

Charnwood Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment

2023/2024



Document Details

Title	Charnwood Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment, 2023/24
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 2023 plus historic data where appropriate.

Contents:

Section 1: Executive Summary

Section 2: Introduction

Section 3: Scanning

Section 4: Analysis

Section 5: Conclusion

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 2023/24, compared to the previous performance year 2022/23. The data source has been provided by Leicestershire Police and the relevant period is from the 1st April 2023 to 5th December 2023 (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 2023 to 5th December 2023 compared to 1st April 2022 to 5th December 2022

Crime Type	Performance to Date	Total Crime as at 5 th Dec 2022	Total Crime as at 5 th Dec 2023	Diff	Family Group Position 31 st October 2022
All Crime	-6.1%	10,195	9568	-627	12/15 ↔
Violence with Injury	-4.3%	1,185	1133	-52	14/15 ↔
Burglary – Residential	+3.9%	358	372	+14	15/15 ↓
Burglary – Business	-2.1%	189	185	-4	13/15 ↓
Theft of Vehicles	+2.5%	243	249	+6	7/15 ↑
Theft from Vehicles	-8.2%	474	435	-39	11/15 ↑
Robbery	-30%	57	40	-17	2/15 ↑
Cycle Theft	-1%	297	294	-3	14/15 ↔
Shoplifting	+43%	515	736	+221	6/15 ↔

Summary: Key findings and Recommendations

Reported Crime

It is pleasing to note that during 2023/24, the Partnership has seen reductions in the following crime categories:

- Violence with Injury -4.3%
- Burglary – Business -2.1%
- Theft From Vehicles -8.2%
- Robbery -30%
- Cycle Theft -1%

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

- Burglary – Residential +3.9%
- Theft of Vehicles +2.5%
- Shoplifting +43%

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 -6.1% in this performance indicator. This decrease has resulted in the CSP staying in the same position of 12/15 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 2023/24 PSA highlights the following 'All Crime' performance (1st April 2023 to 5th December 2023) within these two CSP subgroup locations:

- **LCDG (Beat 62):** -10% reduction (220 less crimes)
- **LEDG (Beat 65):** -8% reduction (134 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.

Whilst the partnership can celebrate the above crime performance for 2023/24, 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 (2023/24) data set:

- **LCDG (Beat 62):** 1,963 recorded crimes, which equates to 21% of All Crime
- **LEDG (Beat 65):** 1,535 recorded crimes, which equates to 16% of All Crime

Hence, **Beat 62** and **Beat 65** account for 37% of all reported crime within Charnwood Borough.

Keeping with the theme of 'All Crime', the 2022/23 and this the 2023/24 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 2023/24 data is noted:

- **Beat 61** (Syston, Thurmaston): 1,511 recorded crimes
- **Beat 64** (Shepshed, Thorpe Acre, Dishley & Hathern): 1,246 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 almost at parity with **Beat 65** in terms of recorded volume crime having recorded only 24 fewer crimes than Beat 65 during the current performance year.

The current data identifies the following in terms of volume crime recorded in 2023/2024 to date:

- **Beat 62, 65, 61 and 64** equate for a total of: 6,255 crimes recorded in Charnwood
- **Beat 62, 65, 61 and 64** equate for: 65% 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 not evidence any ongoing targeted partnership work in respect of the other two priority locations of Beat 61 and Beat 64.

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 2022/23 recommendation, this PSA recommends that the Community Safety Partnership adopts an integrated neighbourhood management strategy focused on reducing crime on Beat 61 and Beat 64. This strategy should focus on the themes of: Prevention, Intelligence, Enforcement and Community Confidence.

Recommendations

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 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.
- **Recommendation 2:** The Strategic Group ensures that each of the appointed leads for the CSP's strategic priorities adopts and implements the partnership's corporate action plan, detailing key outputs and outcomes in respect of each of the strategic priorities.
- **Recommendation 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'.
- **Recommendation 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.
- **Recommendation 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.

- **Recommendation 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.
- **Recommendation 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 victim's of anti-social behaviour.
- **Recommendation 8:** The CSP creates and implements a partnership Hate Action Plan that dovetails into the overarching LLR: 2023-2026 Hate Strategy.
- **Recommendation 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.

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

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

- Reducing Crime
- Reducing Re-offending
- 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:

I am clear about what I will require:

- I want more offenders caught, more crime prevented and to put policing back into all our communities
- I want partners who work with the police to be inspired so we can protect those at risk
- I want the police to be connected to the public to mobilise their community spirit
- I want the law-abiding public to regard the police as their friends and protectors
- I want officers and staff to be responsive to the needs of the law-abiding public as the police keep them and their property safe and secure
- I want more compassion and kindness shown to victims of crime and the most vulnerable in society
- I want our police to target those criminals who engage in unlawful activity and seek to endanger or disrupt the peace and safety of our communities
- I expect the Force to look constantly for financial savings, value for money, and efficiency in all areas of the business to ensure that maximum funds are deployed where they are needed most – into the frontline
- I would like to see regular meetings between the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner and rural stakeholders to remain in touch with problems affecting our rural communities

The PCC's desire to bring offenders to justice and to protect the most vulnerable in our communities from risk, 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 2023/24 performance year these strategic priorities have been delivered through the CSP delivery structures as listed at *Appendix C*.

However due to a number of factors including the disbandment of the CSP's Strategic Group (2023) and significant change in strategic leads for each of the CSP's key priorities, the partnership during 2024 – 2026 will need a greater focus on the business discipline required to achieve the success criteria of its strategic priorities. This PSA makes the following recommendations:

- **Recommendation 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.

- **Recommendation 2:** The Strategic Group ensures that each of the appointed leads for the CSP’s strategic priorities adopts and implements the partnership’s corporate action plan, detailing key outputs and outcomes in respect of each of the strategic priorities.

Background to the 2023/24 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 2022/23 Partnership Strategic Assessment’s recommendations are listed below with appropriate updates provided:

2022/23 Charnwood PSA Recommendations:

	<u>PSA Recommendations</u>	<u>Updates</u>	<u>Status</u>
1.	The CSP utilises the 2022/23 Partnership Strategic Assessment to review the key threats and risks posed to the Partnership and commissions a 2023-2026 CSP Plan targeted at key strategic priorities.	Agreed. 2023/26 Charnwood CSP Plan formally adopted by the partnership on 20 th April 2023.	
2.	As part of the 2023-2026 CSP Plan, the Partnership creates a PLF spending profile that is in keeping with both the new OPPC Funding formula and the new CSP strategic priorities	Agreed. 2023/24 PLF fully allocated to local initiatives.	
3.	The JAG Chair undertakes a full assessment of the LCDG and the LEDG’s crime and disorder reduction strategies, with the aim being to make the tasking & coordination of partnership assets more effective in seeking to reduce crime and disorder	The CSP accepts the importance of both the LCDG and the LEDG in the partnership’s strategy for reducing crime and disorder within Charnwood. The partnership requires a consistent approach from both meetings and two new Chairpersons will deliver this approach in 2024.	

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.	The CSP acknowledges the emerging risk to performance posed by Beat 61 and 64 and reduction strategies are required to address this ongoing risk.	
5.	The CSP reviews its medium to long term youth plan focused upon reducing youth reoffending beyond the end of the Safer Streets project (September 2023).	The CSP welcomes the decision to extend the police officer secondment to the council – with a review date of December 2024. This officer will coordinate the partnership's response to SP2 in his role as Neighbourhood Management Coordinator.	
6.	The CSP reviews its 2019 Charnwood Drugs Strategy and in doing so, takes an evidence-based approach as to the need for a dedicated CSP Drugs Strategy.	Following the creation of the LLR Combatting Drugs & Alcohol Partnership, the CSP has decided to set aside its own Charnwood Drugs Strategy and utilise the CDAP action plan.	
7.	The CSP reviews its current Community Trigger Policy with the aim of creating a pool of 12 officers across the relevant authorities, who with appropriate training will be able to undertake case reviews following a trigger activation.	The CSP now has 10 officers across the council and Charnwood NPA who are able to undertake ASB Case Reviews.	
8.	The CSP commissions a localised 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	The CSP has completed the VRN Self Assessment and an action plan has been created in respect of SP1: Safeguarding Communities from Abuse & Violent Offences.	
9.	The CSP commissions a review of the Night-Time Economy Strategy aimed at tackling alcohol fuelled violence and disorder	A review of the partnership's NTE plan will be captured in the SP1 Action Plan.	

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 2022/23 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 2023/24 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 Quarter 1 – Quarter 3 of the 2022/23 performance year, compared to the same time period in the current 2023/24 performance year.

Table 1: Charnwood CSP Crime Performance Data: 2022/23 compared to 2023/24

Crime Type	Performance to Date	Total Crime as at 5 th Dec 2022	Total Crime as at 5 th Dec 2023	Diff	Family Group Position 31 st October 2022
All Crime	-6.1%	10,195	9568	-627	12/15 ↔
Violence with Injury	-4.3%	1,185	1133	-52	14/15 ↔
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Robbery	-30%	57	40	-17	2/15 ↑
Cycle Theft	-1%	297	294	-3	14/15 ↔
Shoplifting	+43%	515	736	+221	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 – Maidston,
- 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 2022</u>	<u>31st Oct 2023</u>
Violence with Injury	12/15	14/15
All Crime	12/15	12/15
Theft of Motor Vehicle	10/15	7/15
Robbery	4/15	2/15
Shoplifting	6/15	6/15
Theft from Motor Vehicle	11/15	11/15
Cycle Theft	14/15	14/15
Burglary – Residential	13/15	15/15
Burglary – Business	14/15	13/15

On 28th November 2023 at the annual CSP scrutiny meeting, elected members raised their concern that Charnwood CSP remained positioned at 12/15, compared to its most similar family grouping, in its target of reducing 'All Crime'. It was explained to members that the MSFG is a monitoring group created by the Home Office for comparative studies and whilst the Charnwood CSP is currently meeting its statutory duty of reducing 'All Crime', the partnership should not create dysfunctional demand in seeking to explore further its position within the MSFG for this key performance indicator.

