

## **LEICESTERSHIRE SAFER COMMUNITIES STRATEGY BOARD**

**Thursday, 17 March 2016 at 10.00 am**

**Guthlaxton - County Hall**

### **Agenda**

1. Introductions
2. Minutes of previous meeting. (Pages 3 - 8)
3. Matters arising
4. Declarations of interest
5. LSCSB Forward Plan. (Pages 9 - 12)
6. Demand Management.  
*Oral presentation from DC Mark Brennan – Leicestershire Police.*
7. Safer Communities Performance 2015/16 - Quarter 3. (Pages 13 - 18)
8. Serious and Organised Crime. (Pages 19 - 38)
9. Sexual Violence Delivery Group. (Pages 39 - 42)
10. Prevent, and Hate Crime. (Pages 43 - 46)
11. Victim First update.  
*Oral presentation from Paul Kiggel – Victim First*
12. Safeguarding Board update - Business Plan. (Pages 47 - 50)
13. Other business
14. Date of the next meeting

The next meeting of the Board will take place on 8 June 2016 at 10:00am.



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Minutes of a meeting of the Leicestershire Safer Communities Strategy Board held at County Hall, Glenfield on Thursday, 10 December 2015.

Present

Mr. J.T. Orson JP, CC – in the Chair

Cllr. Rosita Page	Community Safety Partnership Strategy Group Chair – Harborough District Council
Cllr. Chris Boothby	Community Safety Partnership Strategy Group Chair - Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council
Cllr. Malise Graham	Community Safety Partnership Strategy Group Chair - Melton Borough Council
Cllr. Kevin J. Loydall	Community Safety Partnership Strategy Group Chair - Oadby and Wigston Borough Council
Cllr. Trevor Pendleton	Community Safety Partnership Strategy Group Chair - N. W. Leicestershire District Council
Jane Moore	Head of Supporting Leicestershire Families and Safer Communities
Insp Lou Cordiner	Leicestershire Police

Officers

James Fox	Leicestershire County Council
Gurjit Samra-Rai	Leicestershire County Council
Tony Bull	Leicestershire County Council
Ann Marie Hawkins	Harborough District Council
Chris Brown	North West Leicestershire District Council
David Lingard	Oadby and Wigston Borough Council
Sharon Stacey	Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council
Chris Traill	Charnwood Borough Council
Jane Toman	Blaby District Council

Apologies for absence

Cllr. Lee Breckon JP	Community Safety Partnership Strategy Group Chair – Blaby District Council
Cllr. Jonathan Morgan	Community Safety Partnership Strategy Group

	Chair – Charnwood Borough Council
Julian Mallinson	Public Health
Bob Bearne	Community Rehabilitation Company
Sir Clive Loader	Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner

## 52. Introductions

The Chairman welcomed everyone to the meeting and introductions were made.

## 53. Minutes of previous meeting.

The minutes of the meeting held on 17 September 2015 were taken as read and confirmed as a correct record.

## 54. Matters arising

There were no matters arising.

## 55. Declarations of interest

The Chairman invited members who wished to do so to declare any interests in respect of items on the agenda for the meeting.

No declarations were made.

## 56. Prevent Update.

The Board received an oral update from Gurjit Samra-Rai and Mark Wilson regarding Prevent in Leicestershire. Mark Wilson introduced himself as the Project Officer for the Prevent Strategy in Leicestershire, jointly funded by the County Council and the Districts. The main part of his role was to provide training to teachers and other persons in the community who may come in contact with those at risk of radicalisation. Mark emphasised that he did not deal directly with students himself. He was accredited to provide Home Office training and the WRAP (Workshop to Raise Awareness of Prevent). The training was about safeguarding and making people aware of the potential signs of radicalisation but it was not expected that those receiving the training become experts in terrorism. The key messages of the training were:

- Noticing - vulnerability to radicalisation, changes in behaviour, ideology, and other signs of extremist exploitation.
- Sharing – Making a referral to the appropriate organisation
- Checking - evaluating referrals of individuals at risk of being drawn into terrorism

Mark Wilson had been in post for 5 weeks and during that time he had delivered 4 training sessions and made links with District/Borough Councils. He had 22 further training sessions booked. It was noted that Mark Wilson intended to make contact with Parish Councils and it was suggested that he contact village halls directly in order to raise awareness of the need to prevent the venues being used by radical groups. It was also suggested that Mark Wilson approached neighbourhood watch groups and other organisations such as Warning Zone. Mark agreed to look into this suggestion.

In response to a question regarding how the work of Prevent was monitored and whether outcomes were measured, it was noted that there was to be a meeting on 18 December between Gurjit Samra-Rai and Leaders of District Councils to discuss how Prevent money was being spent.

NOTED:

The update regarding the work of PREVENT in Leicestershire.

#### 57. Safer Communities Performance - Quarter 2.

The Board considered a report from James Fox, which provided an update regarding Safer Communities' Performance for Quarter 2. A copy of the report is filed with these minutes. It was highlighted that vehicle crime had increased (particularly theft of mopeds), whilst First Time Entrants to the Youth Justice System had reduced.

Members re-iterated a point made at a previous meeting of the Board that there should be a service available for marking tools with the owner's details to prevent them being sold once stolen, similar to the way that bikes could be marked. Inspector Lou Cordiner took this point on board and agreed that tackling the problem at the point of sale was the most effective method. She made Members aware of Operation Pioneer which tackled the theft of power tools from vans. The Operation had returned £75,000 worth of stolen tools to the owners.

Inspector Cordiner also advised that hotels had been visited by the Police to make them aware of the risks of theft.

AGREED:

- (a) That the Board noted the 2015/16 Quarter 2 performance information.
- (b) That a further report on youth re-offending be brought to a future meeting of the Board.
- (c) That the Board continued to monitor performance trends.

#### 58. Street Lighting and Crime.

Tony Bull introduced a report regarding the effect the part-night lighting scheme had on crime levels in Leicestershire. A copy of the report is filed with these minutes. The key message was that crime had decreased significantly more in areas where the part-night lighting programme had been implemented.

Tony Bull also informed that in future the street lighting would be controlled remotely using an iPad rather than having to send personnel to the light itself to make alterations. This would include dimming the lights as well as turning them off completely.

In answer to a question whether the fear of crime had been looked at, Tony Bull explained that this had not been assessed in Leicestershire however a study had been conducted in Gloucestershire which found that the fear of crime rose immediately after the part-night lighting had been introduced but then returned to the same levels as prior

to the lighting change. James Fox stated that on the Community Based Survey for Leicestershire there was a question about whether people felt safe after dark.

In light of recent media allegations that the Police were manipulating crime figures, members emphasised the importance of having confidence that the figures were accurate. It was noted that the Home Secretary had ordered a review of crime statistics. The Chairman advised that if anybody had concerns regarding crime figures for Leicestershire then they should write to the Police and Crime Commissioner.

NOTED:

The findings of the report on the effect of street lighting on crime in Leicestershire.

#### 59. SENTINEL update.

Jane Moore provided an oral update on the Sentinel anti-social behaviour IT system. Sentinel had been considered at the ASB Strategy Group meeting on Monday 7 December 2015 with regard to the way ASB was managed in Leicestershire and the next steps for the system. It was noted that a project with Leicester University had not materialised therefore other options were being evaluated. A Task and Finish group was being set up to consider what information Sentinel should provide and the level of detail required on the database. Consideration also needed to be given to which organisation would host Sentinel once the Leicester City Council year of hosting was completed. It was noted that there had been a recent update to the Sentinel software and it now included Community Triggers. Further work with Vantage Technologies, the manufacturer of Sentinel, was being considered. Once the way forward for Sentinel had been established guidance would be sent to Districts and partners.

AGREED:

(a) That the update regarding Sentinel be noted.

(b) That a summary of the conclusions of the Task and Finish group be provided to the Board at its next meeting, along with the results of the decision on who would host Sentinel.

#### 60. Domestic Abuse update.

The Board considered a report, the purpose of which was to provide an update on progress regarding tackling domestic abuse in Leicestershire. A copy of the report is filed with these minutes.

It was noted that the new single Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence support service commenced on 1 December 2015, and that the new model may result in a different form of service delivery than partners were used to. The previous helpline number would automatically forward callers to the new number for the initial period to assist the transition process. It was suggested that when this happened callers should be provided with a message making them aware of the new telephone number.

The Board also noted that the JADA (Journey Away from Domestic Abuse) contract had ceased and instead the support services were being embedded within Children and Family Services at the County Council.

Members suggested that the Leicestershire Matters newspaper and other magazines in the Districts could be used to disseminate information regarding Safer Communities work. The Chairman agreed to raise this idea with the Leader of the County Council at his meeting with him the following day.

AGREED:

(a) That the Board noted the progress of commissioning regarding domestic abuse.

(b) That the Board noted the key risks with regard to domestic abuse at this time.

(c) That the Board receive a report at its meeting in June 2016 regarding the Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence support service.

#### 61. Strategic Partnership Board update.

Jane Moore provided an oral update regarding the Strategic Partnership Board. She summarised the issues discussed at its meeting in October 2015 which were as follows:

- The CONTEST strategy for countering terrorism
- Prevent
- Data and information sharing – looking at best practice and where information sharing was not working well.
- A presentation on demand management delivered by Leicestershire Police on behalf of the SPB Executive Board. This presentation would also be delivered at the next meeting of the Leicestershire Safer Communities Strategy Board.

