



LEICESTERSHIRE SAFER COMMUNITIES STRATEGY BOARD

Friday, 18 March 2022 at 10.00 am

Microsoft Teams video conferencing.

Agenda

1. Introductions
2. Minutes of previous meeting. (Pages 3 - 10)
3. Matters arising
4. LSCSB Action Log (Pages 11 - 12)
5. Declarations of interest
6. Strategic Partnership Board.

Jane Moore, Director of Children and Families, Leicestershire County Council will give a presentation.

Decision.

7. Community Safety Agreement Review. (Pages 13 - 14)

Rik Basra, Community Safety Coordinator, Leicestershire County Council will present this report.

Discussion.

8. Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner update. (Pages 15 - 18)

David Peet, CEO, Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner will present this report.

9. LSCSB Performance Update. (Pages 19 - 24)

Rik Basra, Community Safety Coordinator, Leicestershire County Council will present this report.



10. Anti-social Behaviour System Governance and Co-ordination Officer. (Pages 25 - 38)

This report will be presented by Charlotte Keedwell, Anti-social Behaviour System Governance and Co-ordination Officer.

11. Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service Update. (Pages 39 - 44)

Mick Grewcock, Area Manager, Safer Communities, Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service, will present this report.

12. Modern Slavery, Human Trafficking, Exploitation and Organised Immigration Crime. (Pages 45 - 60)

A presentation will be given by Detective Inspector Gary Bee, Leicestershire Police.

13. Counter Terrorism Local Profiles.

A presentation will be given by Sergeant Andy Goadby, Prevent Team, Leicestershire Police.

14. Regional Prevent Advisor. (Pages 61 - 68)

A presentation will be given by Ian Stubbs, Regional Prevent Advisor - East Midlands.

Information.

15. Glen Parva Prison update.

An update will be provided by Nick Dann/Raj Singh, Ministry of Justice.

16. Other business

17. Date of the next meeting

The next meeting of the Board is scheduled to take place on Friday 17 June 2022 at 10.00am.



Minutes of a meeting of the Leicestershire Safer Communities Strategy Board held via Microsoft Teams on Friday, 10 December 2021.

PRESENT

Mrs D. Taylor CC (in the Chair)

Cllr. L. Phillimore	Community Safety Partnership Strategy Group Chair – Blaby District Council
Cllr. M. Graham	Community Safety Partnership Strategy Group Chair – Melton Borough Council
Cllr. M. Mullaney	Community Safety Partnership Strategy Group Chair – Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council
Cllr. A. Woodward	Community Safety Partnership Strategy Group Chair – North West Leicestershire District Council
Cllr. L. Harper-Davies	Charnwood Borough Council – Cabinet Lead Member for Community Safety
Chief Inspector Emma Maxwell	Leicestershire Police
Mr. N. Bannister CC	Combined Fire Authority
Wendy Hope	Leicestershire Clinical Commissioning Groups
Joshna Mavji	Public Health Leicestershire County Council
Bob Bearne	Probation Service

Officers

Rik Basra	Leicestershire County Council
Gurjit Samra-Rai	Leicestershire County Council
Charlotte Keedwell	Leicestershire County Council
Mike Sandys	Leicestershire County Council
Sharon Stacey	Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council
Caroline Harbour	Blaby District Council
Timothy McCabe	Charnwood Borough Council
Albert Wilson	Melton Borough Council
Tom Day	Harborough District Council
Mark Smith	Oadby and Wigston Borough Council

Other attendees

Detective Sergeant Claire Hughes	Leicestershire Police
Raj Singh	Ministry of Justice

Apologies for absence

Cllr. K. Loydall	Community Safety Partnership Strategy Group Chair – Oadby and Wigston Borough Council
Cllr. S. Whelband	Community Safety Partnership Strategy Group Chair – Harborough District Council
Mr. R. Matthews	Police and Crime Commissioner
Supt. A. Streets	Leicestershire Police
Carly Turner	Leicestershire County Council
Chris Thomas	Leicestershire County Council

Paul Collett
Rachel Burgess

North West Leicestershire District Council
Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council

32. Introductions

The Chairman welcomed everyone to the meeting.

33. Minutes of previous meeting.

The minutes of the meeting held on 24 September 2021 were taken as read and confirmed as a correct record, subject to an amendment to the attendance list so that the apologies of Mr. N. Bannister CC were recorded.

34. Matters arising

There were no matters arising from the minutes of the previous meeting.

35. LSCSB Action Log

The Board considered the LSCSB Action Log, a copy of which, marked 'Agenda Item 4', is filed with these minutes.

It was noted that most of the actions on the log were either complete or would be completed as part of the agenda for the meeting.

RESOLVED:

That the status of the LSCSB Action Log be noted.

36. 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.

Mr. N. Bannister CC declared a personal interest in all agenda items as he was employed by the Crown Prosecution Service.

37. Domestic Abuse Act 2021 - Domestic Abuse Local Partnership Board.

The Board considered a report of Gurjit Samra-Rai which provided a summary of the work undertaken to date to meet the statutory requirements of the Domestic Abuse Act 2021, and set out the proposal to establish a Domestic Abuse Local Partnership Board. A copy of the report, marked 'Agenda Item 6', is filed with these minutes.

Arising from discussions the following points were noted:

- (i) As a result of the Domestic Abuse Act 2021 a child that saw, heard or experienced Domestic Abuse would be regarded as a victim in their own right rather than a witness.
- (ii) A Strategic Needs Assessment had been carried out in relation to Domestic Abuse in Leicestershire. This was the first time such a Needs Assessment had been

carried out for the area. In response to concerns raised that the Assessment was missing data for the Charnwood and Melton areas and in relation to ethnicity it was acknowledged that further work needed to be carried out to collect the data and help from partners would be needed. As further Needs Assessments were carried out in the coming years the quality of data would improve.

- (iii) Clarification was given that the Domestic Abuse Local Partnership Board (DALPB) would monitor how the Domestic Abuse Reduction Strategy was being delivered and whether objectives were being met, how funding was being spent, and what initiatives were being commissioned and decommissioned. As the DALPB was required to have similar membership to the Leicestershire Safer Communities Strategy Board (LSCSB) it was proposed to hold both meetings on the same day. LSCSB members indicated that their preference would be to have the DALPB meetings early in the day before the LSCSB meetings. Reassurance was given that membership of the DALPB would include representatives of children so the voices of children would be heard.

RESOLVED:

- (a) That the work undertaken to date to meet the statutory requirements of the Domestic Abuse Act 2021 be noted;
- (b) That the proposals concerning the establishment of a Domestic Abuse Local Partnership Board be supported.

38. LSCSB Updated Terms of Reference.

The Board considered a report of Rik Basra which presented proposed changes to the Leicestershire Safer Communities Strategy Board Terms of Reference for approval. A copy of the report, marked 'Agenda Item 7', is filed with these minutes.

RESOLVED:

That the updated Terms of Reference for the Leicestershire Safer Communities Strategy Board be approved.

39. Community Trigger Update.

The Board considered a report of Rik Basra which provided an update on the Community Trigger Policy review and the new appeals process. A copy of the report, marked 'Agenda Item 8', is filed with these minutes.

Arising from discussions the following points were noted:

- (i) Appeals would be managed by a Community Safety Partnership (CSP) chairperson that was different to the one that dealt with the original Trigger, and a rota would be drawn up so that it was clear which chair was required to manage the appeal.
- (ii) In response to a question of how many Community Triggers had been lodged in the previous 12 months it was agreed that this would be checked and the information would be provided to Board members after the meeting. Every local authority was required to publish the number of Community Triggers they had received. It was known that the Charnwood area received the most Community Triggers: 23 in total

and 6 in 2021. As a result of a Judicial Review application which had been lodged in relation to Community Triggers in Charnwood, the High Court had found that the Community Trigger process for the area was not well enough publicised. The Local Government Ombudsman had also been critical of Charnwood in this regard. Therefore work needed to be carried out to ensure the Community Trigger process and particularly the appeal process was better signposted to the public.