The current 2023//24 MSFG positions above, demonstrates that the Charnwood CSP is relatively stable compared to its performance in 2022/23. The CSP has moved in the right direction in 3 crime domains within the Family grouping, those being:

- Burglary – Business
- Theft of Motor Vehicle
- Robbery

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

- Violence with Injury

- Burglary Residential

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.

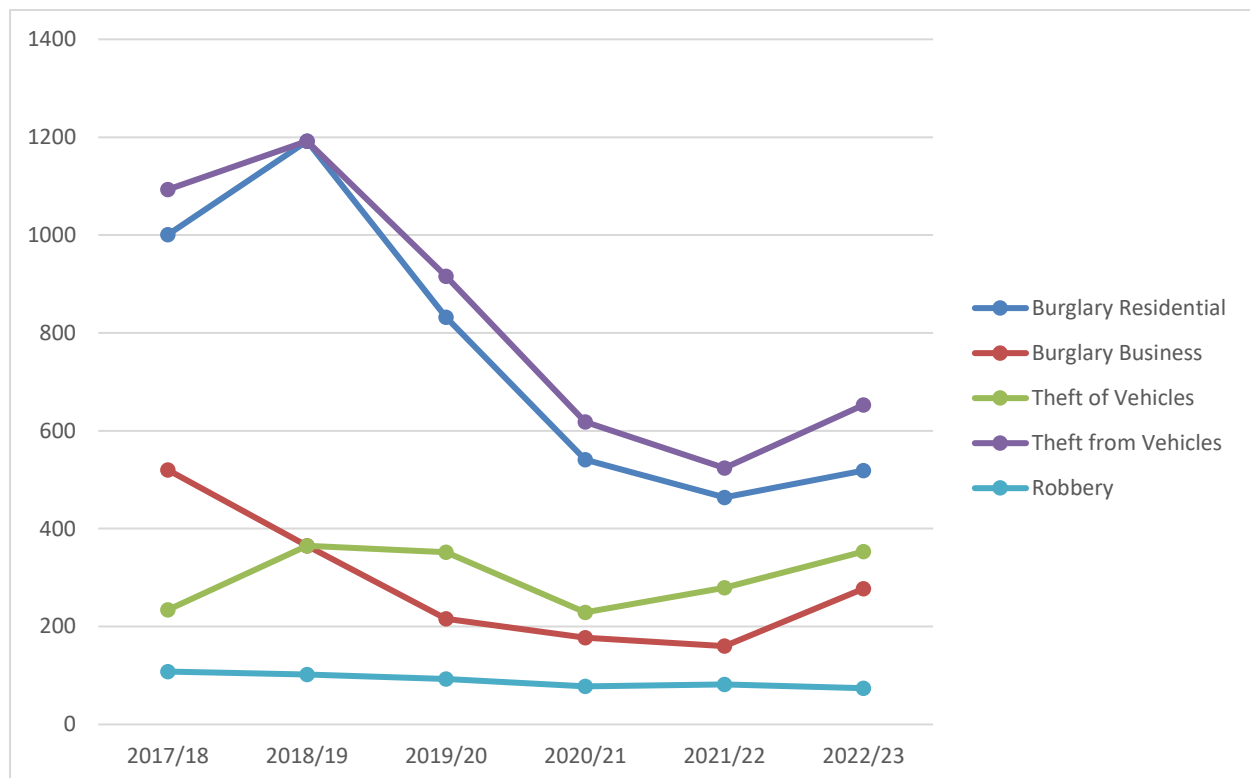
Serious Acquisitive Crime

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 6-year trend in respect of recoded Serious Acquisitive Crime offences. It can be noted that the CSP has previously returned reductions in these core crime domains.

For context, the data must be interpreted with due regard to the COVID pandemic that hit between 2020 – 2021. The government restrictions resulted in significant

reductions in reported Serious Acquisitive Crime offences due to the national lockdown.

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

- Burglary - Residential
- Burglary - Business
- Theft of Vehicles
- Theft from Vehicles

Table 1 (p13) further highlights that both ‘Burglary – Residential’ and ‘Theft of Motor Vehicles’ are the two key crime domains that have continued on an upward trajectory in the current 2023/24 performance year (Quarter 1 – Quarter 3).

- Burglary – Residential: +3.9%
- Theft of Vehicles: +2.5%

As stated earlier, the above crimes are the key components of what are known as the Serious Acquisitive Crime (SAC) offences, which have historically hampered the progress of the partnership. They are offences that predominately feature in the modus operandi of persistent and prolific offenders, often but not exclusively, driven by the need to find funds for their substance misuse.

Leicestershire Police have identified an Urban Street Gang (USG) known as the ‘LE11 Twockers’. This gang is predominately made up of young offenders that reside within Loughborough. Intelligence highlights that this USG has committed offences both in respect of ‘Burglary – Residential’ and ‘Theft of Motor Vehicles’.

Crime analysis has highlighted that their offending is not solely limited to Loughborough, and they have been known to commit similar offences in other locations within Charnwood. In November 2023, elected members and the local community raised their concerns of the ongoing issues of both criminal and anti-social behaviour on the Warwick Way estate, Loughborough. This is the second formal petition presented by elected members/residents of the Warwick Way estate. The previous petition having been submitted on 25th April 2022.

Analysis of data and intelligence in responding to the November 2023 petition has highlighted that the anti-social behaviour is largely driven by young males driving erratically on motorcycles, using the Warwick Way estate as a cut through in the commission of their anti-social behaviour. Moreover, it can be evidenced that many of these motorcycles have been stolen hence the partnership has both anti-social behaviour and criminal activity being committed in or near to the Warwick Way estate.

For context, the Warwick Way estate is a designated priority neighbourhood both for Charnwood Borough Council and the Charnwood NPA. The CSP seeks to mitigate the risk posed in this location via the Loughborough East Delivery Group (LEDG).

In response to the recent petition, Leicestershire Police identified that there have been 148 incidents reported that involve youths on motorbikes since 1st January 2023 – 8th November 2023, in or near to the Warwick Way estate. Police data also highlights that

in that same relevant time period – 104 motorcycles were stolen. Whilst not all this offending will have occurred on the Warwick Way estate, it is clear that the behaviour of this youth cohort is having a negative social impact within our communities and poses a risk to the performance of the Community Safety Partnership.

The behaviour of this Urban Street Gang (USG) has impacted on both the CSP’s ‘Burglary -Residential’ and the ‘Theft of Motor Vehicles’ performance in recent years. It is pleasing to report that a significant youth case involved within this USG received a Civil Injunction following his arrest in September 2023. It is important that the partnership uses all of its tools, including civil powers, in seeking to curb this cohort’s offending.

- **Recommendation 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’.

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 2023

Beat	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Performance to date
Beat 56	639	521	545	559	577	627	+8.7%
Beat 57	336	307	425	393	398	367	-7.8%
Beat 58	268	301	228	317	331	326	-1.5%
Beat 59	867	798	835	836	816	732	-10.3%
Beat 60	475	480	420	414	440	526	+19.6%
Beat 61	1338	1405	1390	1611	1641	1511	-7.9%
Beat 62	2343	2023	1629	2165	2183	1963	-10%
Beat 63	698	701	693	745	825	768	-7%

Beat 64	1134	1007	1004	1067	1340	1246	-7%
Beat 65	1442	1417	1450	1693	1669	1535	-8%

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

For context, **Table 2** details all crime reported through a full 5-year reporting cycle in Charnwood. The 6th year is the current 2023/24 performance year: Quarter 1 – Quarter 3. Hence the final column is a snapshot of the % change in reported crime as of the 5th December 2023, compared to the same period in 2022/23.

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).

As a point of noter, the final % change in reported crime will not be known until early April 2024. However, that said, the partnership’s current performance in reducing ‘All Crime’ is positive with a -6.1% reduction recorded as of 5th December 2023.

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.

Data analysis shows that these two beats have consistently delivered the highest reported crime figures for several years, hence the CSP’s rationale to create multi-agency location-based subgroups in 2016, namely the Loughborough Central Delivery Group (LCDG) and the Loughborough East Delivery Group (LEDG).

The 2023/24 PSA highlights the following ‘All Crime’ performance between the 1st April 2023 to 5th December 2023 within these two CSP subgroup locations:

- **LCDG (Beat 62):** 1,963 recorded crimes (21%)
- **LEDG (Beat 65):** 1,535 recorded crimes (16%)

The above data illustrates that these two Police Beats make up 37% of ‘All Crime’ reported within Charnwood. They are both locations that continue to account for the highest volumes of reported crime within the CSP locality, as corroborated by Table 2 above.