It was also noted that there was a new work-stream which would identify the top 10 individuals who were causing issues with regard to community safety and collectively work with them to improve the situation.

The Board also noted that the SPB Development Fund run by the Police and Crime Commissioner was open for funding bids. The bids would have to be in line with the three priorities of cyber-crime, Child Sexual Exploitation and Prevent. The Police and Crime Commissioner was keen for this money to be allocated before his term of office ended in May 2016. There was disappointment that a bid had not been made to the SPB Development Fund for Prevent funding.

Members stated that their understanding of cyber-crime could be improved and requested further guidance on the subject. Jane Moore stated that there was to be a sub group of the SPB which would focus on cyber-crime. It was agreed that at the next meeting of the LSCSB there would be an agenda item on cyber-crime with a report written in conjunction with Leicestershire Police.

AGREED:

(a) That the update on the Strategic Partnership Board be noted.

(b) That the next meeting of the Board has agenda items on demand management and cyber-crime.

62. Other business

A request was made for future meetings of the LSCSB to have as many written reports in advance as possible rather than oral presentations to enable any comments on the reports to be prepared prior to the meeting.

63. Dates of future meetings.

It was agreed that future meetings of the Leicestershire Safer Communities Strategy Board would take place at the following times:

17 March 2016 10:00am  
08 June 2016 10:00am  
08 September 2016 10:00am  
08 December 2016 10:00am

2.00 - 3.05 pm  
10 December 2015

CHAIRMAN



## **LEICESTERSHIRE SAFER COMMUNITIES STRATEGY BOARD**

**17 MARCH 2016**

### **ROLE AND FORWARD PLAN FOR LEICESTERSHIRE SAFER COMMUNITIES STRATEGY BOARD (LSCSB)**

#### **Purpose of this paper**

1. To propose a forward plan for the Leicestershire Safer Communities Strategy Board.

#### **Background**

2. Officers at Leicestershire County Council have been considering the role of the Board and looking at ensuring the Board has a clear plan and role.
3. The Board's role was founded upon Community Safety legislation, but particularly the need for a joined up approach regarding Community Safety that transferred from district Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) to the County Council. Since the establishment of Police & Crime Commissioners and transfer of Community Safety funding to them the Board's role regarding funding has changed.

#### **Consideration of Board Role**

4. The Board provides an opportunity to develop understanding and agreement with regard to community safety strategic approaches across Leicestershire County, as Board members are influential in their local organisations and partnerships for local delivery. The Board is therefore also well placed to provide a link between Community Safety, countywide agencies and other countywide strategic approaches, particularly those that are unable to service the seven district Community Safety Partnerships, as it brings together the Chairs of all district CSPs in the County of Leicestershire in one meeting.
5. It is proposed that this opportunity is built upon through:
  - a) Developing a clear work plan for meetings of the Board to ensure relevant information is disseminated and acted upon appropriately; and
  - b) Clarifying the Board's role to include:
    - Identifying and overseeing the response to countywide community safety priorities – including agreeing the statutory County Community Safety Agreement.

- Ensuring effective communication between countywide agencies and district Community Safety Partnerships that supports alignment between countywide strategic approaches regarding Community Safety and related issues and local delivery approaches and needs.
- Developing and setting up joint strategic approaches to Community Safety issues.

### **Annual meeting plan**

6. To support the effective running of the Board an annual plan has been developed regarding the core business of the Board. The plan has been based upon current priorities of the Board and key areas of business for CSP Chairs and countywide agencies to ensure they are aware of developments and their potential impact and can influence countywide and local approaches.
7. The following areas of business will be scheduled for every normal meeting of the Board:
  - Performance update
  - Strategic Partnership Board update
8. The following areas of business will be scheduled to report twice per year:
  - Vulnerability & Community & Voluntary Sector updates
  - Domestic Abuse (including Domestic Homicide Reviews)
9. The following areas of business will be scheduled to report once per year:
 

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ASB</li> <li>- Prevent &amp; Hate</li> <li>- Child Sexual Exploitation &amp; Sexual Violence</li> <li>- Youth offending</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Adult offending</li> <li>- Substance Misuse</li> <li>- Supporting Leicestershire Families</li> <li>- PCP update</li> </ul>
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10. In addition we will schedule an update from each key countywide partner (Police, Fire, Probation, CRC, LCC, PCC) and partnership (Safeguarding Board and Health & Well-being Board) once per year to cover key developments and impact of these on Community Safety. These are allocated to specific months below, but will be set in discussion as to what is appropriate with those partners.
11. Emerging crime issues will be covered within the performance paper and additional reports for any of the areas of business above will be scheduled where there are specific needs or developments. Other areas of business will be added where appropriate.
12. The proposed standard annual meeting plan is as follows:

**Meeting 1 – June**

- Election of Chair and Vice Chair
- End of Year Performance
- SPB update
- Domestic Abuse & DHRs
- Substance Misuse
- Vulnerability/Voluntary & Community Sector
- Partner change update – (Police)

**Meeting 3 – December**

- Quarter 2 Performance
- SPB update
- Domestic Abuse & DHRs
- Prevent & Hate
- Supporting Leicestershire Families
- Vulnerability/Voluntary & Community Sector
- Health & Well-being Board update
- Partner change update – (LCC)

**Meeting 2 – September**

- Quarter 1 Performance
- SPB update
- Re-offending update – Adults
- Re-offending update - Young People
- PCC Update
- PCP update
- Partner change update – (Fire Authority/Service)

**Meeting 4 - March**

- Quarter 3 Performance
- SPB update
- ASB
- Prevent & Hate
- CSE & Sexual Violence
- Safeguarding Board update
- Partner Change update – (Probation & CRC)

13. A more detailed work plan including specific areas of consideration within each area of business will be drafted. In March 2016 we have the following agenda items scheduled in addition to the standard agenda above.

- Organised Crime
- Cyber-crime

**Recommendations**

14. It is recommended that the Board agrees the proposed meeting plan and clarification of its role.

**Officers to contact**

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## **LEICESTERSHIRE SAFER COMMUNITIES STRATEGY BOARD**

**17 MARCH 2016**

### **SAFER COMMUNITIES PERFORMANCE 2015/16 QUARTER 3**

#### **Introduction**

1. The purpose of this report is to update the Board regarding Safer Communities performance.
2. The 2015/16 Quarter 3 Safer Communities dashboard is shown at Appendix 1.
3. The dashboard shows performance of each outcome and the performance measures to December 2015. It also outlines whether performance is on track to meet targets, current trends based upon the past six months and how districts compare with each other.

#### **Overall Performance Summary**

4. Where performance information is available the majority of performance indicators are on track. Vehicle crime and hate crime are the main exceptions. Early indications are that young people's re-offending has reduced.
5. Performance with regard to each priority is outlined below.

#### **Ongoing Reductions in Crime**

6. Crime figures show fairly stable crime levels, though vehicle crime remains higher than last year, particularly in North West Leicestershire, Hinckley & Charnwood. This is in the context of a number of previous years of reducing vehicle crime. Police Significant Change Charts for theft from motor vehicle for two of the County areas (attached at Appendix 2) demonstrate longer-term trends. Domestic burglary has increased in North West Leicestershire and Oadby & Wigston. In Oadby & Wigston this is affected by a significant spike in August 2015, and in North West Leicestershire this follows notable reductions in domestic burglary in 2014/15.
7. The number of reported sexual offences is now lower than last year, and the increasing trend of the number of reported rapes has halted, at least temporarily, and for the last 12 months the number is 7% higher than last year (13 more).

#### **Reducing Re-offending**

8. Updated data on Integrated Offender Management re-offending is not available yet due to the change in police systems.

9. The number of First Time Entrants to the Youth Justice system is 68 fewer than last year to date. This is a further 43% reduction on last year's figures, following the lowest numbers recorded in 2014/15 since the baseline year in 2005.
10. After a significant increase in young people's re-offending last year, the first quarter of 2015-16 showed some improvement with a rate of 0.22 compared to 0.35.

### **Repeat Victimisation and Vulnerable Victims**

11. The number of referrals to MARAC (Multi-Agency-Risk-Assessment-Conference) in the county has continued the steady increase seen during 2014/15, however in Quarter 3 the percentage of repeat referrals has remained level at 26.5%. The Domestic Violence Delivery Group is considering the capacity of the MARAC.
12. Referrals to domestic abuse support services in the County increased in quarter 1 and anecdotally have remained high in quarter 2 and 3, with the introduction of the new service in December 2015. A single figure cannot be reported at this time due to the change in services, however the referrals for the year will be calculated for the end of the year and the capacity of the new Leicester, Leicestershire & Rutland service will be reviewed in May 2016.

### **Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) & Satisfaction**

13. The Community Based Survey data shows that the proportion of people reporting that they have been affected by anti-social behaviour in the past year has reduced slightly this year. The proportion reporting they feel the police and local authorities are addressing local crime and disorder has increased.