- (iii) In some counties the Police and Crime Commissioner took responsibility for the Community Trigger appeal process but it was not proposed that this be the case in Leicestershire. The view was that CSPs had the most relevant expertise for the task.
- (iv) It was unlikely that the Government would provide more funding to enable the appeal process to be carried out.

RESOLVED:

- (a) That the contents of the report and the Community Trigger appeals process be noted;
- (b) That CSP Chairpersons across LLR be requested to attend Anti-social Behaviour and Community Trigger training which will be offered in the new year.

40. LSCSB Performance Update - Quarter 2.

The Board considered a report of Rik Basra which provided an update on Safer Communities performance for 2021/22 Quarter 2. A copy of the report, marked 'Agenda Item 9', is filed with these minutes.

It was noted that the number of hate and racially or religiously motivated crimes reported to the police remained very low. Part of the new Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Hate Strategy led by Assistant Chief Constable Julia Debenham of Leicestershire Police was to encourage the public to report hate crimes.

The Counter Terrorism Local Profile for Leicestershire had been published in a redacted form and it contained data on which Districts had made referrals into Prevent. It was suggested that this document could be considered at a future LSCSB meeting.

RESOLVED:

That the 2021/22 Quarter 2 performance information be noted.

41. Education providers and Community Safety awareness.

The Board received a presentation from Ted Walker, Senior Education Effectiveness Partner, Leicestershire County Council regarding the work the Education Effectiveness Team carried out with schools. A copy of the presentations slides is filed with these minutes and it was agreed that they would be circulated to Board members after the meeting.

It was emphasised that as the Education Effectiveness Team had strong links with schools they could be used to communicate messages to schools regarding community safety.

RESOLVED:

That the contents of the presentation be noted.

42. Anti-Social Behaviour System Governance & Coordination Officer.

The Board received a presentation from Charlotte Keedwell, ASB System Governance Coordination Officer, Leicestershire County Council regarding her role. A copy of the presentation slides, marked 'Agenda Item 11', is filed with these minutes.

Arising from discussions the following points were noted:

- (i) In response to a request to clarify the acronyms in the presentation slides, it was explained that ISA was short for Information Sharing Agreement and RMADS stood for Risk Management Documents.
- (ii) Part of the ASB System Governance Coordination Officer role was to centrally coordinate work in relation to ASB, rather than having many partners carrying out the work individually. The District Councils, Leicester City Council and Leicestershire Police all contributed to the funding for the role. Learning from the Districts was being shared through the ASB Delivery Group and Strategy Group.
- (iii) There were 11 partners that used the Sentinel Incident Recording System. Information relating to Community Triggers could be stored on the database but not all ASB incidents were recorded on there. There were concerns that there was a lack of consistency in the way that partners were using the database and as a result training was required to ensure consistency.
- (iv) Board members requested regular updates on the ASB System Governance Coordination Officer role so they could see how it was progressing and it was agreed that an update should be provided at the next LSCSB meeting.

RESOLVED:

- (a) That the contents of the presentation be noted;
- (b) That officers be requested to provide a further update regarding the ASB System Governance Coordination Officer role at the LSCSB meeting on 18 March 22.

43. Commissioning of Domestic and Sexual Violence and Abuse Services.

The Board considered a report of Joshna Mavji which provided an update on progress in relation to the re-commissioning of domestic and sexual violence and abuse (DSVA) services for Leicestershire. A copy of the report, marked 'Agenda Item 12', is filed with these minutes.

In presenting the report Joshna Mavji emphasised that the re-commissioning process had prioritised the capacity of the provider to maintain a single case management system for Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland. As one of the commissioning partners the Public Health Department would be monitoring the implementation of the system.

It was noted that the recommissioning of the DSVA services linked in with the work being undertaken to meet the statutory requirements of the Domestic Abuse Act 2021 (see

minute 37 above). The Strategic Needs Assessment had identified that there was insufficient accommodation in Leicestershire for domestic abuse victims.

RESOLVED:

- (a) That the contents of the report be noted;
- (b) That officers be requested to provide a further update to the Board regarding the domestic and sexual violence and abuse services after the contracts of the providers have commenced in April 2022.

44. Draft Leicestershire Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2022-2032.

The Board considered a report of Mike Sandys, Director of Public Health, which presented the Draft Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2022-23 for comments. A copy of the report, marked 'Agenda Item 13', is filed with these minutes.

In presenting the report Mike Sandys emphasised that it was important that the Strategy spanned 10 years because the changes required took a long time to implement. A Delivery Plan for the Strategy would be approved by the Health and Wellbeing Board.

It was noted that the Public Health work covered by the Strategy had strong links with community safety, the wellbeing of the public and crime prevention.

RESOLVED:

That the contents of the report be noted.

45. Glen Parva Prison Update.

The Board received a verbal update from Raj Singh, Ministry of Justice, regarding the construction of the new prison in Glen Parva, Blaby District.

Arising from the update the following points were noted:

- (i) The workforce on the site included 15 serving prisoners and 47 ex-offenders had become employed as part of the project.
- (ii) A 'Topping Out' ceremony was held on 3 November 2021, to mark the completion of one of the new houseblocks, attended by the Deputy Prime Minister Dominic Raab and Alberto Costa MP.
- (iii) The local community were being invited to submit suggestions for the name of the prison and the deadline was 21 January 2022. A panel of local representatives would consider the shortlisted names before the final name was approved by Government ministers. A letter providing further details of the naming process would be circulated to Board members after the meeting.
- (iv) The latest edition of the prison newsletter had been delayed and would be circulated to Board members as soon as it was available.

- (v) A visit to the prison site for Board members had been arranged for 22 December 2021 however this visit needed to be postponed due to the latest Covid-19 restrictions.

RESOLVED:

That the contents of the verbal update be noted.

46. Date of the next meeting

RESOLVED:

That the next meeting of the Board take place on 18 March 2022 at 10.00am.

10.00 - 11.35 am
10 December 2021

CHAIRMAN

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Leicestershire Safer Communities Strategy Board Action Log

No.	Date	Action	Responsible Officer	Comments	Status
1	26.6.20	Leicestershire Police to provide a report to a future meeting of the Board regarding lessons learned from the Covid-19 pandemic and how the Force will operate in future.	Rik Basra/Adam Slonecki	This will be an item for a future Board meeting. This will form, part of a broader discussion to include all districts.	Amber
2	18.6.21	Arrange for LSCSB members to attend Glen Parva Prison site visit	Nick Dann/Raj Singh	A Site visit has been arranged for Wed 22 nd Dec 10/12/21 Site visit to be postponed and rearranged due to Covid restrictions. MOJ will discuss at the March meeting	Amber
3	24.9.21	Further presentation from Warning Zone in September 2022	Elaine Stevenson		
4	24.9.21	Invite an expert on Modern Slavery to a LSCSB meeting	Rik Basra	This will be an item for the March 2022 Board. On the March agenda	Amber
5	10.12.21	Find out how many Community Triggers have been made in the last year and circulate information to Board	Rik Basra/Gurjit Samra-Rai	Information circulated 23/03/22	Green
6	10.12.21	Consider whether Counter Terrorism Local Profile or parts of it can be brought to a future LSCSB meeting	Rik Basra/Gurjit Samra-Rai	On the March agenda	
7	10.12.21	Circulate Ted Walker's presentation slides to Board members.	Euan Walters	Presentation slides circulated 13/12/21	Green
8	10.12.21	Regular updates on work of ASB System Governance Coordination officer to come to Board including March 2022 meeting.	Rik Basra/Charlotte Keedwell	On the March agenda	
9	10.12.21	Update on DSVa service in particular case management system to come to Board in 6 months time	Joshna Mavji		
10	10.12.21	New prison at Glen Parva – circulate newsletter and letter regarding naming of prison	Raj Singh/Euan Walters	Letter regarding naming of prison circulated 13/12/21 and newsletter circulated 22/12/21 Further newsletter due 2nd week of March will be circulated as soon as available.	Green