The 2023/24 PSA highlights the following ‘All Crime’ performance (1st April 2023 to 5th December 2023) within these two CSP subgroup locations:

- **LCDG (Beat 62):** -10% reduction (220 less crimes)
- **LEDG (Beat 65):** -8% reduction (134 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:

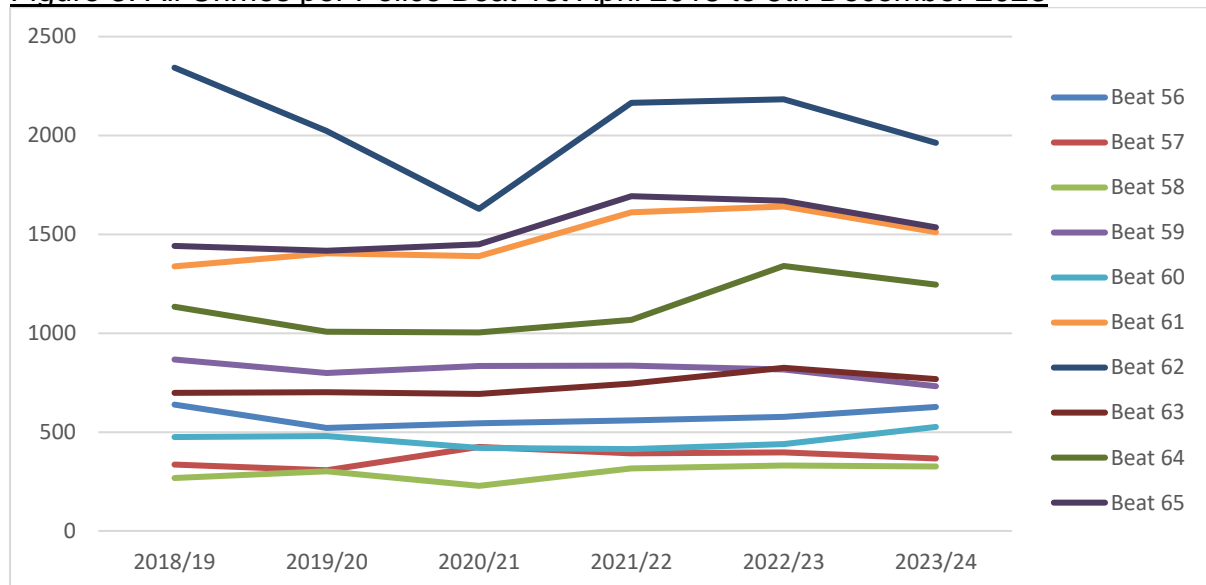
- Cycle Theft: +3.7% increase
- Serious Violent Crime: +11.5% increase

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

- Burglary – Business: +36% increase
- Theft from Vehicle: +21% increase
- Shoplifting: +66% 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 2023



*Appendix B outlines which areas the Police Beats cover

Fig 3 above, illustrates the CSP’s 5-year trend in respect of the volume of recorded crime across the CSP locality from 1st April 2018/19 to 1st April 2023/24.

The impact of the Covid restrictions can clearly be seen – particularly in respect of Beat 62: Loughborough Town Centre with the closing of both the day and ight time economies..

This PSA corroborates the findings of the 2022/23 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 2023/24 data is noted:

- **Beat 61** (Syston, Thurmaston): 1,511 recorded crimes

- **Beat 64** (Shepshed, Thorpe Acre, Dishley & Hathern): 1,246 recorded crimes

The data highlights that these two locations, which as stated above, were previously identified in the 2022/23 Partnership Strategic Assessment, are a risk in terms of the CSP's statutory duty in reducing crime within Charnwood.

Figure 3 clearly illustrates that Beat 61 and Beat 65 are now almost at parity in terms of all crime recorded. Beat 61 has recorded only 24 fewer crimes than Beat 65 and continues to be an ongoing threat to the partnership's performance.

The current 2023/24 data identifies that the following 4 beats account for 65% (6,255) of all reported crime within Charnwood:

1. Beat 62: 21% (1,963 crimes)
2. Beat 65: 16% (1,535 crimes)
3. Beat 61: 15% (1,511 crimes)
4. Beat 64: 13%% (1,246 crimes)

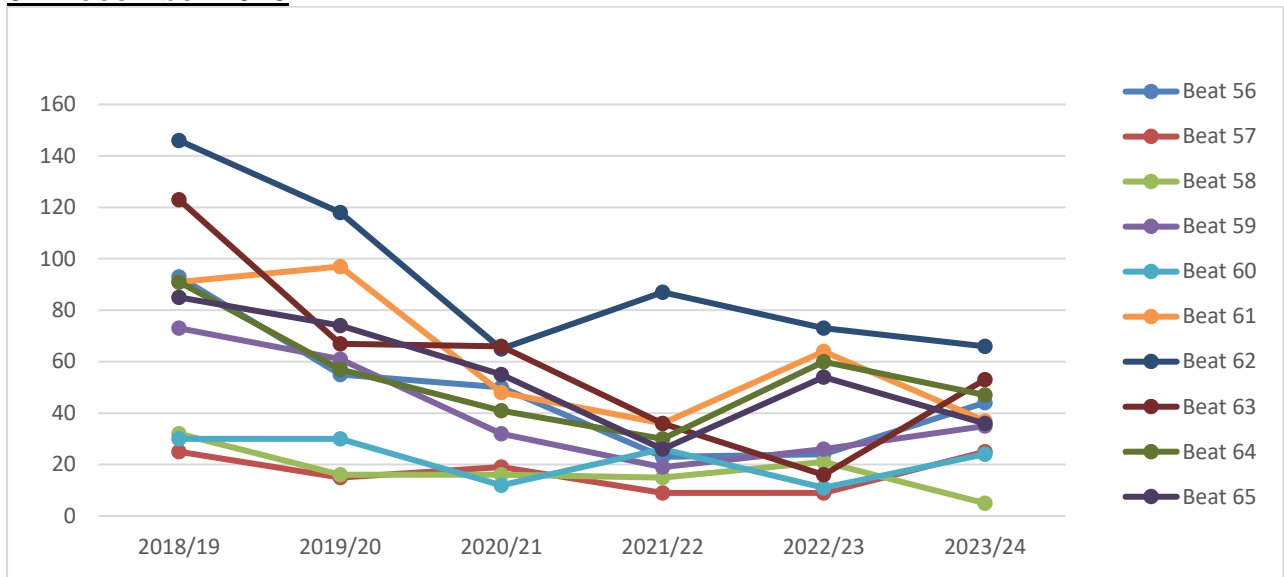
- **Recommendation 4:** The locations of Beat 61 (Syston/Thurmaston) and Beat 64 (Shepshed, Hathern) are elevated to standing items on the JAG Agenda, allowing for greater focus and governance on crime reduction strategies required for those locations.

CSP Monitored Crime Domains per Police Beat (5 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 2023



*Appendix B outlines which areas the Beats cover

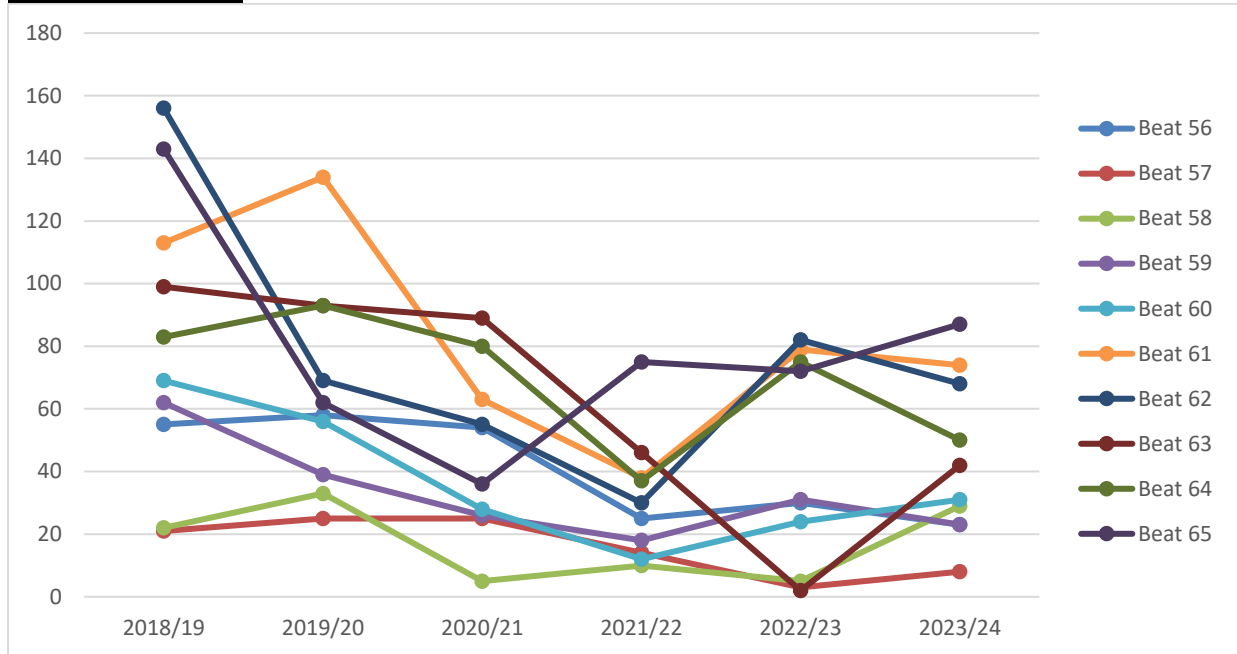
Analysis of the Burglary Residential crime data, **Figure 4**, illustrates that in this performance year 2023/24 we have seen an increase of +3.9% in respect of Burglary Residential, moving the partnership to 13/15 from 15/15 in the Most Similar Family Group.

The ‘Burglary–Residential’ Quarter 1 – Quarter 3 (2023/24) 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 -9.5%. This equates to 7 less crimes in 2023/24 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 36 ‘Burglary-Residential’ crimes recorded, which is a decrease of -33%. This equates to 18 less crimes in 2023/24.
- **Beat 63**, which includes Nanpantan, The Outwoods and Shelthorpe has seen 53 ‘Burglary-Residential’ crimes recorded, which is a +235% increase. This equates to 37 more crimes.
- **Beat 56**, which includes Woodhouse Eves, Newtown Linford, Cropston, Rothley and Quorn has seen 44 ‘Burglary-Residential’ crimes recorded, which is a +83% increase in Burglary Residential during 2023/24. This equates to 20 more crimes.
- **Beat 57** – Mountsorrel has seen 25 ‘Burglary-Residential’ crimes recorded, which is a + 177.8% increase. This equates to 14 more crimes.