### **Preventing terrorism and radicalisation**

14. Reports of Hate Incidents have reduced further this year. This will be considered further at the Hate Incident Steering Group's planning meeting in April.

### **Recommendations**

15. That:
  - (a) The Board notes 2015/16 Quarter 3 performance information;
  - (b) The Board continues to monitor performance trends.

### **Officers to Contact**

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### **Appendices**

Appendix 1 - 2015/16 Quarter 3 Safer Communities dashboard  
 Appendix 2 - Police Significant Change Charts for theft from motor vehicle

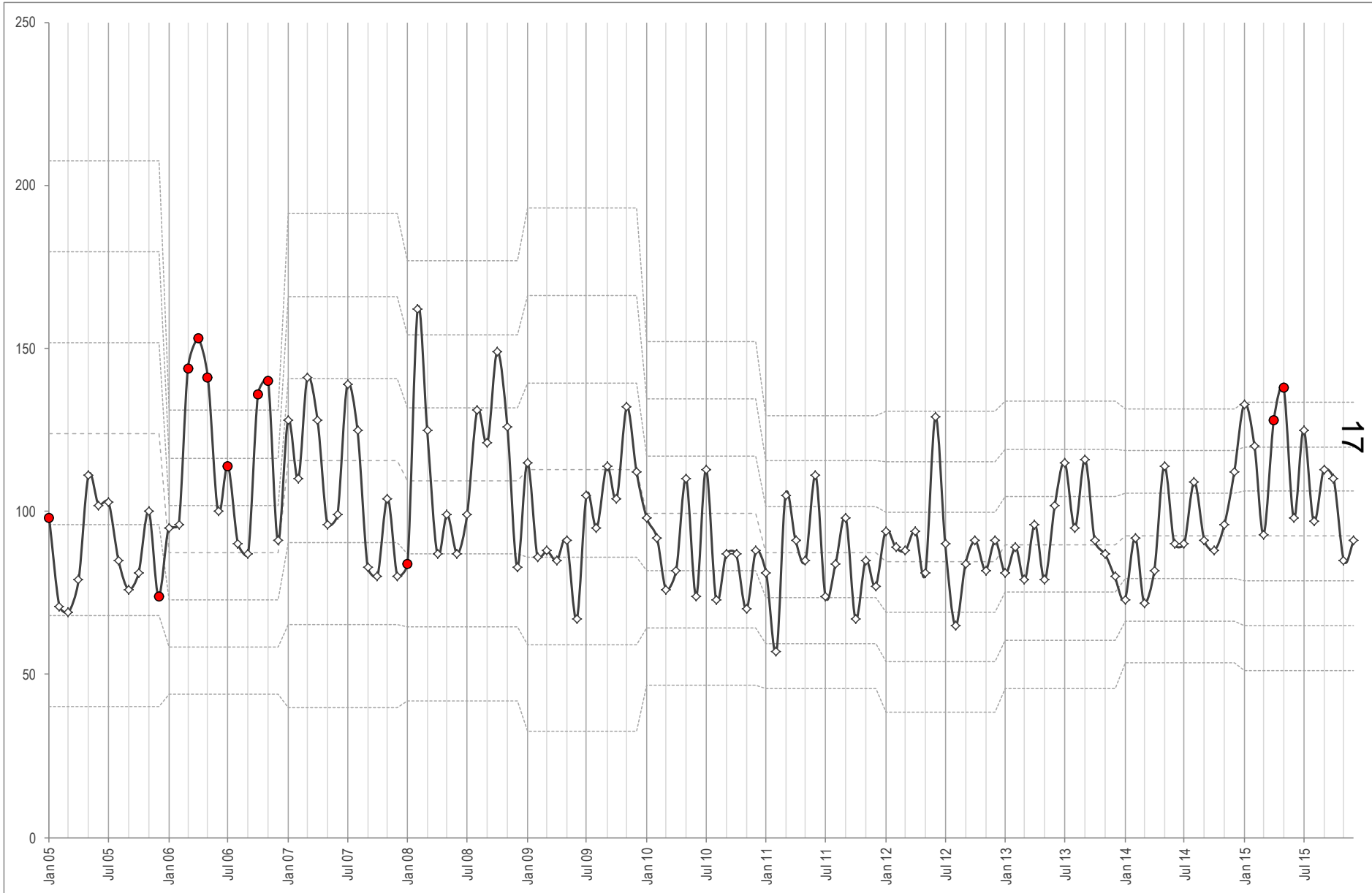
# Appendix 1 - Safer Communities Performance Dashboard 2015/16 Q3

Outcomes	Overall Progress RAG	Overall Comment	Supporting Indicators	Previous Year (2014-15)	Latest Data (12 months to Dec 2015 unless stated)	Current Direction of Travel	Progress	County Comparison	District Comparison
Ongoing reductions in crime	A	Vehicle crime has seen continued increases compared to last year. Other crime types have seen no significant change across the County as a whole.	Total Crime rate (per 1,000 population)	45.79	46.33	→	A	Top	
			Domestic Burglary rate (per 1,000 population)	3.10	3.17	↓	A	Bottom	
			Vehicle Crime rate (per 1,000 population)	6.35	7.07	↓	R	Bottom	
			Violence with Injury rate (per 1,000 population)	3.39	3.12	↓	G	Top	
Reduce offending and re-offending, with a particular focus on earlier intervention with families that need the most support	G	Reduction in offending by IOM and PPO offenders is greater than the reduction for the previous years cohort. First Time Entrants have reduced further below last year's lowest level since the baseline year of 2005. The rate of re-offending by young offenders has decreased in the first quarter of 2015/16 following a significant increase in 2014/15.	% Reduction in offending by IOM & PPO Offenders	38.9% (2013-14)	56.1% (2014-15)		G	-	
			Rate of re-offending by young offenders (local data)	1.25 (2014-15)	0.22 (Apr-Jun 2015)	↑	G	-	
			Number of first time entrants to the criminal justice system aged 10 - 17	185	117	↑	G	Top	
Protect and support the most vulnerable in communities, particularly previous and repeat victims of crime and those affected by domestic abuse.	G	Referrals to MARAC continue an upward trend and the % of repeat referrals remains in line with the England average. New single LLR domestic abuse and sexual violence support service commenced 1st December. Capacity and performance of the service will be reviewed in May after 4 months operation.	% of domestic violence cases reviewed at MARAC that are repeat incidents	29.2%	26.6%	→	G	Average	
			Number of referrals to domestic abuse support services (adults)	1,264	422 (Apr-Jun 2015)			-	
Continue to reduce anti-social behaviour, particularly in those areas with the highest levels of incidents with a particular emphasis on information sharing and effective partnership response.	G	Community Based Survey data shows fewer people report they have been a victim of ASB and a larger proportion feel that partnership work is addressing local issues. The ASB approach in the County is to be reviewed over the coming year.	% of people stating that they have been a victim of anti-social behaviour in the past year	5.3%	4.9%	→	G	-	
			% of people stating that they feel that the police and other local public services are successfully dealing with ASB and crime in their local area	86.1%	94.0%	↑	G	-	
Prevent people from being drawn into terrorism with a particular focus on working in partnership to reduce the risk of radicalisation	A	Appropriate measures for this priority are being considered. Police incident data not currently available as part of data set provided, though offences and reports to the Hate Incident Project have reduced. The County Prevent Co-ordinator is now in post and has delivered X WRAP sessions to schools.	Reported hate incidents (per 1,000 population)	0.68	0.56	↓	R	-	