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LEICESTERSHIRE SAFER COMMUNITIES STRATEGY BOARD

18th MARCH 2022

LSCSB UPDATE: LCC COMMUNITY SAFETY AGREEMENT (CSA) **REVIEW**

Introduction

1. The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (C&DA) and Crime and Disorder Regulations 2012 introduced a statutory requirement to produce an annual 'Community Safety Agreement' (CSA).
2. The document sets out shared priorities and how statutory partners, the police, local authorities, fire and rescue authorities, probation service and health intend to work together to reduce crime and disorder in their communities.

Purpose.

3. The current format of the Leicestershire CSA and accompanying update process was presented to and previously approved by the Board. The document takes the form of a single page online document. It is however effectively an information hub with numerous hyperlinks to supporting material.
4. There is a necessity to ensure timely oversight of the CSA, to ensure it remains relevant and current. The purpose of this report is to allow compliance with the review requirement, advise of some recent changes and outline some anticipated updates to the document in the coming months.

Current Document Makeup

5. The CSA is available as a PDF document which is itself set out 'long-form' in web page format for those who prefer.
6. The current document PDF can be viewed within the following page:
<https://resources.leicestershire.gov.uk/community-safety/leicestershire-county-community-safety-agreement>

Updates current and planned

7. To ensure the CSA remains current:

- a. Routine maintenance of the CSA document; Ongoing regular checks are undertaken to ensure broken hyperlinks are fixed and content reassessed and updated etc.
- b. Some recent updates completed:
 - i. Some of the Partnership Strategies and the supporting document pages have been updated.
 - ii. The reintegration of Probation Services is now updated and reflected in the CSA.
 - iii. Links to material which quickly became outdated such as the 'Performance report' and 'Performance dashboard' have been removed. Instead, readers are signposted to Board papers where they can access individual reports as required. This negates the need constant update of this element of the CSA.
 - iv. Some toolkits have been added/emended e.g., the Neighbourhood Watch Community Safety Toolkits';
 - v. Links to the Police and Crime Plan have been updated and now features the consultation process and current draft plan.
- c. CSP Plans; Most 3-year CSP/Partnership community safety strategies are coming up for renewal/review. As this process is completed relevant links to updated CSP Strategy documents will be updated within the CSA.
- d. Changing Priorities; Ensuring the CSA reflects current priorities; Running in tandem with local authority strategic plan reviews. As local CSP strategies are formulated, and priorities emerge these will be aggregated to identify any new/emerging shared 'County' priorities and the CSA amended accordingly. Strategic Partnership Board (SPB) and Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC) priorities likewise will be incorporated.

Recommendations for the Board

- 8. That the Board:
 - (a) notes the content of the report:
 - (b) approves the continued use of the CSA in its current format and design.

Officers to Contact

Rik Basra
 Community Safety Coordinator
 Tel: 0116 3050619
 E-mail: rik.basra@leics.gov.uk

LEICESTERSHIRE SAFER COMMUNITIES STRATEGY BOARD

18th MARCH 2022

LSCSB UPDATE: OFFICE OF THE POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER

Background

1. The purpose of this report is to:
 - (a) Update the Board on senior staffing arrangements within the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC) for LLR.
 - (b) Update on the Police and Crime Plan 2021-25 for LLR.
 - (c) Provide an update on the Chief Constable recruitment process.

Notable developments and challenges:

Past Year

2. May 2021 saw the postponed PCC elections take place (they were postponed from May 2021 due to the Covid-19 pandemic). At the elections the Conservative candidate, Rupert Matthews, won and took over the role from the Labour PCC Lord Willy Bach.
3. Following a restructuring within the team supporting the PCC a new CEO was appointed and started in January 2022.
4. The new CEO, David Peet, comes to LLR having worked as CEO for the PCC in Derbyshire for almost 9 years. Prior to this he worked as the Deputy CEO to the Police Authority, and latterly the PCC, in Northamptonshire where he oversaw the transition from Police Authorities to PCCs.
5. Whilst working in Northamptonshire David was the lead officer for Community Safety and acted as the Police Authority representative on them until Police Authorities were removed as a statutory partner (in preparation for the governance change to PCCs). He has therefore significant experience of working around the Community Safety agenda, and with CSP partners both as a member and a senior representative of a CSP funder.

6. Following his election Mr. Matthews is required as PCC to produce a Police and Crime Plan for the local area (LLR) that covers the term of his office, plus a year i.e. 2021-2025.
7. The Plan is based on both his election manifesto pledges and extensive consultation with the Force, the public and partners.
8. There is also a requirement that the Plan is presented to the local Police and Crime Panel for their consideration and comment. This took place on 14th February this year. As there were no specific comments or recommendations made by the Panel the Plan has now been adopted.
9. The plan sets out a number of commitments that fall into 12 main headline areas:
 - Visible policing;
 - Urban policing;
 - Rural policing;
 - High-tech policing;
 - Local neighbourhood policing;
 - Community policing;
 - Protecting business;
 - Curbing violent crime;
 - Supporting victims of crime;
 - Partnerships, collaborations & joint ventures;
 - Protecting (our) personnel;
 - Getting the most out of partnerships.
10. Each of these main headings are supported by a number of sub-objectives that detail how the PCC intends to deliver against these commitments.
11. Whilst significant work will be undertaken to ensure that the Police are delivering against these strategic priorities, there will also be an expectation that partners remain cognisant of the Plan and how their work may contribute towards its delivery. Indeed, there is a statutory duty in the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 that required the PCC and relevant partners to have *due regard* of each other's strategic plans.
12. The Plan will inform the PCC's commissioning and grant making activity, which will include any financial support from the PCC to CSPs.
13. There is currently work underway to review the funding arrangements for CSPs, and individual partners will be contacted over the coming months to discuss potential new arrangements. There are, however, no plans to change how funding is allocated in the financial year 2022-23.

14. The PCC's office is also currently working to develop a delivery plan and relevant Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) to ensure activity and progress towards the delivery of the Plan is captured.
15. Once the plan has been through a design and print process a link to the plan will be shared with members of the LSCSB.
16. The PCC has a statutory duty to keep the Plan under review. This will normally be undertaken annually, usually around December, prior to the budget/precept setting processes.

Coming Year

17. The coming year will see the delivery of the new Police and Crime Plan commencing.
18. As previously stated the OPCC is currently reviewing the funding arrangements for community safety work and will be working closely with CSP partners to develop a new approach to supporting the work of CSPs financially that sees a greater link to the delivery of the Police and Crime Plan.
19. As members of the Board will undoubtedly have heard/read, after almost 12 years as Chief Constable Mr. Simon Cole QPM is retiring. This will result in the process of recruiting a new Chief Constable.
20. It will not come as a surprise to Board members that the process for a Chief Constable's recruitment is highly regulated and the PCC is in the process of developing a robust recruitment process designed to ensure the right candidate is selected to take the Force forward into its next chapter. Board members will be kept informed of progress with the process.