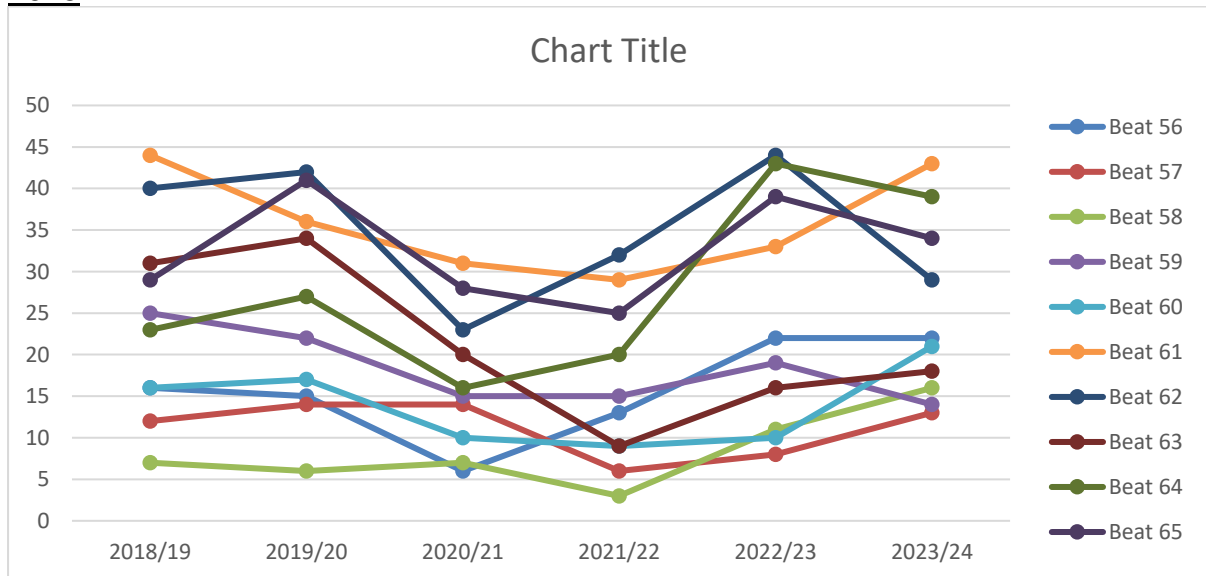
The above data highlights that the key locations in which the CSP has implemented an integrated neighbourhood management strategy Beat 62: (LCDG) and Beat 65 (LEDG) Burglary-Residential crimes are being reduced. The partnership will need to focus on its prevention strategy for key locations other than just Beat 62 ad Beat 65.

Figure 5: 'Theft from Motor Vehicles' per Police Beat 1st April 2018 to 5th December 2023



Between 1st April and 5th December 2023, the Partnership has had a decrease of -8.2% in 'Theft from Motor Vehicles', which equates to 39 less crimes and has placed the CSP 11/15 in the Most Similar Family Group.

Figure 6: 'Theft of Motor Vehicles' per Police Beat: 1st April 2018 to 5th December 2023

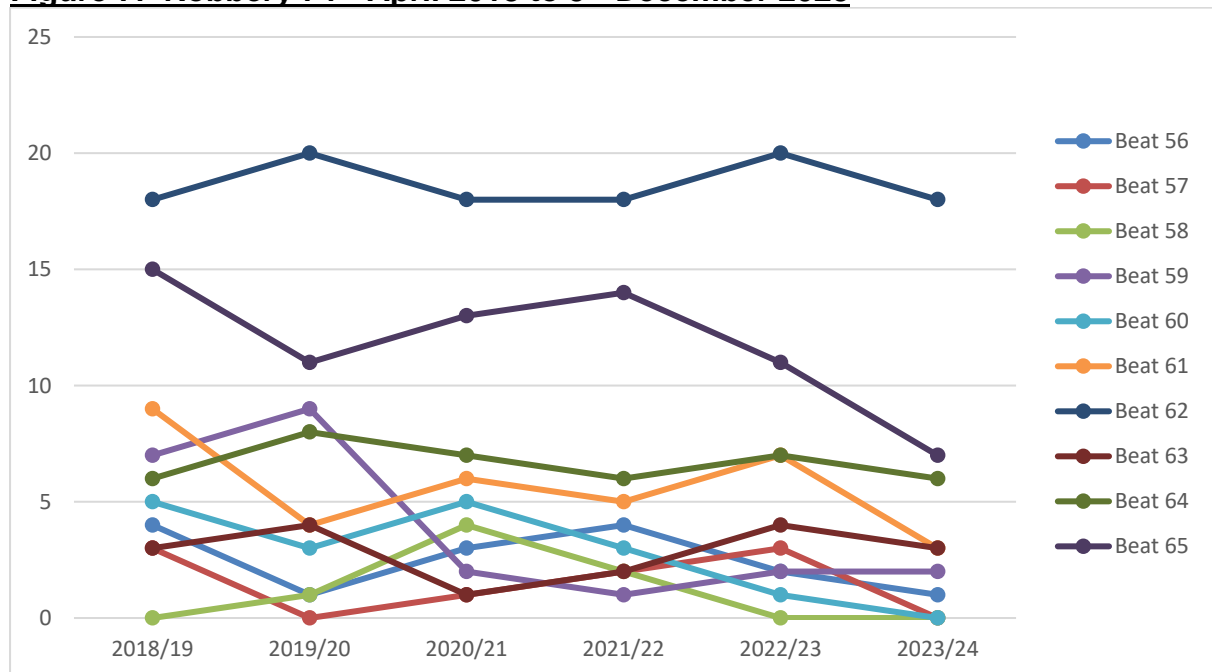


Between 1st April and 5th December 2023, the Partnership has seen an increase of +2.5% in the crime domain: 'Theft of Motor Vehicles'. This performance has placed the CSP in a position of 7/15 in the Most Similar Family Group. The CSP was previously positioned 10/15.

Analysis in **Figure 6** highlights that the greatest volume of thefts of motor vehicles again occurs in the highlighted beats of 61, 62, 64 and 65. The data set below shows that the 5 out of the 10 Police Beats have reported an increase in 'Theft of Motor Vehicles':

- **Beat 57** has seen an increase of 62.5%, which is an increase of 5 crimes
- **Beat 58** has seen an increase of 45.5%, which is an increase of 5 crimes
- **Beat 60** has seen an increase of 110%, which is an increase of 11 crimes
- **Beat 61** has seen an increase of 30%, which is an increase of 10 crimes
- **Beat 63** has seen an increase of 12.5%, which is an increase of 2 crimes

Figure 7: 'Robbery': 1st April 2018 to 5th December 2023



The current CSP performance for Robbery has seen the number of crimes reduced by 30% during 2023/24, which is 17 less crimes. This latest data has improved the CSP's position in the MSFG by moving from 4/15 to 2/15.

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 a reduction of -10% which is a decrease of 2 Crimes
- **Beat 65** has seen a decrease of -36% which is a decrease of 4 Crimes

Violent Crime

Table 2: Reported Violent Crime Offences 1st April 2023 – 5th December 2023, compared to 2022/23

Crime Type	Performance to Date	Violent Crime as at 5 th Dec 2022	Violent Crime as at 5 th Dec 2023
Violence with Injury	-4.3%	1,185	1133

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 2023

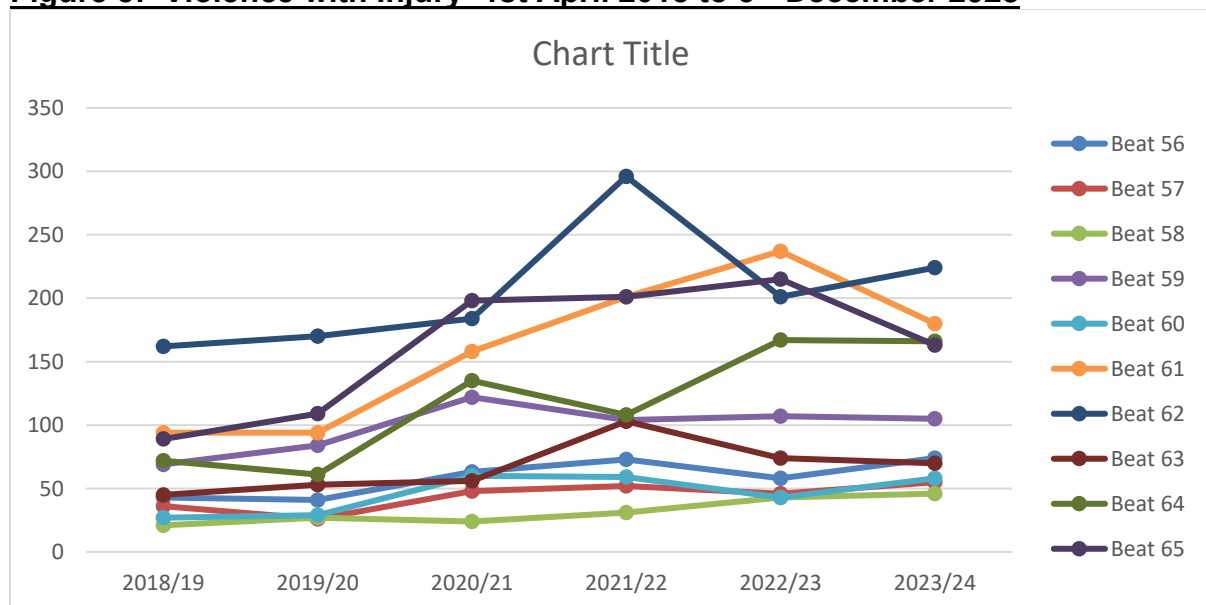


Figure 8 offers more in-depth analysis of Violent Crime committed within Charnwood.