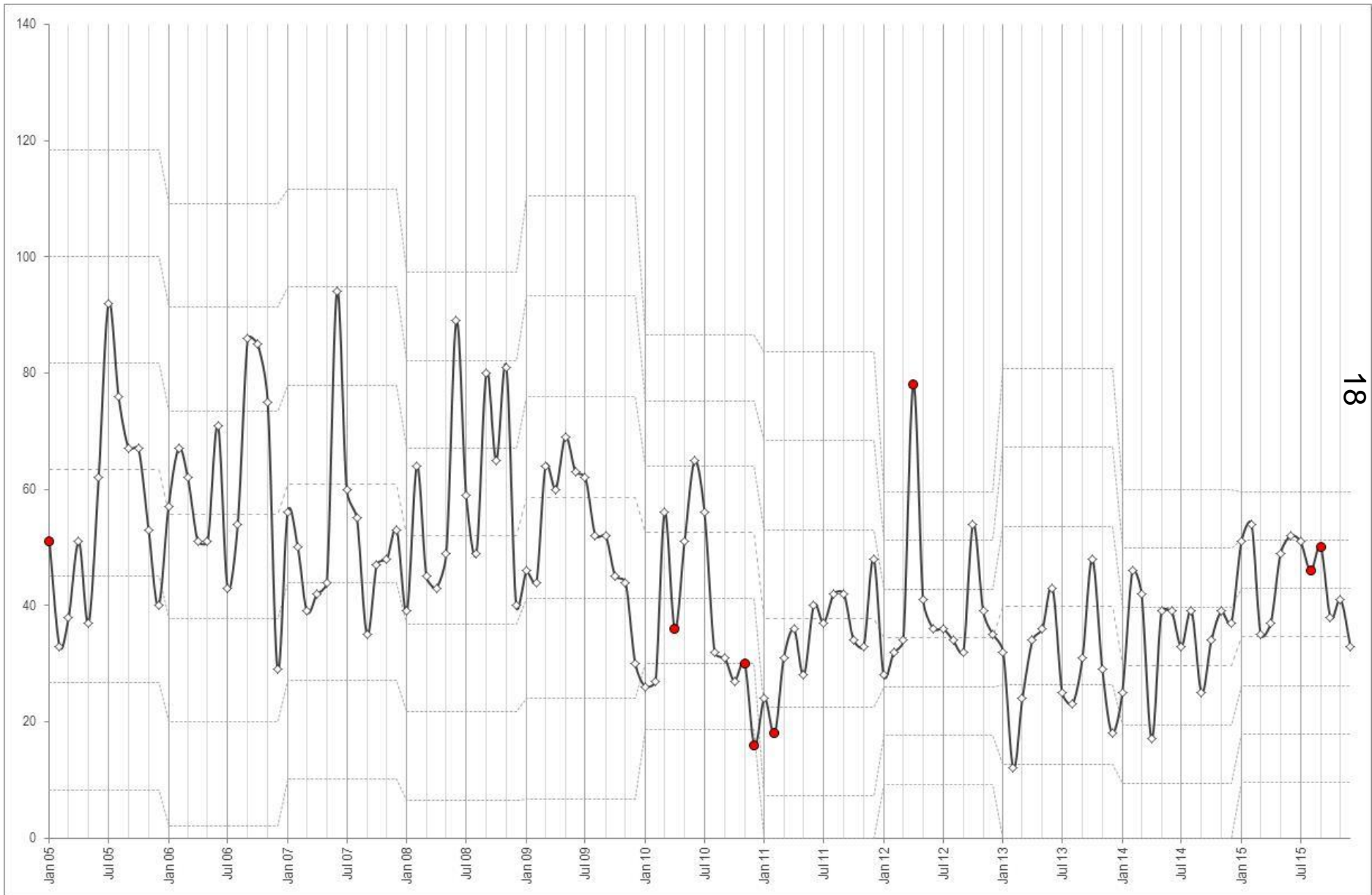
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# Hinckley & Blaby NPA – Theft from Motor Vehicle



# NW Leicestershire NPA – Theft from Motor Vehicle



## **Leicestershire Safer Communities Strategy Board**

**17<sup>th</sup> March 2016**

### **Serious and Organised Crime**

#### **Introduction**

1. This paper seeks to provide the Board with a briefing on the partnership approach to Serious and Organised Crime and to give an overview of the governance of Serious and Organised Crime across Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland.

#### **Background**

2. Serious and Organised Crime is defined as serious crime planned, coordinated and conducted by people working together on a continuing basis. Their motivation is often but not always, financial gain. Organised criminals working together for a particular criminal activity or activities are called an Organised Crime Group (OCG).
3. The Home Office has published a Serious and Organised Strategy in order to better coordinate a national approach to reduce the levels of Serious and organised Crime. The national strategy uses the national counter terrorism four thematic pillars known as the 4 P's:
  - Pursue - prosecuting and disrupting those engaged in Serious and Organised crime;
  - Prevent - preventing people from engaging in Serious and Organised Crime;
  - Protect - increasing protection against Serious and Organised Crime;
  - Prepare - reducing the impact of this criminality where it takes place.
4. The Home Office has also clearly identified that the responsibility to address Serious and Organised Crime is not the sole responsibility of the Police, and a partnership approach is required based on the cost, demand and the impact Serious and Organised Crime has on agencies and within local communities.

#### **Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland Serious and Organised Crime Local Profile**

5. The Home Office guidance requires a local Serious and Organised Crime Profile to be completed in every force area. The key principle of a Local Profile is to inform local multi-agency partnerships, in particular police and crime commissioners, policing teams, local authorities and other relevant partnerships (such as education, health and social care and immigration enforcement) of the threat from serious and organised crime and the impact it is having on local communities.

6. After consultation with partners the LLR profile (attached as appendix one) identified the priorities as Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE), Organised Immigration Crime / Human Trafficking / Modern Slavery, Travelling Criminality, Firearms, Counter Terrorism, Fraud, Substance Misuse and Cyber Crime.

### **Governance**

7. In Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland there are already established partnership Boards that are delivering on many of the crime areas identified in the local crime profile such as the Local Safeguarding Boards, The Prevent Steering Board, The Government Agency Intelligence Network (GAIN) and the Community Safety Partnerships.
8. As part of the development of the local strategy a Serious and Organised Crime partnership seminar was held. The event was well attended with positive feedback but despite the broad attendance from across the businesses, voluntary and statutory agencies an effective solution that would implement an effective Board could not be identified without duplicating or undermining the positive partnerships already in place tackling Serious and Organised Crime.
9. The issue is illustrated by the established partnership work on Child Sexual Exploitation. Child Sexual Exploitation is overseen across the partnership by a Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Local Children's Safeguarding Board (LSCB) sub group that has task and finish groups reporting into it and oversees the ever developing joint operational team. The subgroup is responsible to and reports into both LSCB's and in addition there is an Executive Group of senior strategic partnership leads overseeing the development work at a strategic level. Therefore the challenge identified is in relation to what added value would a Serious and Organised Crime Board deliver and how could it effectively take over the governance of Child Sexual Exploitation when this is the Local Safeguarding Children's Board's priority and the Board is established through statute.
10. The developed nature of partnership working locally identified these issues consistently and therefore a solution was identified to maximise the benefits of having individual areas of focus for each of the local crime profile areas identified, but have a strategic oversight over all the groups. It was therefore recommended that the proposed Serious and Organised Crime Structure would consist of the Strategic Partnership Board Executive in the role of the Serious and Organised Crime Board.
11. The Strategic Partnership Board Executive is an established Board with multi agency attendance and can provide the necessary oversight to ensure there is an effective partnership response to Serious and Organised Crime. This would also contribute to the effective partnership working and ensure that interdependencies, areas of development and strategic requirements can be achieved whilst maintaining and developing effective tactical and crime profile specialisms.
12. In terms of the individual areas of the local crime profile the following was proposed:-
  - **Child Sexual Exploitation, Trafficking and Human Slavery** – The CSE Executive group will ensure there is an update to the Executive Board

- **Firearms, Substance Misuse, Travelling Criminality** – These crime areas will be reported on through the Police Organised Crime Group meeting, the Government Agency Intelligence network and where relevant the Community Safety Partnerships.
- **Counter Terrorism** – The Prevent steering group and Multi Agency Channel groups will provide an update and the Executive is developing method for reporting in relation to the Protect and Pursue elements of Counter Terrorism.
- **Cyber Crime** – Cyber is a cross cutting crime profile area that does not have a multi-agency board established, therefore the Executive has gained agreement that the Police Cyber Crime Development Board is developed and expanded into a multi-agency board. The new group will report into the Executive.

13. Therefore all the areas identified in the Serious and Organised Crime local profile have specific multi agency groups focusing on developing the individual area with a reporting mechanism into the Strategic Partnership Board Executive Group.

14. This recommendation was endorsed at the Strategic Partnership Board on 4<sup>th</sup> February 2016.

### **Recommendations**

15. It is recommended that

- a) The Board notes the partnership approach to Serious and Organised Crime and the new governance arrangements.
- b) The Board considers the best mechanism for CSPs to engage in tackling Serious and Organised Crime across the partnership.

### **Officer to contact**

**David Sandall**

**Leicestershire Police**

**Jane Moore**

**Head of Supporting Leicestershire Families**

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### **Appendix**

Local Profile

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# **Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Serious and Organised Crime Local Profile**

**August 2015**

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## 1. Purpose of this document

In October 2013 the Government's Serious and Organised Crime Strategy was launched. It covers four core themes:

- **Pursue:** prosecuting and disrupting people engaged in serious and organised crime;
- **Prevent:** preventing people from engaging in serious and organised crime;
- **Protect:** increasing protection against serious and organised crime;
- **Prepare:** reducing the impact of this criminality where it takes place.

The key principle of a Local Profile is to inform local multi-agency partnerships, in particular police and crime commissioners, policing teams, local authorities and other relevant partnerships (such as education, health and social care and immigration enforcement) of the threat from serious and organised crime and the impact it is having on local communities.

The profile should be used to:

- Develop a common understanding among local partners of the threats, vulnerabilities and risks affecting Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland
- Provide information on where to focus local response and form local action plans
- Enable a targeted and proportionate use of resources
- Identify information gaps and put forward strategic and tactical recommendations for local partnership activity to the Organised Crime Board.

It will assist local policing bodies and their partners to:

- Focus on key risk areas
- Put their response into context
- Decide on specialist resourcing
- Encourage involvement of other strategic partners
- Consult and engage with the public
- Provide evidence of a measured and progressive stance

The threat from Serious and Organised Crime is broken down in this document into cross cutting themes spanning many different crime types. For example an instance of cyber-crime can range from the online harassment of an individual to the unauthorised access of a major business organisations computer network (hacking). It is important that these threats are not treated in isolation.

This document has been produced at an Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland (LLR) area level but also highlights particular threats within local areas where appropriate. It should be read in conjunction with other available reports and data. The availability of new sources of data will regularly be reviewed to ensure the most up-to-date and accurate assessment of organised crime.