Key issues for partnership working or affecting partners

21. The key issue moving forward will be the embedding of the new Police and Crime Plan.
22. Partners are therefore asked to familiarise themselves with the contents of the new plan and identify synergies that will help contribute towards the ambitious commitments in the new plan.
23. Partners should also start considering how any work that is currently funded through the PCC/OPCC contributes towards the delivery of the Plan as this will be a significant focus of grant making/funding arrangements moving forward.

Issues in local areas

24. The Plan does not have any specific impacts in particular localities.
25. Partners should be aware of the greater focus in this plan on crime affecting rural communities and a greater focus on policing issues in Rutland.
26. This new approach should not be taken as a reduced commitment to policing in the City, or other urban areas, as this remains a named priority within the Plan.

Recommendations for the Board

27. It is recommended that:
 - (a) The Board notes this report.
 - (b) Board members read and understand where the synergies between the priorities of the Police and Crime Plan and their own (local) plans lie.

Officer to contact

David Peet

CEO

Office of the PCC for LLR

Tel: 07870911413

Email: david.peet@leics.pcc.police.uk

Background papers:

Police and Crime Plan report considered by Police and Crime Panel at meeting on 14 February 2022:

<https://cabinet.leicester.gov.uk/documents/s128819/Police%20and%20Crime%20Plan%20report%20FV%20-%20PCP%20version.pdf>

LEICESTERSHIRE SAFER COMMUNITIES STRATEGY BOARD

18th MARCH 2022

SAFER COMMUNITIES PERFORMANCE 2021/22 Q3

Introduction

1. The purpose of this report is to update the Leicestershire Safer Communities Strategy Board (LSCSB) regarding Safer Communities performance for 2021/22 Quarter 3 (Q3).
2. The Safer Communities dashboard for Q3 is now available as an interactive online dashboard here:

https://public.tableau.com/views/LSCBSaferDashboard/LeicestershireSaferDashboard?:language=en-GB&publish=yes&:display_count=n&:origin=viz_share_link
3. The dashboard includes a rolling 12 months comparison with the direction of travel for that indicator. The bar charts give a district breakdown and where available the regional average is also shown.
4. It should be noted that the report is intended to give broad county wide trends across a range of key performance indicators and the accompanying narrative reflects this. Performance within localities does from time to time differ, sometimes dramatically, and the report should be read with this in mind.

Report Summary

5. Notable changes for Q3 2021/22 are summarised below.
 - (a) Overall crime is showing a slow but steady upward trend. Most crime categories remain stable apart from the violence with injury rate which has been going up over a sustained period.
 - (b) The youth offending data in the last performance report (Q2) had remained unchanged from Q1 due to data collation issues. Updates for each of the key performance indicators have now been received and the rolling 12-month data is very positive.
 - (c) MARAC (Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences) repeat referral rates had previously risen above the 'SafeLives' recommended upper

threshold (40%). Repeat referrals have shown a steady fall and the current rolling 12-month figure is 38%.

Ongoing Reductions in Crime

6. Performance in each crime performance area for Q3 is summarised below:
- The residential burglary rate continues its downward trend with the current rate at 1.96 offences per 1,000 compared to 2.72 the previous year. District breakdowns are broadly similar with three localities only marginally above the average.
 - Burglary Business & community offence rates are broadly the same as Q2, however there has been an overall decreasing trend with the current rate at 0.83 offences per 1000 population compared to the previous year 1.21.
 - Violence with injury offences have continued to rise over the last nine quarters and currently has peaked at 8.70 offences per 1000 population. Leicestershire had previously consistently performed better in regional comparisons, the regional differential has almost disappeared, the East Midlands average is 9.0 offences per 1000 population.
 - Vehicle offences have continued to reduce over the last nine quarters to 3.95 offences per 1000 population, a substantial year on year improvement from 5.31 offences the previous year.

Reducing Offending and Re-offending

7. This is local data and collated several months in arrears, it is shown as a rolling 12-month figure. The data within the Q3 dashboard covers the period Oct 2020-Sept 2021.

(a) **First Time Entrants to the Criminal Justice System**

The number of first-time entrants (FTE's) entering the criminal justice system (CJS) aged 10-17 had started to stabilise. However, more recent data has been positive and the Q3 (Oct 20 to Sept 21) currently sits at 38. It is pure conjecture but this substantial downturn may be attributable to Covid19.

FTE totals for Leicestershire only were,

190	in 2014/15
124	in 2015/16
126	in 2016/17
101	in 2017/18
100	in 2018/19
111	in 2019/20
88	in 2020/21
38	Q3 rolling 12 months

(b) **Reoffending by Young Offenders**

The rate of re-offending by young offenders has also shown a positive downward trend and currently sits at 0.17 for the current (Oct20-Sept 21) rolling 12 months. The April 2020 to March 2021 re-offending rate by young offenders was 0.67 offences per thousand population.

8. Introduced in Q4 2019/20 was a new indicator added to the dashboard “Education, Training and Employment (ETE) of Young Offenders. This indicator measure the proportion of young people on relevant youth justice disposals who are actively engaged in suitable education, training and employment (ETE) when the disposal closes. Active engagement is defined as 25 or more hours for young people of school age and 16 or more hours for those above statutory school age.
9. The Youth Offending performance figure for young offenders actively engaging in education, training, or employment (ETE) is 65.2 % at ‘disposal’. This is an improvement on the previous Q2 rolling 12-month figure of 60.6%.

Repeat Victimisation and Vulnerable Victims

10. The MARAC repeat referral rate has come down from a 12-month rolling figure of 51% at its peak in June Q1 2020/21 to 43% in Q2 2021/22, the downward positive trend has continued and the Q3 rolling 12 month figure is 38%. As a reminder, the ‘SafeLives’ recommended upper threshold for repeat referrals is 40%.
11. A change in reporting criteria for referral has been identified as responsible for the above rise. Previously any violence or threat of violence triggered a repeat referral, this criterion has been superseded by repeat referrals now being triggered by ‘any further contact’.
12. UAVA referrals are shown as a rolling year figure, there has been a sustained year on year increase in referrals. The latest data to Dec 2021 shows 1943 referrals compared to the same period last year (1674). The increase has been slow and steady but sustained.
13. Several additional indicators have been added to the online performance dashboard. These include domestic crime and incident rates, domestic violence with injury rates, sexual offence rates and hospital admissions for violence. The new KPI’s focus on providing a broader understanding of performance across domestic and sexual abuse. Of note is the domestic violence with injury rate which has been steadily rising over the last financial year to 3.56 offences per thousand compared to 2.78 reported offences last year. There have been increases for the last seven quarters. This mirrors the increases seen in the ‘violence with injury’ crime data, of which it is a data subset.

Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) and Satisfaction

14. ASB performance data is derived from a number of sources; there are two broad categories, survey data and ‘hard’ figures in the form of incident reports.
 - (a) Survey Data - there are two questions in the Community Based Survey (CBS) relevant to ASB Satisfaction.
 - i. *“the % who feel safe outside in their local area after dark”*. a significant reduction during last year has recovered to 80.88% which is similar to the rate 12 months ago.

- ii. “% of people that agree ASB has decreased or stayed the same” survey responses have shown a notable recovery, Q3 figures are now at 91.90% compared to the previous year 82.47%.

(b) ASB Incident Data – the online portal has a detailed breakdown, in summary there are now two sources as detailed below.