- **Beat 62** has seen an increase of +11.4% (23 more crimes)

- **Beat 65** has seen a reduction of -24% (52 less crimes)
- **Beat 61** has seen a reduction of - 24% (57 less crimes)
- **Beat 64** has seen a reduction of – 0.6% (1 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 2022/2023

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”

These are the following key findings;

- 30% of all serious violence was flagged as domestic-related
- Sexual offences make up 10% of all serious violence
- Under 25s contributed to 32% of serious violence in 2022/23
- 5% offences involved a knife or sharp object
- 24% of public place serious violence was committed in the NTE with increases seen at the weekend
- 68% of offenders are male and 60% of victims are female
- 1.6% of Charnwood residents were a victim and 1.2% were a perpetrator of serious violence in the last 12 months

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 is seen as a positive indicator of a community's confidence in the statutory services, which is in keeping with the CSP's vision.

By encouraging victims to report incidents, the partnership will be in an informed position and will be more effective in supporting victims and developing further services. During Qtr.1 to Qtr. 2 of 2023/24, a reduction of -9.4% in Domestic Incidents were reported to the Partnership, with Beat 61 having the highest incidents and Beat 62 the second highest incidents (**Figure 9**).

Figure 9: Domestic incidents 1st April 2023 to 30th September 2023 and 1st April 2022 to the 30th September 2022

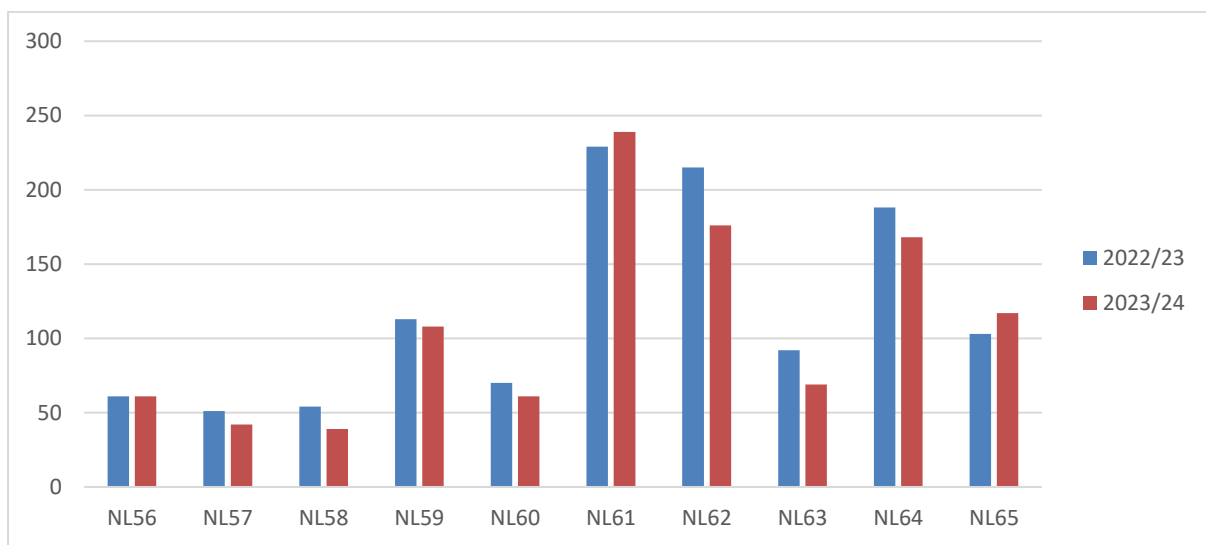


Figure 9, above highlights once more than Beat 61, Beat 62, Beat 64 and Beat 65 are the locations that record the highest volumes of reported domestic abuse within Charnwood.

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.

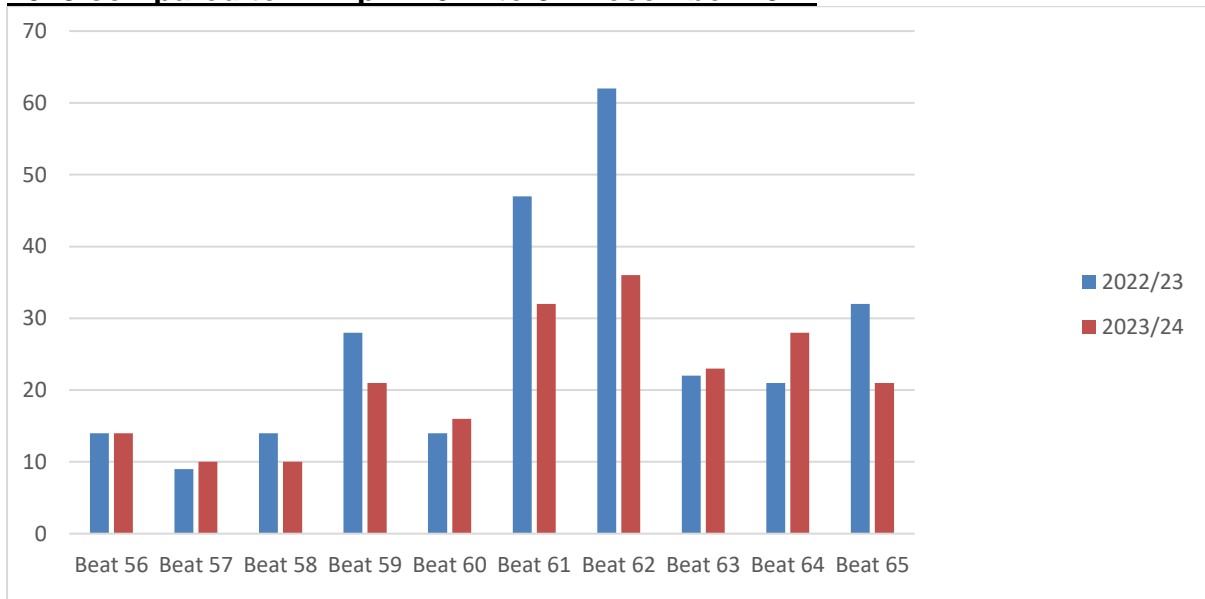
Crimes of violence against women and girls are many and varied. They include rape and other sexual offences, stalking, domestic abuse, 'honour based' abuse (including female genital mutilation and forced marriage and 'honour' killings), 'revenge porn' and 'upskirting', as well as many others. While different 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 'honour' killings), as well as many others, including offences committed online.

In recent years we have seen a significant increase in the reporting of crimes such as sexual offences and domestic abuse to the police, this is as a result of improvements the police have made in how they record these crimes and an increased willingness of victims and survivors to come forward.

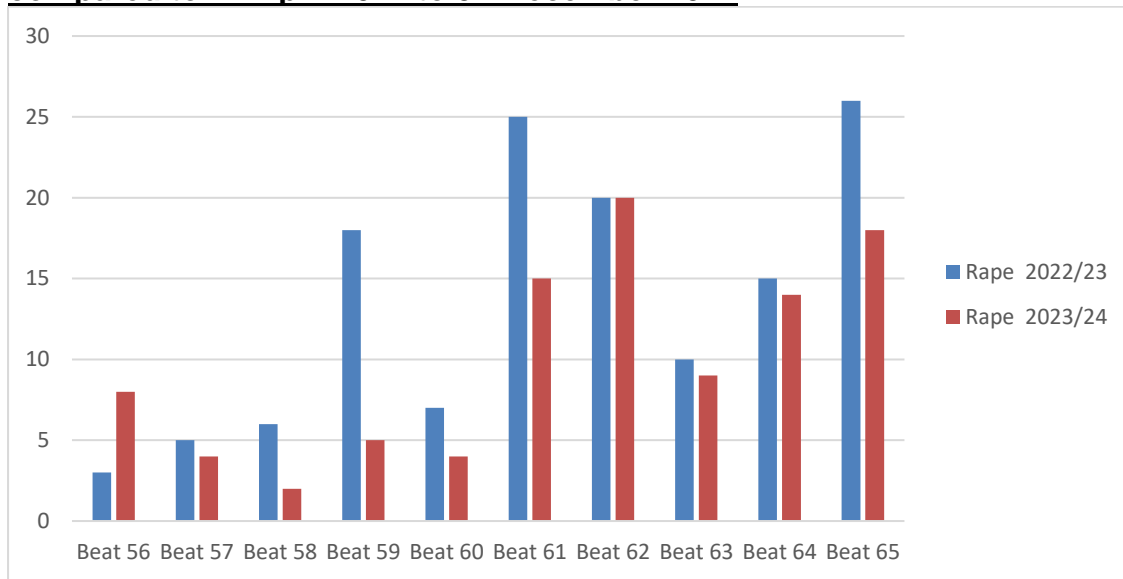
Figure 10: Other Sexual Offences per Police Beat: 1st April 2023 to 5th December 2023 compared to 1st April 2022 to 5th December 2022



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

- Beat 62 – which also has the highest number of Other Sexual Offences recorded
- Beat 61 – which also has the 2nd highest number of Other Sexual Offences recorded
- Beat 64 – which also has the 3rd highest number of Other Sexual Offences recorded

Figure 11: Rape Offences per Police Beat: 1st April 2023 to 5th December 2023 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 62 – which also has the highest number of Rape Offences recorded
- Beat 65 – which also has the 2nd highest number of Rape Offences recorded
- Beat 61 – which also has the 3rd highest number of Rape Offences recorded

Other Acquisitive Crime (OAQ)