An action plan is included as an Appendix at the end of the document by way of an example. A full action plan will be created after consultation with partner agencies.

## 2. Definition

Organised crime can be defined as serious crime planned, coordinated and conducted by people working together on a continuing basis. Their motivation is often, but not always, financial gain. Organised criminals working together for a particular criminal activity or activities are called an Organised Crime Group (OCG).

OCG structures vary. Successful OCGs often consist of a durable core of key individuals. Around them is a cluster of subordinates, specialists, and other more transient members, plus an extended network of associates.

Many groups are often loosely connected networks of criminals that come together for a specific criminal activity, acting in different roles depending on their skills and expertise. Collaboration is reinforced by shared experiences (such as prison), or recommendation from trusted individuals. Others are bonded by family or ethnic ties – some ‘crime families’ are precisely that.

The Organised Crime Group Mapping (OCGM) tracker is a database which provides an index of OCGs that commit serious crime within the East Midlands area. It provides an understanding of an OCG to police officers and staff thus supporting the tasking and coordination process, which complements the management of risk and reduction of harm. The tracker is not an intelligence tool and the information contained therein only records the details of known OCGs including member details, addresses, linked companies, commodities, geographic impact etc.

## 3. Geographical Overview



Leicestershire Police is responsible for the policing of Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland. The force area is surrounded by 7 counties. These are: Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Northamptonshire, and Cambridgeshire.

The Leicestershire Police Force area comprises two unitary authorities, Leicester City and Rutland with a further seven districts councils within the Leicestershire County Council area, namely: Blaby, Charnwood, Harborough, Hinckley and Bosworth, Melton, North West Leicestershire and Oadby and Wigston.

## 4. Demographics

### Population

The population statistics have been taken from the Office for National Statistics website, whose data is taken from the latest Census survey last held on 27th March 2011 and compiled by the Office of National Statistics (ONS)©. This data is updated to produce mid-year population estimates in the intercensal period based on the composition of the population by age and sex.

Population statistics taken from the Census (2011) show that the current population within Leicester City is 329,839, Rutland is 37,369 and other Leicestershire areas collectively is 650,489 (breakdown below, Figure 1) giving a total population for the whole Leicestershire region of 1,017,697.

Area	Total Population
Leicester	329,839
Rutland	37,369
Blaby	93,915
Charnwood	166,100
Harborough	85,382
Hinckley and Bosworth	105,078
Melton	50,376
North West Leicestershire	93,468
Oadby and Wigston	56,170
Total Area	1,017,697

Figure 1 Census 2011 Population Statistics

### At risk communities

The following table demonstrates the serious and organised crime segmentation of the adult population of the LLR area for both fraud and cyber-crime.

		Serious Organised Crime Segments							
		A Already Protected	B Online Novice	C1 Trusting	C2 Unconcerned	C3 Relatively Savvy	D1 Unsuspecting and Unprotected	D2 Unconcerned and Unprotected	E Unaware
United Kingdom		13.4%	9.8%	13.5%	17.8%	20.5%	7.0%	10.0%	8.0%
		6,664,952	4,874,368	6,714,691	8,853,444	10,196,382	3,481,692	4,973,845	3,979,076
LLR Area		13.7%	9.5%	14.0%	17.9%	19.9%	7.0%	9.9%	8.1%
		109,272	75,773	111,665	142,771	158,724	55,832	78,963	64,606
Leicester		13.2%	9.7%	13.0%	16.5%	19.4%	6.0%	12.7%	9.4%
		33,258	24,439	32,754	41,572	48,879	15,117	31,998	23,683
Leicestershire		13.9%	9.5%	14.5%	18.5%	20.0%	7.4%	8.6%	7.5%
		71,780	49,058	74,879	95,535	103,281	38,214	44,411	38,730
Rutland		13.4%	8.3%	14.6%	19.6%	20.7%	8.1%	7.8%	7.4%
		3,919	2,428	4,270	5,733	6,055	2,369	2,281	2,164

Figure 2 Leicestershire profile - Serious and Organised Crime Public Interventions model, May 2015

Although Leicester's fraud and cyber vulnerability profile is broadly similar to the wider UK, Rutland and Leicester have a higher than average population of the following segments:

- Rutland
  - C1: Trusting  
Primarily female. Easily swayed with lower than average levels of offline protection.
  - C2: Unconcerned  
Primarily 16-44 year old males. Inclined to risk-taking, without consideration of consequences. More likely than most to fall victim to online payment scams and social engineering.
  - D1: Unsuspecting  
Primarily 16-29 years old. Highly malleable and lack confidence in themselves. Low levels of protection in all areas.
- Leicester
  - D2: Unconcerned and unprotected  
Primarily 16-29 years old. Risk-taking with very low levels of protection in all areas. More likely than average to have been a victim of SOC.
  - E: Unaware  
Mainly women, 70 years plus. Fatalistic with little awareness of the threat and low levels of protection.

## 5. Areas of Interest

### East Midlands Airport (EMA)

East Midlands Airport is an international airport located in North West Leicestershire and is policed by the Leicestershire Force. Although it is the 11th busiest airport in the UK for passenger traffic, it is also the 2<sup>nd</sup> busiest freight hub which poses a threat from illegal importations and terrorism.

### Strategic Road Network

The LLR area is well serviced by the strategic road network. The M1 links Leicester to Northampton, Luton and London to the south, and Derby, Nottingham, Sheffield and Leeds to the North. The M69 allows quick access to Coventry, and further connection to the M6 for Birmingham. The other major roads within Leicester include the M42, A46 and the A1 to the east of Rutland. This network of fast roads leaves the LLR area vulnerable to travelling criminality crossing county boundaries to commit crime in the local area.

### Download Music Festival

The Download Festival is a three day rock festival held annually at Donington Park in North West Leicestershire. It is now the second largest music festival in the Country. The event is licensed for a capacity of 120,000.

It is anticipated that OCGs from both the UK and Europe will target the festival due to the large amount of property / cash at the event that can be gleaned by pick pockets / tent thefts.

From 2015, the festival organisers are going to use a new device (integrated into a wristband) which means that cash can be loaded onto the wristband before individuals attend the festival. This means that individuals may carry less cash on their person

or stored within their tents. When the wearer purchases food/drink their wristband is scanned allowing payment to be deducted from the wearer's account. It is hoped that use of this technology will reduce the amount of thefts at the festival in future.

### **Leicester City Football Club**

Since promotion to the Premier League nearly all Leicester City (LCFC) fixtures have been sell outs with capacity crowds of around 32,000. These home attendances are attracting between 7,000 – 10,000 more fans compared with the majority of fixtures last season. This did initially cause some issues at various licensed premises in the immediate vicinity of the ground, which have since been addressed with combined visits to licensees by the Football Intelligence Officer and City Licensing Officer.

### **Military Establishments**

There are many military establishments within the LLR area. These include:

- St George's Barracks, North Luffenham
- Kendrew Barracks, Cottesmore
- Defence Animal Centre, Melton Mowbray
- Army Reserve Centres in Leicester, Glen Parva and Loughborough
- Welbeck Defence Sixth Form College, Loughborough

Armed forces and law enforcement agencies are seen by terrorist organisations as valid targets and therefore these locations should be considered in the response to preventing serious organised crime.

### **Prisons**

Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland house four prisons - HMP Leicester, HMP Stocken, HMP Gartree and HMP Glen Parva. HMP Leicester is a category B prison which has the capacity to hold 408 inmates; it currently has a population of 337 inmates. It is the main remand prison for Leicestershire. HMP Stocken is a closed category C prison at present housing 837 prisoners with a capacity of 842. HMP Gartree is a long term closed category B prison which currently has a population of 707 which is up to capacity. HMP Glen Parva is a Youth Offenders Institute and Remand Centre which caters for inmates up to 21 years of age. It currently accommodates 535 inmates with a total capacity of 808.

## 6. Partnership Priorities

The Police and Crime Plan (PCP) contains a Serious and Organised Crime section, with the Police and Crime Commissioner setting out his expectation for the “Chief Constable to continue to work with partners, regional police services and our communities to:

- Stem the opportunities for organised crime to take root and stop people being drawn into organised crime.
- Identify the threats posed by organised criminals and prioritise activity against them to disrupt and investigate activity and prosecute suspects.
- Understand and safeguard the communities of Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland from those who travel into the police area to commit crime
- Collaborate and train with regional and national partners to ensure consistency in tactical delivery and command functions, especially in:
  - Major crime investigation
  - Intelligence provision
  - Serious organised crime investigation
- Safeguard communities, businesses and the State by raising awareness of organised crime and helping them to protect themselves from this threat.
- Work with partners to understand the links between Troubled/Supported families and organised criminality
- Work with partners to understand the link between the four key themes in this Plan and organised criminality”

## 7. Serious and Organised Crime Threat

Leicestershire Police currently has over 25 live OCGs, who are involved in Serious Acquisitive Crime, Drugs, Money Laundering and Firearms.