- i. Police Data; this covers ASB incidents gleaned from the police call management system, this is shown as ‘Total ASB (rate per thousand population)’ this is further broken down utilising the ‘PEN’ code and ASB is categorised as either ‘Personal’ ‘Environmental’ or ‘Nuisance’. This dataset is obtained when police call handlers deem a call is ASB and code the call accordingly. There is as such a caveat that calls are correctly identified as ASB and categorised appropriately.
- ii. ASB recorded on Sentinel (the partnership ASB case management system). This dataset contains all case managed reports of ASB recorded on the system by both Police and Local Authority partners.
- iii. The two data sources are not distinct and there will inevitably be some duplication, for example not all reports of ASB will be case managed and find their way onto Sentinel, likewise reports made directly to local authorities will obviously not feature on the police call handling system.

15. To summarise the general trends in ASB incident reporting:

- (a) In relation to Police data;
 - i. There was a sustained rise in ‘environmental ASB’ between Q1 and Q4 2020/21 during the first Covid19 lockdown period. Levels have steadily returned to normal helped by the re-opening of waste management sites. The rolling twelve-month figure is now lower (0.85) than the previous 12 months (1.61).
 - ii. Personal ASB is relatively stable although relatively higher in a couple of localities, specific data is available on the web portal.
- (b) In relation to ‘Sentinel’ Case managed data the overall numbers of incidents managed on the system have continued a general downward trend, from an average 18.59 offences per thousand in Q3 20/21 to 15.72 per thousand this quarter. This is trend data and more specific local figures are available on the web portal.

Preventing terrorism and radicalisation

16. The number of hate crimes reported to the police remains very low and is currently 1.60 offences per 1000 population. This is however marginally higher than the previous year (1.34). The increasing, albeit very slow, upward trend has continued over the last year.

17. Racially or religiously aggravated crime is very low with 0.57 crimes per 1,000 population across Leicestershire.
18. A question from the Leicestershire Insight Survey asks residents how much they agree that people from different backgrounds get on well. Latest figures show 91.42% of respondents agreed that people in their area get on well together. This is lower than the previous year's response (94.02%).

Recommendations

19. The Board note the 2021/22 Q3 performance information.

Officers to Contact

Rik Basra
Community Safety Coordinator
Tel: 0116 3050619
E-mail: rik.basra@leics.gov.uk

Appendices

The Safer Communities Performance Dashboard is 'Online', the Q3 data is available via the link below.

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

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LEICESTERSHIRE SAFER COMMUNITIES STRATEGY BOARD

18th MARCH 2022

LSCSB UPDATE: ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR SYSTEM GOVERNANCE CO-ORDINATION OFFICER UPDATE

Background

1. At the Board meeting on 10 December 2021 a presentation was provided by Charlotte Keedwell regarding her new role as Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) System Governance Co-ordination Officer (Sentinel Co-ordinator). The role was to centrally co-ordinate work in relation to ASB, rather than having many partners carrying out the work individually. The District Councils, Leicester City Council and Leicestershire Police all contributed to the funding for the role.
2. The Board received a detailed presentation outlining intended workstreams and asked to be provided with regular updates. This short report provides an update and should be read as supplemental to the previous Board input.

Latest position

3. The sentinel officer is now established, pushing forward the necessary workstreams required to support the most effective use of the Sentinel Anti-Social Behaviour System. The remit involves working with the partners to improve and develop the system and its supporting procedures/policies.

Notable developments and challenges:

4. Notable developments are as follows:
 - Bitesize Training is being offered to all sentinel users and being run weekly as refreshers on differing topics as identified at the Sentinel Task and Finish Group.
 - The Sentinel case management module is undergoing some physical changes and will be released to Charnwood Borough Council to test in the near future once the system partners agree recent suggested changes.
 - Deduplication work is still ongoing and there has been a great reduction in the amount of duplicate data held within the system.

- The Review Retain Delete (RRD) Policy has now been signed by all partners and the RRD module is ready to be built within the system.

Key issues for partnership working or affecting partners

5. The key issues are as follows:

- Data within the system is still being reviewed and the outcomes are being challenged and where possible rectified.
- Training is being delivered to as many staff as possible to ensure going forward the issues identified are avoided.
- Community Trigger review work is being looked at to identify where the system can assist with a more robust management and consistency for all victims.

Recommendations for the Board

6. It is recommended that:

- (a) The Board note the contents of this report;
- (b) Partners continue to support the ongoing workstreams outlined within the report.

Officer to Contact

Charlotte Keedwell – Sentinel Coordinator
Leicestershire County Council
Email: Charlotte.keedwell@leics.gov.uk

Appendix

Presentation slides from meeting on 10 December 2021.

ASB System Governance
Coordination Officer

Background

15 Years local
government
experience
(Housing and ASB)

5 years Community
Safety experience

An active user of
Sentinel since its
introduction in
2011

5+ years active LLR
partnership
involvement

Step back in time



In 2007 a tragic incident (Pilkington) occurred which brought about the need for drastic changes to the way in which ASB was managed



The LLR partnership (for ASB) was created (2010) in order to reduce the risk of such incidents happening again in the future



Strong ISA's/RMAD's documents were included in order to ensure everyone was working towards a common goal



Sentinel (shared database) was formed as a way of actively and purposefully sharing valuable information across partners (2011)

What is Sentinel?

SENTINEL IS AN INCIDENT RECORDING SYSTEM



```
graph TD; A[SENTINEL IS AN INCIDENT RECORDING SYSTEM] --> B[ASB ACROSS THE LLR PARTNERSHIP IS RECORDED WITHIN THE SYSTEM (PERSONAL, ENVIRONMENTAL, NUISANCE)]; B --> C[ABILITY TO CASE MANAGE WILL SOON BE IMPLEMENTED (HOPEFULLY TO INCLUDE PROBLEM MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNITY TRIGGERS)]; C --> D[CURRENTLY HOLDS OVER 130,000 RECORDS (SINCE 2011)]; D --> E[APPROXIMATELY 15,600 RECORDS ADDED THIS YEAR SO FAR];
```

ASB ACROSS THE LLR PARTNERSHIP IS RECORDED WITHIN THE SYSTEM
(PERSONAL, ENVIRONMENTAL, NUISANCE)

ABILITY TO CASE MANAGE WILL SOON BE IMPLEMENTED (HOPEFULLY TO
INCLUDE PROBLEM MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNITY TRIGGERS)

CURRENTLY HOLDS OVER 130,000 RECORDS (SINCE 2011)

APPROXIMATELY 15,600 RECORDS ADDED THIS YEAR SO FAR

Purpose of the role

Refresh of the collaborative approach to managing ASB by using the system (Sentinel)

Health check of the System and understanding its capabilities for the partnership

Policies to be reviewed and new/updated Acts and Legislations to be included within the documents

Risk to be understood and appropriate recommendations/ implementations to be completed to reduce any risk factors

Workstreams

RMADs review (ISA/CoCo/DPIA)

RRD implementation

Deduplication processes

Reinstate partnership Sentinel working/management groups

User guide and training package

Coordinate vetting - process for introduction of new users

Review of global documents

Review cloaking process

Case management module

SPOC

Health Check results - Risks

Interface data is coming over in a poor condition and doesn't meet the minimum standards

Not meeting the agreements within the RMAD's document (and accompanying documents)

Condition of the data means the system can not run appropriately

In order to complete the Review, Retain, Delete work the data needs to meet the minimum standards (Legal obligation)

Not all partners are actively managing cases within sentinel

Any audit of the system or the partnership would highlight great issues for the partnership / authorities

Quality v's Quantity

Current Recommendations

Review all interface inputting processes with the individual authorities to understand their processes

All ASB across LLR to be 'actively' managed on Sentinel – understand what this means as a partnership

Data to be stored in line with the partnership policies

System Capabilities

Case management / community trigger
management

RRD Module

More efficient – streamlined processes for all

Robust and user-friendly training packages

Data Dashboards

Trustworthy data extractions

- Security
 - User Management
 - Groups
 - Roles
 - Security Settings
 - System Access
 - Audit Trail
- Reports
- System
- Manage Drafts
- Training Videos
- Global Documents

