grants rounds per financial year and consideration for a collaborative round
- Announce round opening 4 weeks before open date and alert people via emails and socials
- Upskill Steering Groups on bid writing to enable them to continue this learning into their communities
- Continue to offer bid workshops where there is an appetite

APPLICATION STAGE

- Updated guidance pack with more thorough information and advice as well as outlined expectations. This pack is available on the website even when rounds aren't open
- Recorded a 'how to apply' video
- Example of a 'successful bid' included in application pack
- Sustainability question now included with within application with high weighting attached
- Consideration to Include Steering Group members on grant funding decisions

CO-DESIGNED PROCEDURAL CHANGES

DURING PROJECT

- Changed monitoring to Quarterly rather than monthly
- Implemented 'first month quick check in' for support where needed
- Implemented a RAG rating framework for organisations who do not conform to monitoring expectations
- Mandated organisations who are awarded £5k or over to attend Steering Group
- Changed language within the monitoring forms to allow organisations to feel comfortable to tell us when something isn't going to plan
- Continue to share and promote on socials

POST PROJECT

- Implemented mandatory case study template as part of end of project monitoring
- Invite organisations to annual celebration event
- Support organisations to sustain their project and seek further funding where needed



“

“PZs have connected various entities and organisations, and these efforts have started to change community spirit. Positive activities reduce antisocial behaviour and create a more cohesive and happier community”

Thank
you



“

Across all Zones, people have noticed a positive change in a sense of community and activities for young people. There has been an improvement in opportunities to volunteer in the community and learn new skills, as well as improved relationships between the Police and the community and in isolation and loneliness.

”