### Organised Immigration Crime, Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery

It was identified 18 months ago that there was an emergence of Slovakian suspects involved in the offence of Modern Slavery or Servitude whereby victims were subjected to forced labour, and benefits and identity fraud. More recently the Force has been involved in joint operations with Trading Standards concerning travelling organised crime groups including travellers who have set up a 'soup kitchen' and are encouraging vulnerable homeless people to take on work for low or no pay (City) and UK based Travellers (Enderby) who are recruiting Eastern European groups that have trafficked UK and Eastern Nationals around the UK and Europe for labour exploitation.

Although the number of these offences is low it is clear that based on increased intelligence these offences are taking place but are greatly under-reported.

### Travelling Criminality

Travelling criminality is a current priority for Leicestershire Police. This type of offending is a cross-cutting theme that impacts on all crime types and communities. Offender travelling patterns highlight much diversity in the distance and modes of travel to commit crime, including considerable in-Force movement. However for the purpose of this report, offenders that have travelled into the Force area from elsewhere will be considered. Travelling criminality also includes the foreign national offender portfolio.

Offender data over the last two years (based on offences between March 2013 to February 2015) would indicate that 7.7% of all offenders have travelled to LLR to commit crime. Intelligence would suggest that other offences are also committed by perpetrators who do not live in LLR.

Leicester city centre, and other major towns in LLR, are key targets for OCGs due to their criminogenic attraction – high density of commercial, recreational, and economic targets that are desirable to both victim and offender. This is also reflected in a recent study conducted by the University of Leicester in a 'Study of Journey to Crime in Leicestershire'<sup>1</sup>. Preliminary findings identified that Leicester City wards were more disposed to victim mobility, travelling to these areas for access to commercial and entertainment sectors. Likewise, the offender's journey to crime is influenced by such factors, motivated by profit.

Other locations feature that are close to arterial routes and public transport systems in the Force area, these mediums being exploited for ease of access to prime targets. This includes routes such as the M1, M69, A6, A46, and A47. There is a key train network, with direct routes to locations such as Birmingham, London and Nottingham. The area also affords a major airport, East Midlands.

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<sup>1</sup> Victim and Offender Travel to Crime: Preliminary Findings from a Study of Journey to Crime in Leicestershire - Matt Hopkins, Sarah Hodgkinson and Lex Comber (University of Leicester)

Due to its central location in the country, the Force is also surrounded by other Forces. Individuals close to these boundaries are also attracted to commit offences beyond their own Force area to reduce the potential of being identified.

## Firearms

In the last Strategic Assessment (2014/15) Firearms and Gun Crime criminality was assessed as low risk. However, in the last 11 months there has been a re-emergence of firearms related incidents. This has been attributed to two City (East Leicester) based OCGs which it would appear are in dispute with each other. One of the OCGs was initially involved in ASB and low level criminality and has slowly progressed into committing street robberies and Class A drug-dealing across the Belgrave and Market Harborough areas.

The disputes largely centre around drug dealing / turf war as both groups are involved in drug supply at street level. Prior to the firearms links, these disputes were resolved by conventional violence or bladed weapons.

One of the OCGs seem to be more capable of causing harm than the other, however due to the lack of physical capacity, the members of the second OCG appear to use firearms almost as the default weapon in any confrontation. They also appear to be the main instigators of firearms incidents. The opposing group members would appear to arm themselves as a result and become involved in retaliatory offences.

## Counter Terrorism

As identified in the Strategic Policing Requirement, Terrorism is assessed as a major national threat, and therefore this needs to be considered within the Serious Organised Crime Local Profile.

## Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

During the last 2 years Leicestershire Police has seen an increase in victims of CSE. This was identified as a threat and a Problem Profile was commissioned to provide intelligence gaps and put forward recommendations. The key findings of this profile highlighted the following:

- The vast majority of CSE related reports recorded by Leicestershire Police relate to White European female victims between the ages of 12 to 17, although all ethnicities and both genders are affected
- There is a clear link between children being reported missing and being identified as at risk of or victims of CSE; more than half of those identified as at risk of CSE have been reported missing in the past
- Identified suspects in CSE related reports are overwhelmingly male, with just two female suspects recorded (2014 data)
- There is no clear link between victim ethnicity and offender ethnicity
- From intelligence and crime reports, a number of budget hotels/guesthouses in Leicester are being used by offenders to meet and abuse their victims. Rooms are usually paid for in cash. Victims are either taken there directly by offenders, or are taken there by taxi, booked by offenders on their behalf. This is usually very late at night or in the early hours of the morning.



There has been a significant increase in victims reported since 31/03/14 from 130 to over 370 to date. Although the Police have seen this increase in crime reports, there has also been a change to crime recording methods due to discrepancies highlighted in a previous CSE problem profile.

Of the identified reports (including crime and Vulnerable Child reports) relating to CSE, 31.8% involve some form of online sexual exploitation, where the offender has contacted the victim via Facebook, Skype, Snapchat or other online messaging and/or webcam services. 12 of these relate to Operation Orchestra, in which a number of female children were groomed over Facebook by a male offender, who added them as a friend. A number of these offences have also involved contact sexual exploitation, where the offender and victim have met in person.

## **Fraud**

It has been identified that there is a re-emergence of Courier Fraud offences targeting vulnerable people. There is a common theme to these offences, where offenders call the victim purporting to be a police officer investigating counterfeit currency. They offer to send a courier to collect the victim's bank cards or arrange a taxi to collect the victim to take them to the bank to withdraw money. It has been highlighted in a Regional Intelligence Group meeting that Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire are experiencing the same type of offence. Comparative Case Analysis has been completed and since January 2015 there have been 11 offences within LLR which can all be linked.

It is not known to what extent this criminality is being under reported. However, the Serious and Organised Crime Public Interventions model provides an indication of potential vulnerability. Based on NFIB data from April – September 2014, grossed up to 12 months, there are approx. 8,000 fraud reports in the Leicestershire police force area annually, equating to a reported loss of approx. £127.5 million (An average of £160 per adult per year).

## **Substance Misuse**

### **Legal highs / New Psychoactive Substances**

New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) or 'legal highs' are synthetic substances designed by chemists to be used like illegal drugs, but not covered by the Misuse of Drugs Acts 1971. However, the term 'legal high' is misleading as some of these substances do contain drugs covered by the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 as well as most containing chemicals which are highly dangerous and not suitable for human consumption. 'Legal Highs' deaths have increased from 10 in 2009 to at least 68 in 2012. New substances are being produced on a regular basis, however the Government can quickly add new 'legal highs' to the growing list of illegal substances in the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 through a Temporary Class Drugs Order (TCDO) therefore a substance may be legal one day and illegal the next. The Government has also launched a review of Drugs Policy in order to ensure legislation is robust enough to deal with the dangers of legal highs.

These substances mimic the effects of other drugs such as ecstasy, LSD and cannabis. NPS come in three forms: pills, powders and 'herbal' mixes. NPS are packaged and sold in 'head shops' (retail outlets specializing in paraphernalia used for consumption of cannabis, tobacco, legal highs, legal party powders and New Age herbs) and can also be purchased from sex shops, joke shops, market stalls and petrol stations. There is also a large active online market.

### **Current threat**

These substances are specifically designed to mimic the effects of illegal drugs but not to fall within the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971. However, as noted above, the term 'legal high' is misleading as some of these substances contain illegal drugs, and often contain noxious chemicals which have resulted in fatalities.

Consequently, the user cannot be sure what is in a 'legal high' or what affect it will have on them. There has been little or no research into the short or long term effects of NPS use.

People who run head shops or websites selling these products are not concerned about the consequences for their customers – they are only interested in maximizing their profits.

Those selling 'legal highs' expose themselves to both Criminal and Civil Law sanctions which can include a claim for damages for personal injury. The market is very fast moving and new substances are being created at a fast pace. There are numerous combinations of chemical structures, therefore creating a wealth of potential 'legal highs'. There is very little local or national intelligence regarding the use of NPS.

### **Leicestershire Operation Nitrox**

Operation Nitrox is an operation addressing the issue of 'New Psychoactive Substances' or so called 'legal highs', with specific areas of activity:

- Intelligence Collection: Developing Intelligence through Police, Partners and our local communities
- Education: Informing our communities and in particular young people about the risks associated with 'legal highs'
- Enforcement: Working in partnership with Trading Standards to target 'legal high' sales and to disrupt the developing market

## Cyber Crime

The nature of some 'traditional' crime types has been transformed by the use of computers and other information communications technology (ICT). This is in terms of its scale and reach, with risks extending to many aspects of social life.

The areas affected include:

- Financial transactions
- Sexual offending
- Harassment and threatening behaviour
- Commercial damage and disorder

Cyber-crime is an umbrella term used to describe four distinct, but closely related criminal activities:

### Digital Footprint

The digital footprint represents the trail of data that is left behind by users of digital services. In an investigative context, this typically relates to mobile and on-line communications, travel and financial transactions by both investigative and protective subjects of interest (i.e. criminals and victims).

### Internet Facilitated

Internet facilitated crimes are traditional crimes where the internet and smart phones are a component in the planning or co-ordination of criminal activity.

### Cyber Enabled

Cyber-enabled crimes (such as fraud, the purchasing of illegal drugs and child sexual exploitation) can be conducted on or off line, but online may take place at unprecedented scale and speed.