Incidents | Risk | FM | Complaints | ICT | Autism | ASB | HR | Hospice | Audit | Others | Admin | Edit

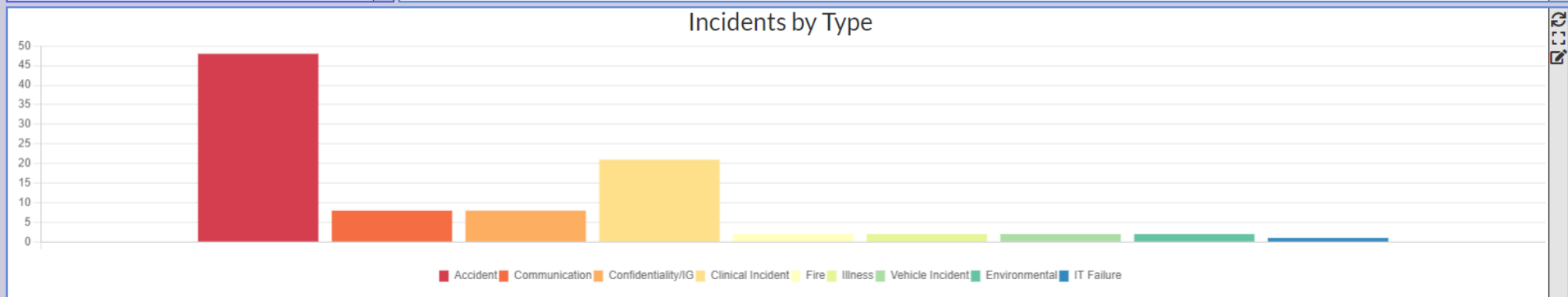
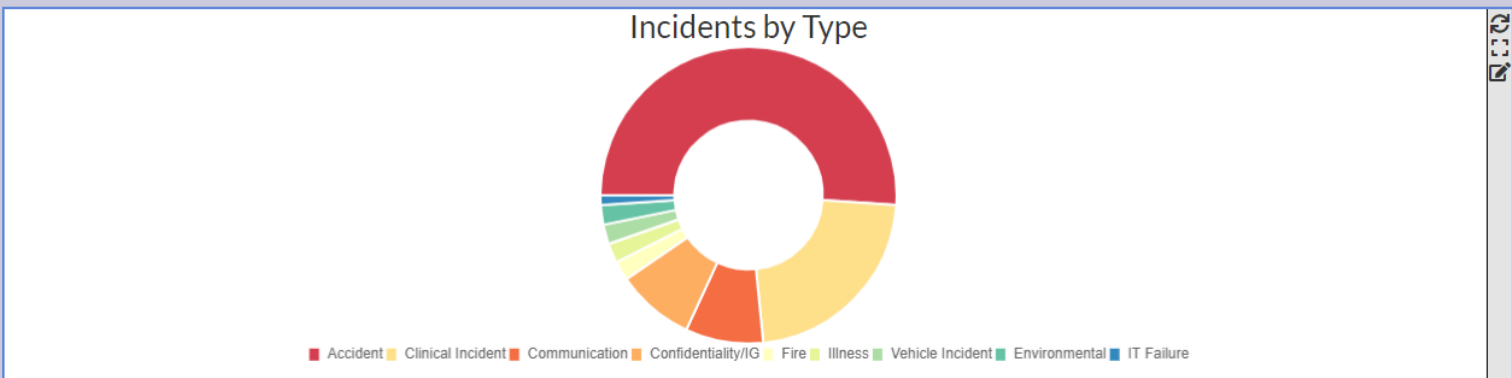
Closed Incidents
88

Incidents
(Open in Unarchive model)

Find Incident Reference No.:

Quick search:

My recent records



Incidents (Incomplete) - Tabular

ID	Incident Type - Main	Date incident occurred (Year/Month)	Investigation Status	Full Name of Person Reporting the Incident	Service/Team responsible for the incident	Reporter's Department
Group: Clinical Incident (5 rows / 5 records)						
101	Clinical Incident	2020/06	Pending	Hayley Atwell	St Helena Homecare	Other
106	Clinical Incident	2020/09	No investigation necessary	Stephanie Rourke	Community	Community CNS

Charlotte
Keedwell

Charlotte.Keedwell@leics.gov.uk

Mob: 07801229863

LEICESTERSHIRE SAFER COMMUNITIES STRATEGY BOARD

18th MARCH 2022

LSCSB UPDATE: LEICESTERSHIRE FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE

Background

1. The purpose of this report is to provide an overview to the Board on the work that is currently being undertaken by Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service (LFRS).
2. LFRS has a dedicated Community Safety department within the organisation. The department focuses on two main areas of Protection (buildings) and Prevention (people).
3. The Protection element allows for community and business engagement. This is a statutory duty of fire and rescues services and LFRS is the local enforcement agency of the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2004. This applies to commercial premises and buildings where members of the public may gather. It does not apply to single private domestic dwellings.
4. The Prevention element engages with a wide community audience across Leicester Leicestershire and Rutland and uses a blended approach of dedicated Community Educators and operational firefighters. This includes entering people's homes and providing them with specific advice or equipment relative to their needs.

Notable developments and challenges:

Past Year 2020 - 2021

Protection

5. LFRS have an annual Risk Based Inspection Programme. The premises that are highlighted within this programme receive a fire protection visit where an audit of the premises fire safety arrangements is undertaken. As a result of this audit, a number of outcomes are possible, these range from delivering advice to the Responsible Person, through to informal and formal enforcement action. This follows the 3 E principles to fire safety which are, to Educate, then to Encourage, and if necessary to Enforce the legislation. LFRS have the powers to immediately prohibit the use of a building, if the fire safety arrangements are so lacking.
6. In the 2020/21 financial year, LFRS completed 703 fire safety audits. This resulted in 37 action plans and 17 enforcement notices being issued, with 39 premises receiving prohibition notices. These premises/businesses were all supported so that they had the correct information and advice to comply with the legislation.

Prevention

7. Prevention activities include: Home Fire Safety Checks, which is expanded to cover health related issues and not solely fire safety; a school's education programme; road safety initiatives including Fatal Four and Biker Down; youth engagement through the Fire Cadets and FireCare schemes; partnership referrals for vulnerable people, enabling greater support to be provided and a range of other community focussed activities.
8. As a result of these activities throughout 2020/21, LFRS carried out around 18,700 visits to homes which resulted in 8,867 Home Fire Safety Checks being completed.
9. To enable greater confidence that these activities are suitable and well received by communities, and to assess if the outcomes changed behaviours, LFRS introduced an evaluation tool to measure customer satisfaction, and determine what positive life style habits were being adopted.
10. LFRS attend regular Community Safety Partnership (CSP's) and Joint Action Group Meetings (JAG) which allow for a multi-agency awareness and proactive approach to any local issues that are highlighted. Inclusion also allows for any known future issues arising to be discussed.