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

- Non-Domestic Burglary
- Theft

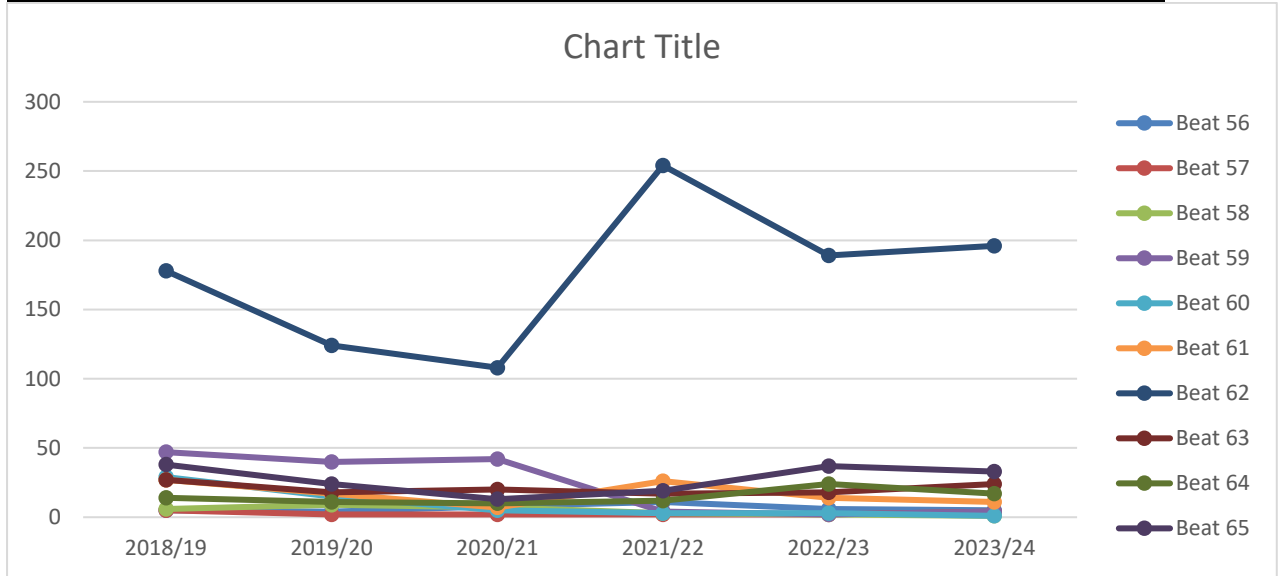
For context, ‘Shoplifting’, ‘Theft of Cycle’, ‘Theft from The Person’ and ‘Other Theft’, are included in the “Theft category”.

During the performance year 2023/24 (1st April 2023 to 5th December 2023) the Partnership has seen a decrease of -1% in Cycle Theft and an increase of +43% in reported Shoplifting (Table 3 below).

Table 3: 2023/2024 OAQ Performance (as measured by Charnwood Community Safety Partnership)

Crime Type	Performance to Date	OAQ Crime as at 5 th Dec 2022	OAQ Crime as at 5 th Dec 2023
Bicycle Theft	-1%	297	294
Shoplifting	+43%	515	736

Figure 12: Bicycle Theft per Police Beat 1st April 2018 to 5th December 2023



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. The following Beats have seen the highest increase in cycle theft:

- **Beat 62** has seen an increase of +3.7%, which is 7 more crimes
- **Beat 63** has seen an increase of +33%, which is 6 more crimes

The following Beats have seen the biggest reductions:

- **Beat 64** has seen a reduction of -29%, which is 7 less crimes
- **Beat 61** has seen a reduction of -21%, which is 3 less crimes
- **Beat 65** has seen a reduction of -11%, which is 4 less crimes

Figure 13: Shoplifting per Police Beat: 1st April 2018 to 5th December 2023

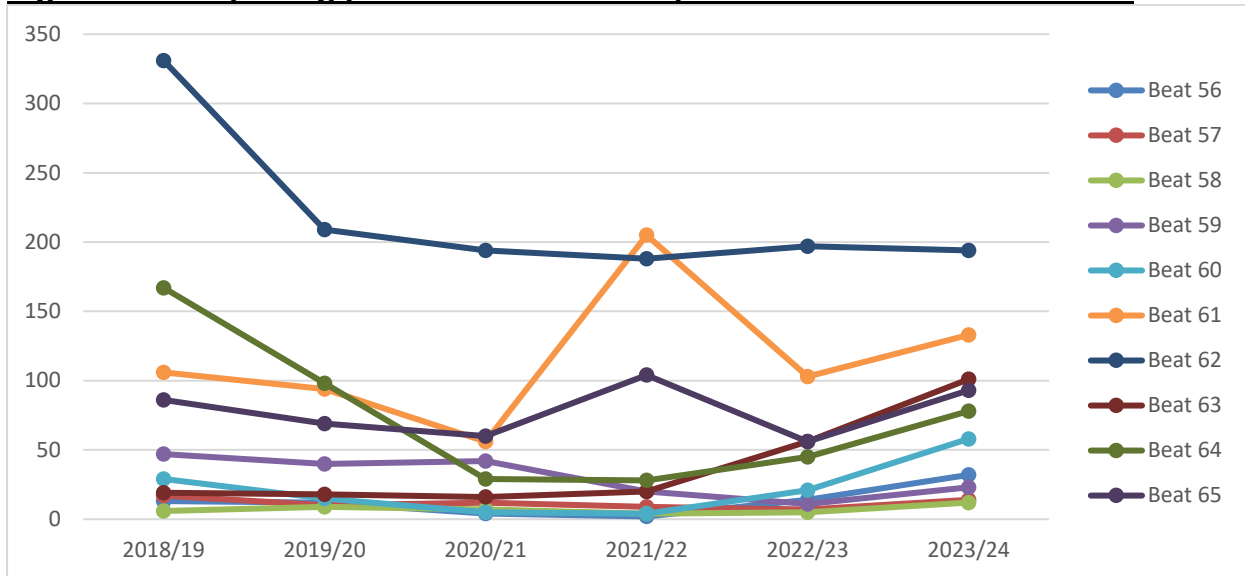


Figure 13 above, illustrates that **Beat 62:** (Loughborough Town Centre) has seen a decrease in Shoplifting of -1.5%, which equates to 3 less crimes. The following areas have seen increases:

- **Beat 65** has seen an increase of +66%, which is 37 more crimes
- **Beat 61** has seen an increase of +29%, which is 30 more crimes
- **Beat 63** has seen an increase of +80%, which is 47 more crimes
- **Beat 64** has seen an increase of +73%, which is 33 more crimes
- **Beat 60** has seen an increase of +176%, which is 37 more crimes
- **Beat 56** has seen an increase of +129%, which is 18 more crimes
- **Beat 59** has seen an increase of +109%, which is 12 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:

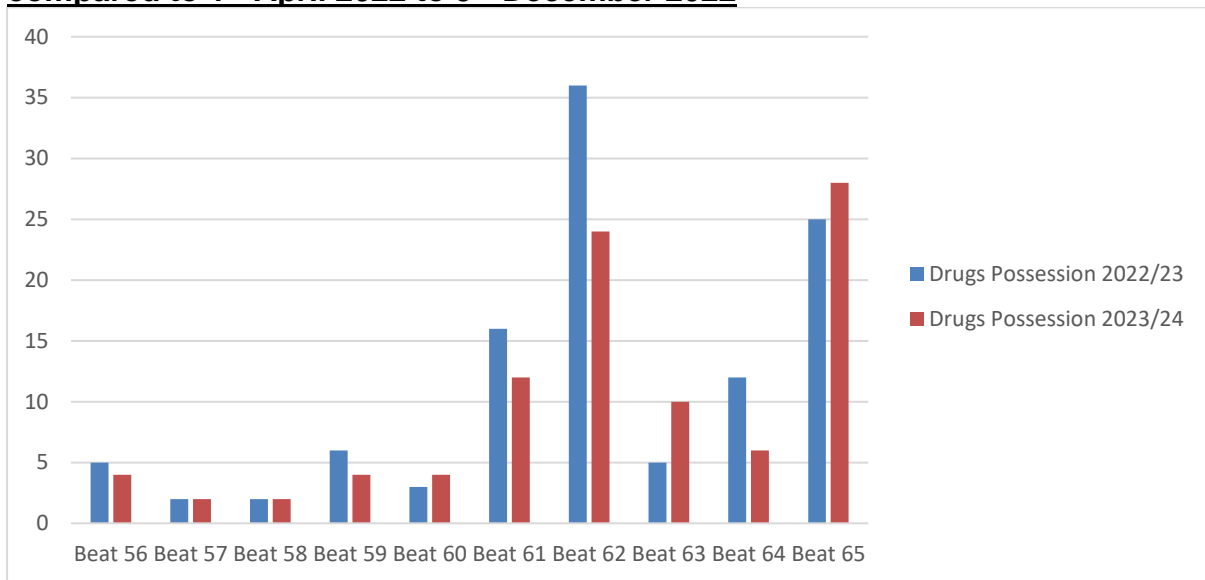
- Breaking Drug Supply Chains
- Delivering a World-Class Treatment and Recovery System
- Achieving a Generational Shift in the Demand for Drugs

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. Turning Point have estimated that the drug market within Loughborough has a market value of approximately £27 million/year.