### Cyber Dependant

Cyber dependant crimes can only be committed using computers, computer networks or other forms of information communication technology (ICT). They include the creation and spread of malware for financial gain, hacking to steal important personal or industry data and denial of service attacks to cause reputational damage.

It is not known to what extent that LLR is at risk of Cyber Crime. In addition, it is not known to what extent this criminality is being under-reported. There were 82 offences in 2014 identified on Force systems with links to cyber-crime, although it is known that this number is not representative of the total offences which occurred in 2014. In addition to reported crime, the Serious and Organised Crime Public Interventions model (see section 4) provides an indication of potential vulnerability.

## Appendix A. Example Action Plan

Pursue				
No	Recommendations	Milestone	Ownership	Review date
1				

Prevent				
No	Recommendations	Milestone	Ownership	Review date
1	Work with Education partners to highlight the dangers of gun crime			
2	Identify pre cursor ASB activity to assist with early intervention			
3	Work with partners to produce a communication strategy for the hotel industry highlighting issues of CSE			
4	Police force area to prioritise "at-risk" audiences for financial and cyber-crime and brief partnership agencies			
5	Work with partners to raise awareness of CSE to frontline practitioners including Health and Education			
6	With partners, work to raise awareness of CSE in secondary schools to students/pupils			
7	Enhance partnership working with other law enforcement agencies and industry to support a proactive approach to cybercrime			
8	Public education targeted at all demographics, to include the findings of analysis on victimology and geographic profiling, intelligence led prevention strategies.			
9	Proactive investigations including those at the advanced level to target potential criminality activity at its core / initiation			

<b>Protect</b>				
<b>No</b>	<b>Recommendations</b>	<b>Milestone</b>	<b>Ownership</b>	<b>Review date</b>
1	PCC to ensure there is a suitable partnership arrangement in place to agree, own and monitor delivery of the profile and actions			
2	All partnership agencies to be briefed around the definition of an OCG and encouraged to identify to Leicestershire police any groups they consider to be active within the area			
3	Assess which partner agencies can assist in this area of criminality			
4	Partnership work with charities to highlight those at greatest risk of exploitation			
5	Provide clear communication messages to public through community organisations / charities to highlight the dangers of providing personal details			
6	Promote good practice against cybercrime, supporting the concept of 80% of crimes can be avoided by appropriate defences such a virus checkers and safe computer usage drawing on Cyber Streetwise materials			
7	Educate the public on what is a cybercrime and how to 'react and report'			
8	Educate officers and staff on how to advise on cybercrime			

<b>Prepare</b>				
<b>No</b>	<b>Recommendations</b>	<b>Milestone</b>	<b>Ownership</b>	<b>Review date</b>
1				

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## **LEICESTERSHIRE SAFER COMMUNITIES STRATEGY BOARD**

**17 MARCH 2016**

### **SEXUAL VIOLENCE DELIVERY GROUP REPORT**

#### **Introduction**

1. The Sexual Violence Delivery Group brings agencies together across Leicester, Leicestershire & Rutland to address Sexual Violence. The Police have been working with NHS England to commission a new Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC) in line with NHS guidance.

#### **Notable developments and challenges 2015/16**

2. In the past year we have seen an increase in numbers of reports of serious sexual offences being reported to Police and SARC. Alongside this there has been an increase in the number of mental health issues that are being highlighted.
3. The SARC opened on 4th March 2016 following significant work to ensure that the SARC is in line with the NHS operating standard. This required relocation of the SARC to ensure it provided excellent facilities for victims of sexual assaults and to ensure the continued and developing service it provides.
4. The new Leicester, Leicestershire & Rutland Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence support service commenced on 1<sup>st</sup> December. This brings together the helpline and support approaches for those affected by sexual violence across the sub-region. It puts support services for those affected by sexual violence on a stronger footing.

#### **Plans for 2016/17**

5. The draft plan of the SVDG was updated at the group's development day on 15<sup>th</sup> February. This is attached at Appendix 1.
6. As well as the key development actions in this plan, particularly relating to raising awareness of sexual violence and the new service, there are some key challenges regarding the SARC in the coming year.
7. The Police and NHS with partners will be working to ensure that the new SARC, which has now been relocated, provides the very best service to victims of serious sexual crime. A key part of this is developing the provision of Crisis Workers for out of hours. Whilst there is provision in place, this has proved a

challenge and there is further development of this required, as this is a recommendation of the NHS guidelines.

8. There is a gap in emotional support services for under 13s affected by sexual violence. Options are being considered linked to the provision of forensic examinations for children currently based in Northampton.

### **Recommendations**

9. It is recommended that:
  - a) the Board note the update from the Sexual Violence Delivery Group
  - b) the Board comment on forward plans and challenges regarding sexual violence.

### **Officer to Contact**

DCI Jonny Starbuck

Chair of the Sexual Violence and Domestic Violence Delivery Group.

Jonathan.Starbuck@leicestershire.pnn.police.uk



## LLR Sexual Violence Delivery Plan 2016-17 V1

PRIORITY AREA	ACTION	LEAD	EVIDENCE	DEADLINE
1. Build on learning and impact from Ministry of Justice Competed Fund SV Projects	1.1 Developing additional website content for UAVA and SARC. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Juniper Lodge – review balance of DV material and <b>cease 'Referral Process' ASAP or suspend website</b></li> <li>UAVA's website under review, launch date end of February 2016 (TBC).</li> <li>Suitable KPI - number of users accessing the websites.</li> </ul>	Lynn Sharman Suki Kaur	Confirm UAVA website launch. Confirm Juniper Lodge website referral process ceased or corrected.	5 <sup>th</sup> April 2016.
	1.2 Expand SV work in Rutland.  Refreshed Summary from HC as to what are the key sexual violence specific aims. Eg. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Only Yes Means Yes campaign within Schools.</li> <li>Establish CSE Group.</li> </ul>	Hugh Crouch	CYPS contact formed for delivery of campaign.	5 <sup>th</sup> April 2016
	1.3 Agree consistent validated outcome measures for therapeutic services. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meeting with local therapeutic service providers to map and seek agreement on measures to be used – March 2016</li> </ul>	Stephanie McBurney	Report back to Group realistic approach and milestones or closure and monitor continually following key meeting in March 2016.	5 <sup>th</sup> April 2016
2. Promote services across LLR combining campaigns	2.1 Agree and deliver specific campaigns to focus on across LLR. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Karma Nirvana Roadshow 16<sup>th</sup> June 2016.</li> <li>Remembrance Honour Killings 14<sup>th</sup> July.</li> <li>Elimination of Violence Against Women 25<sup>th</sup> November 2016</li> <li>Sexual Abuse and Sexual Awareness Week – 1-7<sup>th</sup> February 2017.</li> </ul>	TBC	Inform Simon Downs of the chosen campaigns the SVDG are supporting over the coming year to be linked with OPCC Comms Strategy.	5 <sup>th</sup> April 2016
	2.2 Re- Launch R2SV Group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify which communities to target within the chosen campaigns.</li> <li>Improve engagement to increase BME reporting across agencies.</li> <li>Ensure all activity reflects the diversity of our communities across LLR.</li> </ul>	Lynn Sharman	Confirmation of R2SV re-launch	5 <sup>th</sup> April 2016
3. Open New SARC	3.1 Recruit and embed crisis workers into response 3.2 Establish out of hours service provider.	Reme Gibson	Clear Timeline of whom and by when.	5 <sup>th</sup> April 2016
	3.3 Develop clear joint working protocols between SARC, UAVA and Victim First.	Lynn Sharman	Meeting between Victim First and UAVA to shape protocols.	5 <sup>th</sup> April 2016
	3.4 Deliver training of new data system, Modus Criteria to SARC staff.	Lynn Sharman		
4. Improve understanding of sexual violence victim and perpetrator profiles	4.1 Identify opportunities for involvement and feedback of consultation for service users. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish existing consultation processes; identify gaps and action, ie SARC Consultation.</li> </ul>	Lynn Sharman	Is this in place? Speak with Jo Ingall.	5 <sup>th</sup> April 2016
	4.2 Increase number of agencies collecting data, in line with Commissioning data.	Tim Lindley	Agenda Item for 12 <sup>th</sup> April meeting.	April 2016
	4.3 Develop an agreed data set. 4.4 Agree KPI's.	Jonny Starbuck		

**Leads are responsible for setting milestones and giving feedback to the SVDG on a regular basis so that performance can be monitored.**

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## **LEICESTERSHIRE SAFER COMMUNITIES STRATEGY BOARD**

**17<sup>TH</sup> MARCH 2016**

### **PREVENT AND HATE**

#### **Introduction**

1. This paper seeks to provide the Board with a briefing on the partnership approach to Preventing Extremism and to give an overview of the work to raise awareness of Hate Incidents and encourage reporting.

#### **Background**

2. Section 29 of the Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015 places a statutory duty on local authority's to prevent people being drawn into radicalisation. Locally much Partnership work is underway to raise awareness of Prevent and to align the partnership work relating to Hate Crime and Incidents to the Prevent work.