Coming Year 2021 - 2022

Protection

11. LFRS intends to expand its Risk Based Inspection Programme, which in part is driven by the findings of Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire and Rescue Service (HMICFRS) inspection. The HMICFRS highlighted that there was a national issue around the historical reduction in size of Fire Protection teams leading to reduced output, which we have addressed locally.
12. LFRS has reallocated its resources and increased the number of Fire Protection Officers available to perform inspections, whilst also training operational firefighting staff to better appreciate fire safety issues within higher risk buildings. Additional funding received from central government to increase activity associated with the outcomes of the Grenfell enquiry has supported an increase in fire inspection activity.
13. Driven by the Home Office's desire to 'significantly increase the pace of inspection activity across high-rise residential and other high-risk buildings' following Grenfell, LFRS were committed to ensure that all high-rise residential buildings had been 'inspected or assured by the end of December 2021. This resulted in a review of 154 buildings over 18 metres in height, which included community engagement and safety advice being given to occupants in these buildings where necessary.
14. The additional resource funded by central government will support the Risk Based Inspection Programme and the delivery of any additional requirements associated

with the implications relating to external cladding.

15. Since April 2021 to the end of January 2022, LFRS has completed 693 fire safety audits, resulting in 92 action plans and 24 enforcement notices with 32 premises receiving prohibition notices.
16. A series of physical and practical Fire Protection Business Workshops has attracted people responsible for fire safety within non domestic residential and commercial properties, with the virtual event in February attracting almost 100 participants. The locations of the quarterly sessions include City Halls, Fire Headquarters in Birstall, or virtually, providing a general overview of fire safety responsibilities allowing measures to be put in place prior to regulatory audits being carried out.

Prevention

17. LFRS has increased engagement with communities and between April 2021 and the end of January 2022, around 15,000 visits to homes were undertaken resulting in approximately 7,126 Home Fire Safety Checks being completed.
18. There are challenges associated with engaging with people within their homes. The impact and the restrictions associated with Covid-19 has led LFRS to review how we approach this activity, which traditionally is knocking on the door with the expectation someone is home.
19. LFRS has used the data gathered through the evaluation process and learned that the most successful approach to delivering a successful Home Fire Safety Check is via telephone consultation, albeit a physical visit is preferable. This innovative approach will be used to maximise efficiencies and be expanded to ensure that we offer the public of Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland the best possible service.
20. There is an aspirational target to increase Home Fire Safety Check figures through improved partnership activity, enabling housing providers and other agencies to undertake Home Fire Safety Checks on behalf of LFRS.
21. LFRS deliver road safety initiatives with the support of the Leicestershire Road Safety Partnership. Funding provided through the partnership assists LFRS focus on young drivers, although additional initiatives are delivered aimed at motor cyclists through the Biker Down scheme and pedestrian safety. The innovative and immersive Hazard Express vehicle was launched this year which should enhance our ability to engage effectively with younger people.

Key issues for partnership working or affecting partners

22. The ability for LFRS to increase the delivery of Protection and Prevention activities will support both the business community and vulnerable individuals within society. To achieve both elements LFRS require support from partner agencies.

Protection

23. LFRS continue to work with a number of partners and have delivered fire safety problem spotting training to them. This input is a simple one-hour session from a Fire Protection Officer. This is aimed at those that will enter commercial premises or buildings where members of the public gather. By being able to understand and identify basic fire safety issues, it enables partners to feel confident in referring issues for LFRS to address.
24. This enables LFRS to adopt a better risk targeted approach to fire safety rather than applying a scatter gun approach, reducing the time consumed for inspecting premises that are already complying to the fire safety requirements. To support this, an internal process is in place that prioritises fire safety referrals.
25. LFRS seeks partnership expansion of this scheme and welcomes contact from those willing to receive this input.

Prevention

26. LFRS want to build on existing partnerships to ensure that referrals are received for those that are regarded as being vulnerable from fire can receive individually tailored support services, in the knowledge that secure and effective mechanisms are in place to keep individuals and their data secure.
27. The ability for partners to deliver Home Fire Safety Checks on behalf of LFRS is already established, in part, with the expansion of this scheme identified as being a significant way of improving the number of visits completed. This can be achieved alongside existing visits to people's homes, perhaps as part of a welcome meeting with a new tenant or when undertaking a gas safety check.
28. The risk and costs associated with property fires reduces where occupants have good fire safety knowledge and regularly test smoke detectors, as there is greater chance they will report faulty or unsafe equipment.
29. LFRS can train partners to deliver Home Fire Safety Checks and provide materials needed to achieve and report outcomes at no cost. The training not only supports partners' tenants; it also provides greater skills to employees who can then apply them within the workplace further reducing risk.
30. Please contact LFRS for further information of the services we are able to offer to members of all communities and those to partner agencies.

Recommendations for the Board

31. It is recommended that the Board:
 - a. Note the content of the report.

- b. Consider how they can promote, support or actively participate in the delivery of protection and prevention activities

Officer to contact

Mick Grewcock - Area Manager, Safer Communities

Leicestershire Fire and Rescues Service

12 Geoff Monk Way

Birstall

Leicester

LE4 3BU

Tel: 0116 2510765

Email: mick.grewcock@leics-fire.gov.uk

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Modern Slavery /Human Trafficking Exploitation & Organised Immigration Crime

Detective Inspector Gary Bee



Protect vulnerable people



Prevent crime



Deal with those who cause most
harm



Bring people to justice



Innovate and
continuously improve

Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking

- Overview
- Data 2019-2021
- Numbers of reported incidents recorded
- Geographical Profile / Location Analysis
- Information sources – How are the crimes reported
- The National Referral Mechanism (NRM) and Single Competent Authority (SCA)
- Challenges

Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking

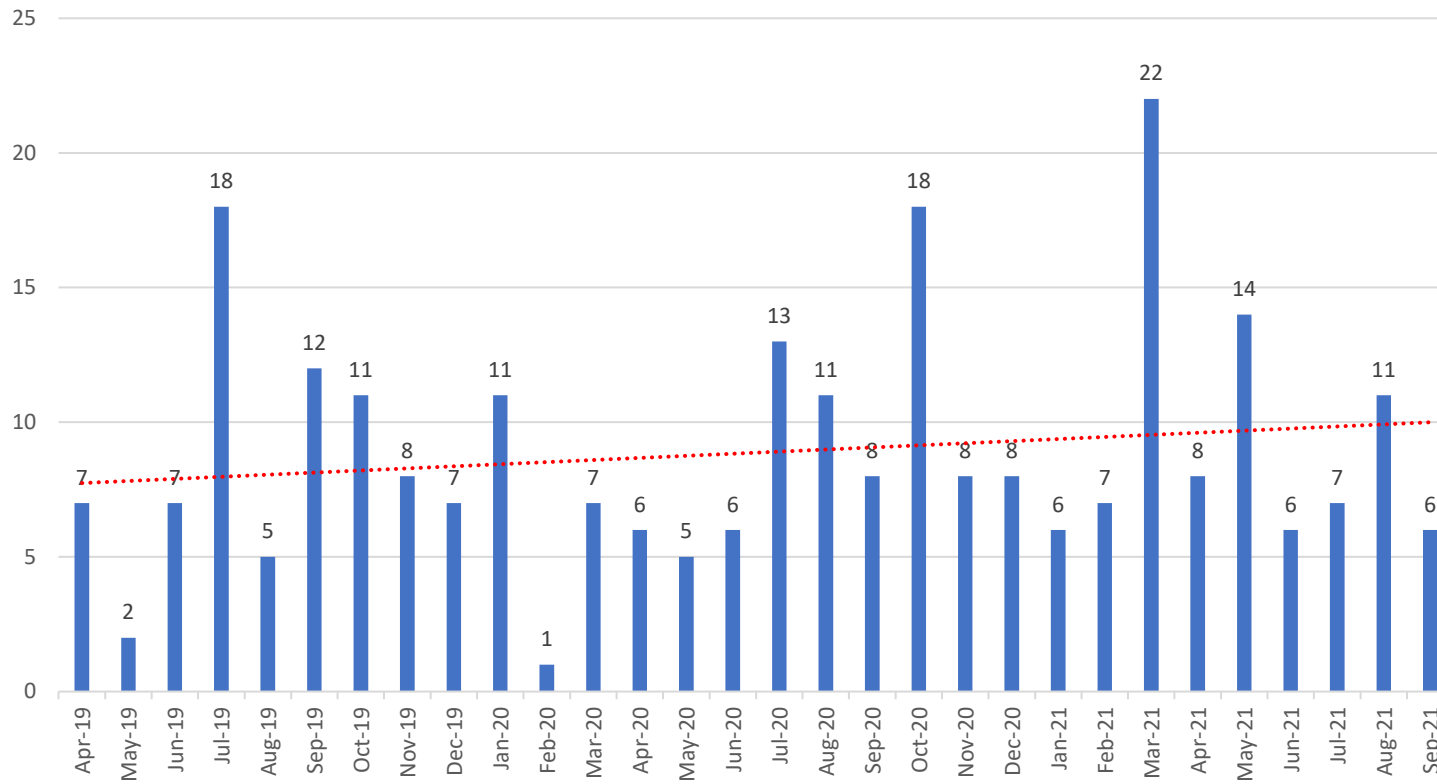
Modern Slavery Encompasses Human Trafficking and /or cases of slavery, servitude and forced or compulsory labour