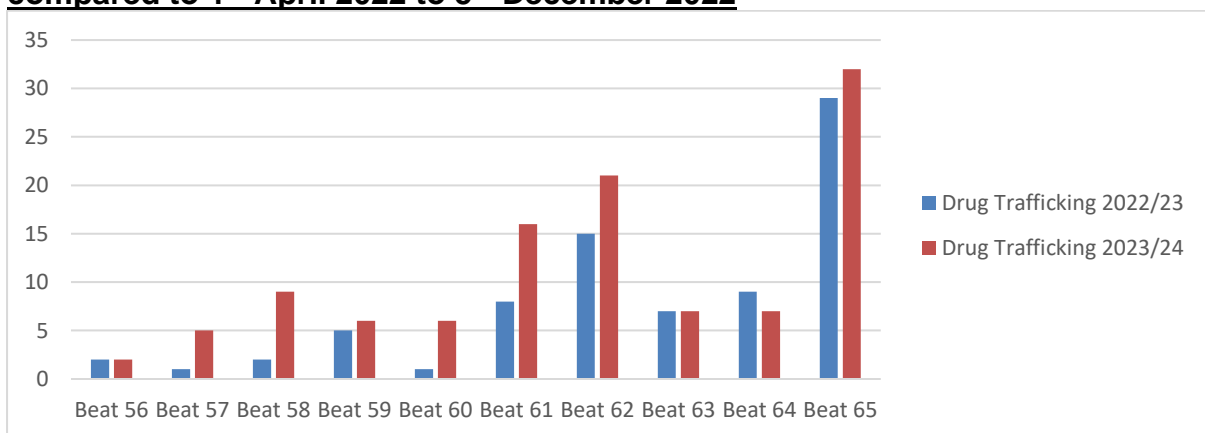
The below data highlights positive action taken within Charnwood under the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971:

Figure 14: Drug Possession per Police Beat: 1st April 2023 to 5th December 2023 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 2023 to 5th December 2023 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 62 (Loughborough Town Centre) recorded the highest number of 'Drug Trafficking' offences within the borough.

Operation Silver

During December 2023, Leicestershire Police carried out an operation aimed at tackling Drug Offences within the Charnwood area. Operation Silver targeted a number of addresses across the force and in other forces with 11 addresses in Charnwood. The police have updated the partnership that they have been able to lay 56 charges on 16 individuals relating to various drug, criminal exploitation and offensive weapon offences.

The operation involved officers from Leicestershire Police, West Midlands Police and the British Transport Police along with support from numerous partner agencies. It highlighted that in terms of County Lines, Charnwood is an importing location for organised crime with groups coming in to operate in the drug market.

The post enforcement stage will be crucial in terms of increasing community confidence in the partnership's approach to tackling drugs within our neighbourhoods.

Falcon Support Services

The Falcon Centre is a charity that has been helping the homeless and those in need find independence through housing and community support for many years. They provide Drop-In services and Crisis Accommodation with the aim of preventing anyone from having to sleep rough.

In December 2023, Falcon Support Services were made aware of the County Council's final decision to cut the funding for homeless support. This will result in the closure of the 30-bed provision provided by The Falcon Centre within Loughborough town centre.

The direct effects of the closure of The Falcon Centre stretch much further than the 100 people experiencing homelessness who are accommodated here in a single year. It is from this hub that Falcon Support Services deliver their face to face drop in facility, which has 50-60 daily visits from members of the community, accessing a multitude of services such as:

- housing support and advice,
- help accessing benefits,
- employability coaching,
- help in gaining qualifications,
- harm reduction support including needle exchange and advice on how to stay safe,
- recovery support,
- hot drinks and subsidised meals to assist in the rising cost of living crisis,
- signposting to other services,
- laundry and shower facilities for rough sleepers,

The CSP is already aware of the increasing incidents particularly within Loughborough Town Centre, involving individuals who are either homeless or engaging in substance misuse. The partnership and particularly the LCDG, will need to be alive to the fact that there may be further such incidents should the Falcon Centre close, as is likely, on 31st March 2024.

In 2017, the partnership faced an increase in both homelessness and street related ASB related to substance misuse. In mitigation of that risk, the partnership implemented the 'Homelessness & Street ASB Protocol.' It would be prudent for the CSP to now review this protocol and to ensure it is focused upon addressing this emerging risk.

- **Recommendation 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.

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 2023 to 5th December 2023: 1,495 complaints of ASB were logged on Sentinel
- Leicestershire Police have logged 593 complaints.
- Charnwood Borough Council have logged 902 complaints

Incidents Year to Date		
2022/23	2023/24	%
1593	1495	-6.2%

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

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

The CSP has been made aware that Leicestershire Police are developing a 'Charnwood Police ASB Hub' trial that will be implemented in January 2024, for a period of 6 weeks. This initiative will lead to a police project team reviewing all incidents

reported by members of the public to Leicestershire Police, from within the Charnwood locality. The aim of this Hub will be to ensure all incidents of anti-social behaviour are recorded onto the Sentinel database.

It is anticipated that this project will assist the police understand their demand profile in respect of anti-social behaviour within Charnwood. It is likely that this approach will see an uplift in recorded anti-social behaviour cases during the review period.

- **Recommendation 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.

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.

Charnwood CSP have received 47 ASB Case Review activations since the legislation was introduced in 2015. Analysis of this data highlights a significant increase in activations of a 3 year period from 202/21 – 2023/24. It is noted that 60% of all ASB Case Review activations have taken place during this 3 year time period.

During the performance year 2023/24 the CSP has received 6 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 2023

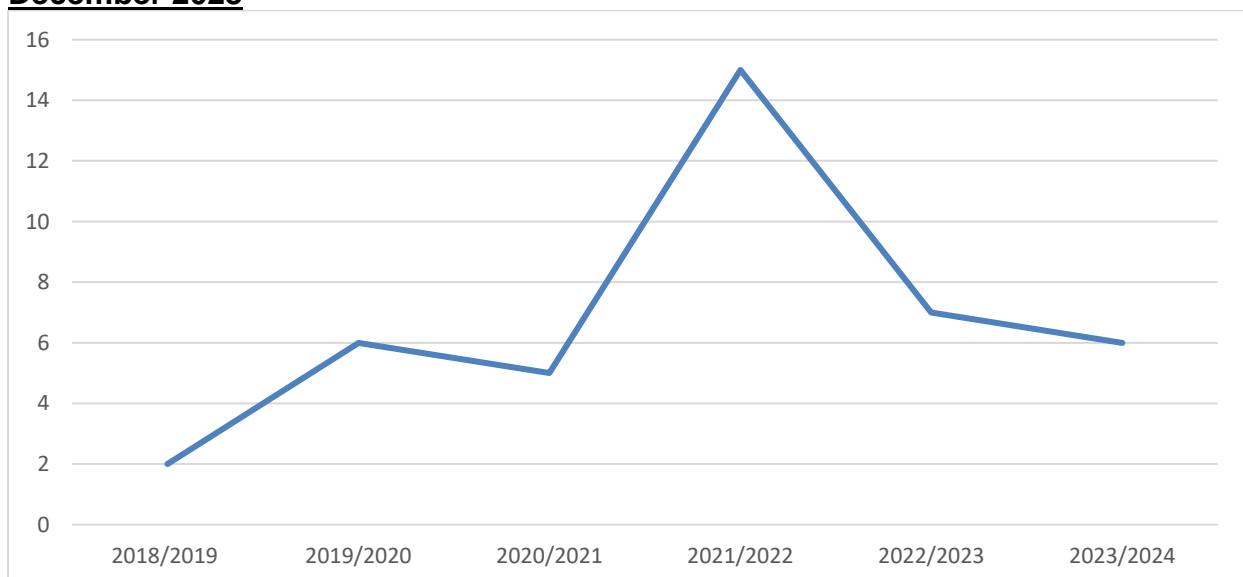


Figure 18 above illustrates the increasing demand in ASB Reviews received by the Partnership (1st April 2018 until - 5th December 2023).

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

- Failures to identify repeat victims/repeat perpetrators/repeat locations
- A lack of effective risk management
- Failures to identify victim or perpetrator's vulnerabilities
- Ineffective case management and silo working
- **Recommendation 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.

Leicestershire Hate Incident Monitoring Project

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

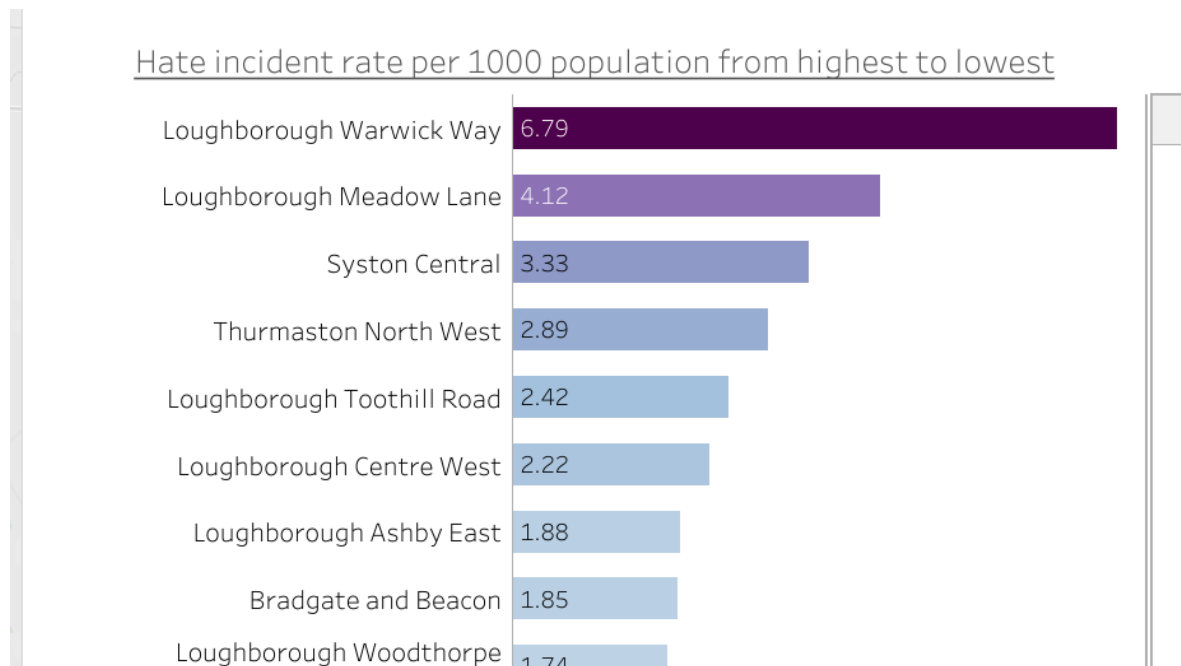
The Project continues to work in a joined-up way with its partners to raise awareness of hate incidents and to increase reporting of hate. Due to the nature of hate incidents, no one agency alone can deal with them and therefore partnership working is central. This area of work also links to all the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

Hate Crime & Incidents Reported to the Police and HIMP.