#### **Prevent**

##### *Training*

3. During his first 3 months in post the Prevent Officer has delivered training to almost 1000 people in over 40 locations across Leicestershire. As a result of this WRAP (Workshop to Raise Awareness of Prevent) training a number of schools have contacted the Community Safety Team at Leicestershire County Council seeking advice about pupils within their schools.
4. Referrals to the Police PREVENT team have also increased as a result of this training; to date at least 6 referrals have been forwarded to the PREVENT team for further checks before being considered for the Channel Pathway.
5. WRAP workshops continue to dominate the workload of the Prevent Officer at present, with a further 49 workshops booked, equating to a further 1079 people being trained. The forward plan is for trained officers from each locality to deliver this training and for the Prevent Officer to prioritise delivery of training in areas where intelligence informs the Partnership of a higher risk of radicalisation.

6. The County Prevent Officer has also been working with some schools to help them facilitate the Prevent Strategy within their school settings effectively and linking the Prevent and Hate agenda's when working with young people. He has also been working with District and Borough Councils where required, to support them in drawing up their Prevent Action Plans.
7. A training programme for Foster Carers is also underway as is training for Childminders, prospective adopters and organisations such as the Guides and Scouts Association.

### *Funding*

8. A collaborative approach has been taken towards the £10k received by each non priority local authority, ie all District and Borough Councils, Rutland and Leicestershire County Councils and the relevant paperwork has been submitted to the Home Office.
9. Each authority has agreed to support one or all three of the proposals:
  - Enable young people, parents and vulnerable adults to attend Warning Zone. Warning Zone has a new E-Safety zone which will raise awareness of the dangers of grooming and radicalisation on line.
  - Develop a theatre type production by Alter Ego who developed Chelsea's Choice for schools. This will focus on a non- existent extremist group set in the future and highlight the processes by which an individual may become vulnerable to radicalisation.
  - Each authority has committed £5k to securing the Prevent Officer post for a second year.
10. Work is underway to secure funding to deliver specific packages for older young people and to develop specific materials for vulnerable groups such as easy read materials for people with learning disabilities.

### *Statutory Duty*

11. Each local authority has devised a local Prevent Action Plan demonstrating how they are complying with the legislation. The Prevent Officer shall support each locality in the delivery of these Plans.
12. Discussions are underway with the Regional Counter Terrorism Unit in order to clarify who should have receipt of the Counter Terrorism Local Profile (CTLP) once published. This document will inform the Partnership where resource should be concentrated in order to tackle potential radicalisation.

**Hate**

13. A joint Strategy Statement by Leicestershire County Council, the 7 District and Borough Councils, Leicester City, Rutland Council (LLR) and Leicestershire Police has been agreed by all partners and endorsed by at the ASB Strategy Group Meeting in December. The aim is to take a consistent approach in response to tackling hate incidents and crimes. Our joint vision links the priority areas identified in the Leicestershire Police and Crime Plan 2013 – 17; in April all partners will be attending the 2016-17 Hate Action Planning workshop.
14. Hate and Prevent work has now come under one sub regional Delivery Group which meets every quarter. The primary focus of this group at present is to look at how to raise awareness of hate incidents and hate crime across the sub region, how to encourage reporting and how to ensure those affected by hate receive appropriate support.
15. Partners across the sub region are signed up to the joint campaign known as “Stamp it Out – Respect Difference Say NO to Hate”. This Year the National Hate Crime week shall be taking place during 8<sup>th</sup> – 15 October; the Hate and Prevent Delivery Group are planning activities to run across LLR.

**Officer to Contact**

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## **LEICESTERSHIRE SAFER COMMUNITIES STRATEGY BOARD**

**17 MARCH 2016**

### **Leicestershire and Rutland Local Safeguarding Children's Board (LSCB) and Safeguarding Adults Boards (SAB) Business Plan 2016/17**

#### **Introduction**

1. This report provides an update on work undertaken by the Leicestershire and Rutland LSCB and SAB in respect of the development of Business Plan priorities for 2016/17.

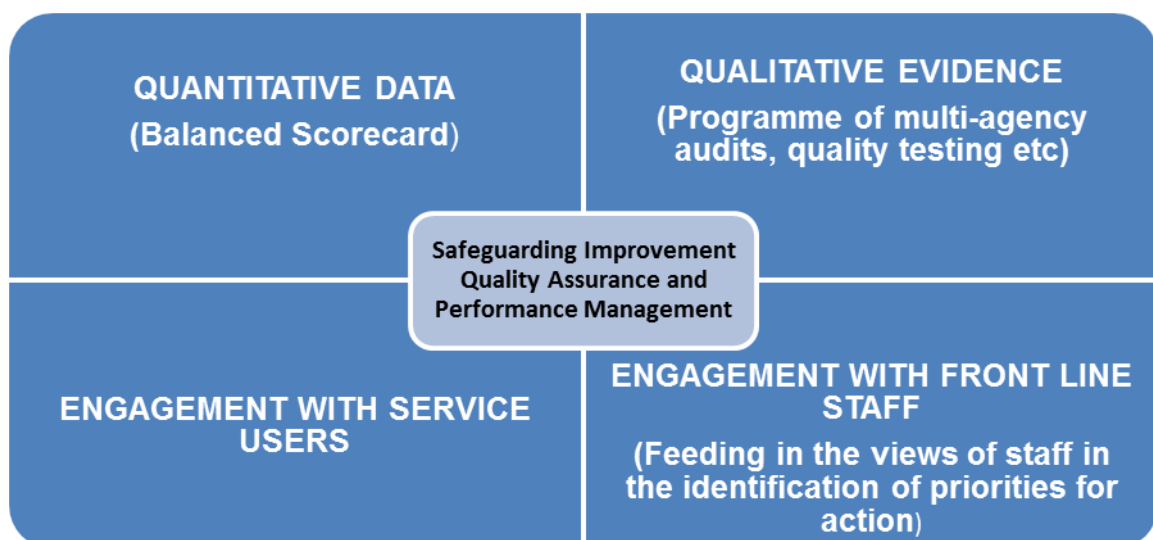
#### **Background**

2. The role of the LSCB and SAB is to seek assurance that effective safeguarding is coordinated across the partnership and seeks to do this through appropriate scrutiny and challenge. The Boards do not commission services nor are they responsible for operational delivery.
3. Both LSCB and SAB have a statutory duty to produce a Business Plan and this year we have adopted a new approach to our business planning moving away from the five strategic priorities that have been in place for the last three years and focusing on areas that we have identified as priorities for development and improvement. At a Development Day, Board members identified areas in which we had reached good levels of performance and agreed that these would not be included in the Business Plan but rather monitored through a core quality assurance and performance management framework to ensure performance remained at levels judged to be good or better.
4. By focusing the Business Plan on areas identified for improvement we also hope to better target work on a reduced number of priorities in recognition of the need to be SMART at a time of increasing pressures on capacity.

#### **Safeguarding Board's priorities 2016/17**

5. The specific priorities that have arisen for the LRLSCB are:
  - Child Sexual Exploitation
  - The impact of learning from Serious Case Reviews (SCRs) and other reviews
  - Signs of Safety
  - Early Help
  - Evidencing the impact of the threshold protocol across the partnership
  - Neglect

6. The priorities that have arisen for the part of the Business Plan shared between the LRLSCB and the LRSAB are:
  - Domestic Abuse
  - Reducing safeguarding risk arising from mental health issues
  - PREVENT
7. The specific priorities that have arisen for the LRSAB are:
  - Building Community Safeguarding Resilience.
  - Being assured that thresholds for safeguarding alerts are appropriate.
  - Champion and support making safeguarding personal.
  - Assure robust safeguarding in residential and home care settings
8. Against each of these priorities the Boards are in the process of identifying key outcomes for improvement and the actions that will need to be taken over the next year to achieve these improved outcomes.
9. The main links with the Leicestershire Safer Communities Strategy Board are with regard to the joint priorities of Domestic Abuse and Prevent, though there are joint areas of concern in other priorities.
10. Each priority will be led by Senior Officers in partner agencies, the Domestic Abuse priority will be led by DCI Jonny Starbuck and the Prevent priority will be led by Jane Moore.
11. The Quality Assurance and Performance Management Framework for the Board will be revised to ensure that it reflects the new Business Plan and enables ongoing monitoring of performance of core business that is not covered in the business plan.
12. The final framework will be signed off by the Board at its meeting on 15th April 2015. Quality Assurance and Performance Management will continue to be framed around our 'four-quadrant' model as set out below:





13. A further change to our Business Plan this year is that against all priorities for action we will include cross-cutting themes that must be addressed both to strengthen safeguarding practice and also secure stronger evidence of impact for the quality assurance framework. The cross-cutting themes are set out in the grid below.

Priorities for improvement	Learning and Improvement drivers	Audit implications	User views and feedback	Workforce implications	Comms implications
Priority 1					
Priority 2					

14. The views of a range of forums are being sought on the Business Plans. This includes the Cabinets, children and adult scrutiny committees and the Health and Well-Being Boards in both local authority areas, and this Board.
15. None of the priorities have been identified as being specific to any geographic area within Leicestershire or Rutland.

### **Recommendations**

16. It is recommended that
- a) The Board notes the draft priorities of the Leicestershire & Rutland Safeguarding Adults and Children Boards
  - b) The Board comments on the draft priorities of the Leicestershire & Rutland Safeguarding Adults and Children Boards

### **Officer to contact**

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