From 1st April 2023 to the 30th September 2023 there were 141 Hate Crimes recorded within Charnwood, which represents a reduction of -71 (-33.2%) less offences recorded.

These crimes include racial, religious, homophobic, transphobic, age, disability and gender incidents. For context, the Community Safety Partnership reviews all Hates Incidents, which are recorded on Sentinel, at the Joint Action Group along with all High Risk ASB Cases.

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



Produced by Business Intelligence Team , Leicestershire County Council

The partnership is aware that there continues to be under recording of hate crimes/incidents within Charnwood. At a recent Licensing Meeting – tax drivers of an ethnic appearance stated that they face being a victim of racial abuse on a regular occurrence but have never reported these hate crimes/incidents to the police or to the council.

Furthermore, Leicester, Leicestershire & Rutland have in 2023, published the LLR 2023-2026 Hate Strategy. Assistant Chief Constable Adam Streets has been appointed as the Senior Strategic Lead for this key area of business. This strategic plan sets out the following key themes and priorities:

The LLR Hate Strategy: 2023-26 priorities:

- To raise awareness of what hates crimes and incidents are and how to report them
- To improve the partnership response to hate crimes and incidents
- To identify and respond to emerging issues within localities and communities
- To understand new and emerging communities and engaging with them
- To reassure, strengthen and educate communities
- To support localities to further improve community cohesion
- To learn lessons and share good practice
- To ensure member organisations of the Group improve their corporate understanding of hate crime and incidents and the drivers behind them
- To take an evidence led approach to tackling hate crimes and incidents.

The LLR Hate Strategy further states that there is a requirement for each CSP to create a locally agreed Hate Action Plan that details positive action taken by the partnership to address the key strategic priorities listed above.

This PSA highlights that presently the CSP is non-compliant with the LLR Hate Strategy and will need to create the locally agreed partnership Hate Action Plan.

- **Recommendation 8:** The CSP creates and implements a partnership Hate Action Plan that dovetails into the overarching LLR: 2023-2026 Hate Strategy.

Prevent Duty

The aim of Prevent is to stop people from becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism. Under section 29 of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 ('CTSA 2015'), specified authorities are required to have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism. Local authorities are specified authorities listed in Schedule 6 CTSA 2015.

During 2023 the Home Office published a report outlining an independent review of the Prevent Duty. William Shawcross, who was commissioned by the government to lead on this review, reinforces the need for public agencies to consider radicalisation as a risk, facilitate engagement with partners and that counter radicalisation measures are implemented on the ground. Following this review the government published its new statutory Prevent Duty that went live on 31st December 2023.

Moreover, as a direct outcome of the Shawcross Review, the Home Office have now published 'A Prevent Duty Toolkit'. This toolkit supports the delivery of the Prevent duty by local partners in England and Wales by providing practical information and suggestions for local agencies to prevent people from becoming a terrorist or supporting terrorism. It includes examples of good and best practice in putting the Prevent duty guidance into action.

Whilst this toolkit is not statutory guidance, the Charnwood Community Safety Partnership does not presently have a local delivery partnership plan. Such a plan is a recommendation from the independent review which further states such a plan should be focused on identifying local risks, with the aim of understanding radicalising influences within a given locality. The CSP local Prevent Delivery Plan should be linked to the LLR overarching Prevent strategy.

During 2024, it is the Home Office's intention to undertake a Prevent Duty Assurance exercise. In essence this will be an assessment of the LLR's Prevent Duty compliance and its approach to preventing radicalisation. This will be an important part of also assessing the Counter Terrorism Local Profile (CTLP). Each locality has a CLTP and it is important that this is risk assessed through a partnership approach.

Recommendation 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.

Environmental Scanning:

Criminal Justice Bill: Anti-Social Behaviour.

The incoming 'Criminal Justice Bill' proposes to strengthen the powers of the police, local authorities, and other partners to tackle anti-social behaviour. The legislation is also intended to:

- Improve the accountability of Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs)
- Strengthen the strategic partnerships between CSPs and Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs)
- Enhance how CSPs and the OPCC work together to tackle crime and anti-social behaviour.

The Bill will enhance the powers available to the police and other local agencies under the 'Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014' (the 2014 Act) to tackle ASB. This includes:

- Extending the maximum exclusion period for dispersal directions from 48 hours to 72 hours, with a mandatory review at 48 hours. Increasing the maximum exclusion period to 72 hours will allow the relevant authorities to implement dispersal directions which cover weekends and bank holidays.
- Extending the power to implement a Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO) to the police. By enabling the police to implement a PSPO, more agencies will be able use this power more quickly and efficiently, providing faster respite to the affected community.
- Lowering the minimum age of a Community Protection Notice (CPN) from 16 to 10. By lowering the age to 10, in line with the age of criminal responsibility, it will help the police and other agencies to intervene early to stop ASB by young children escalating. The relevant agencies will need to engage youth services prior to issuing a CPN to an offender aged under 16.
- Increasing the upper limit for a Fixed Penalty Notice for breaches of a PSPO and a CPN from £100 to £500. By increasing the upper limit to £500, this will help deter more people from breaching PSPOs and CPNs. As increased fines carry more weight, we expect this will have a greater impact on the reduction of ASB.
- Extending the timeframe that relevant agencies can apply to a magistrates' court for a Closure Order from 48 hours after service of a Closure Notice to 72 hours. This will give more time to the relevant agencies to progress the application for a Closure Order, protecting the local community in the meantime, and to implement other solutions to address the ASB in question.
- Extending the power to issue a Closure Notice to registered social housing providers. Currently only local authorities and police can issue Closure Notices. This is despite registered social housing providers often being the first agency to be aware of the ASB in question but being powerless to tackle it. By extending this power to registered social housing providers, this will give more relevant agencies the power to use a Closure Notice and apply to a court for a Closure Order when dealing with ASB in a social housing context.
- Extending the power of arrest to all breaches of a Civil Injunction By expanding the power of arrest to all breaches of a Civil Injunction, rather than just those where there is a threat of violence, this will give the power more "teeth" and will deter offenders from breaching their injunction, providing swifter justice for victims.

- Extending the powers available under the Community Safety Accreditation Scheme (CSAS) to allow CSAS officers to issue Fixed Penalty Notices for breach of CPNs and PSPOs. CSAS officers currently do not have any powers to issue a Fixed Penalty Notice to enforce a breach of a CPN or a PSPO. Extending the power to enforce breaches of CPNs and PSPOs to more relevant agencies will help strengthen enforcement capability and broaden the range of agencies that can tackle ASB, freeing up resources for other relevant agencies.

The Bill also require Community Safety Partnership to do the following.

- Confer a power on PCCs to make recommendations on the activity of CSPs and place a duty for CSPs to take those recommendations into account. A CSP must consider any recommendations but is not under a duty to implement them. However, if they do not implement the recommendations, the CSP must share their reasons for doing so with the PCC.
- Create a duty for PCCs to promote awareness of the ASB Case Review in their police force area, monitor its use and provide a route for victims to query decisions via their office. Setting out the PCCs' role in the ASB Case Review will enable more consistency in implementation across all police force areas, so victims can expect a more consistent service.
- Create a duty for relevant bodies to report on the following data
 - Number of ASB incidents reported;
 - Types of ASB incidents reported;
 - Where ASB incidents occur, including hotspots; and
 - Number of ASB Case Reviews and their outcomes.

Alongside the Bill we will bring forward secondary legislation that will introduce new statutory requirements for the CSP to:

- Set out in their annual strategic assessment how it has had due regard to the police and crime objectives set out in the PCC's police and crime plan.
- To send a copy of the strategic assessment to the PCC. This will help to improve PCC and CSP relationships and align crime reduction strategies at a police force and local level.
- Publish the executive summary of their strategic assessment. This will improve CSPs' visibility and accountability to the public and their local communities.

The Community Safety Partnership (CSP) review and Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) powers consultation, which ran from March to May 2023, tested views on strengthening the powers used to tackle ASB in the 2014 Act.

Conclusion:

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 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.

- **Recommendation 2:** The Strategic Group ensures that each of the appointed leads for the CSP's strategic priorities adopts and implements the partnership's corporate action plan, detailing key outputs and outcomes in respect of each of the strategic priorities.
- **Recommendation 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'.
- **Recommendation 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.
- **Recommendation 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.
- **Recommendation 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.
- **Recommendation 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 victim's of anti-social behaviour.
- **Recommendation 8:** The CSP creates and implements a partnership Hate Action Plan that dovetails into the overarching LLR: 2023-2026 Hate Strategy.
- **Recommendation 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.

Appendix A

The SARA Model

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

Scanning:

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

Analysis:

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

Response:

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

Assessment:

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

Appendix B - Beat Details

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

Appendix C: Charnwood Community Safety Partnership Delivery Structure