People trafficking is the movement of people by persons exercising control over them for the purpose of exploitation.

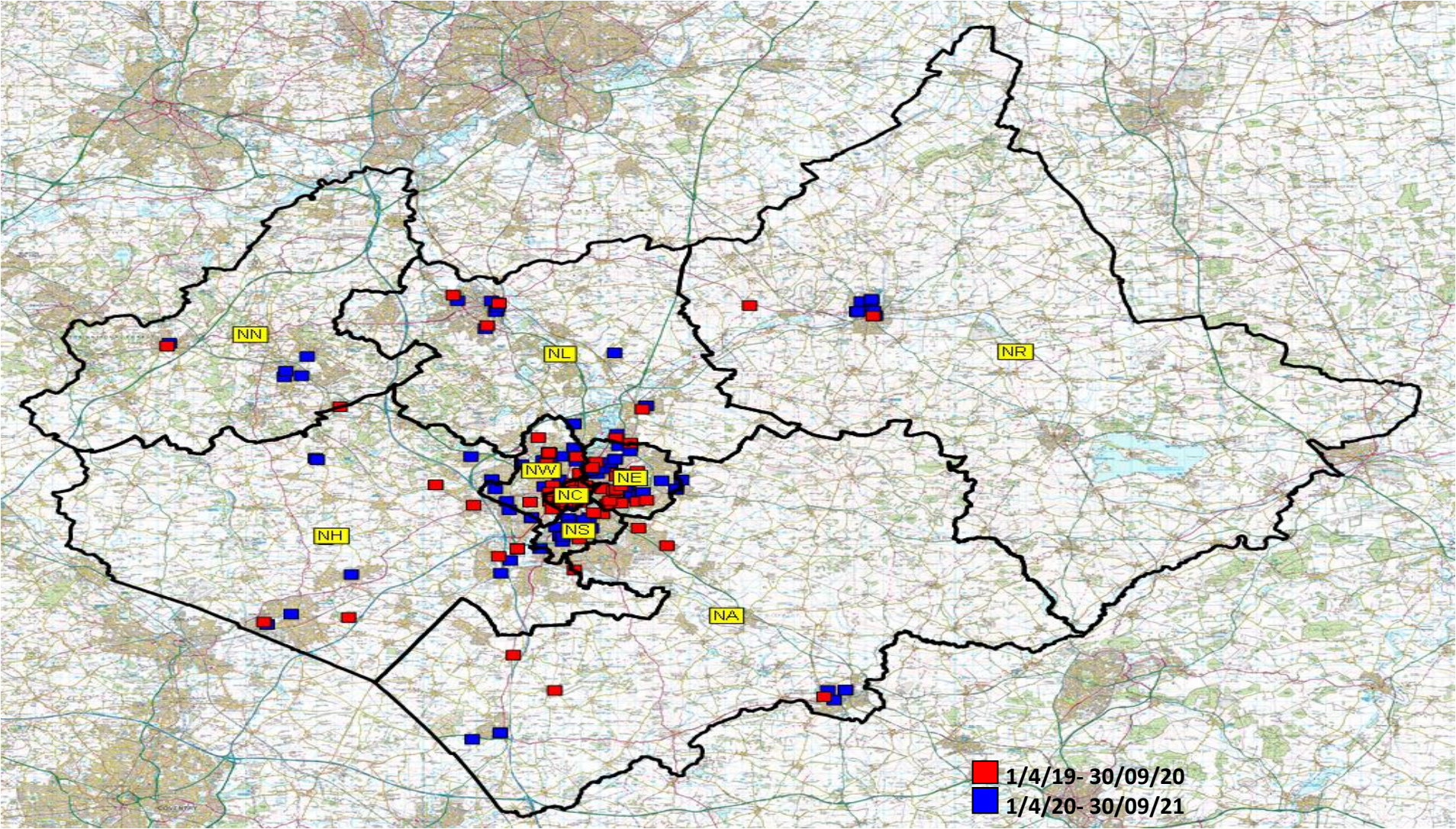


Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking

Total Number of MSHT Occurrences Reported Between 01.04.2019-30.09.2021



Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking



Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking

Information sources – How are the crimes reported

Occurrence Call Source	01.04.2019-31.03.2020	01.04.2020-30.09.2021	Total
Ambulance service originated	0	3	3
Disclosed as part of an ongoing investigation	3	12	15
Discovered by Police	23	56	79
Email to the police	20	11	31
Emergency telephone call e.g. (999)	8	24	32
Fire service originated	0	1	1
Non-emergency telephone call e.g. (101)	19	25	44
Other 3rd party reporting	6	9	15
Parent, professional, carer 3rd party report	4	12	16
Police on-line reporting	0	4	4
Reported in person - Inside police station	6	2	8
Reported in person - Outside police station	0	6	6
Blank	7	5	12
Total	96	170	266

Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking

Challenges

Outcome	Total
1: Charged	4
10: Police - formal action not in public interest	4
13: Named suspect but victim/key witness deceased or too ill	1
14: Victim declines/unable to support action to identify offender	91
15: CPS - named suspect, victim supports but evidential difficulties	4
15: Police - named suspect, victim supports but evidential difficulties	32
16: Victim declines/withdraws support - named suspect identified	22
17: Suspect identified but prosecution time limit expired	2
18: Investigation complete no suspect identified	121
20: Other body/agency has investigation primacy	37
21: Police - named suspect, investigation not in the public interest	1
22: Diversionary, educational or intervention activity, not in public interest to take further action	12
9: CPS - prosecution not in public interest	1
Cancelled/transferred	18
UU unresolved	73
Blank	118
Total	541

Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking

The National Referral Mechanism (NRM) and Single Competent Authority (SCA)

The National Referral Mechanism (NRM) was introduced in 2009 as a framework for identifying and referring potential victims of MSHT in the UK. The core of every country's NRM is ensuring victims receive the appropriate protection and support.

The Single Competent Authority (SCA) was launched on 29th April 2009 and is responsible for making decisions about victims referred to the NRM. The SCA will assess the circumstances of the referral and make an initial reasonable grounds decision.

Police Officers provide additional information from their investigations to the SCA. The NRM establishes a victim's eligibility for protection and support as a trafficked person. For adults, referrals can only happen if the person gives their consent, no consent is required to refer a potential victim who is a child.



Types of Exploitation



Protect vulnerable people



Prevent crime



Deal with those who cause most harm



Bring people to justice



Innovate and continuously improve

Exploitation

- Criminal exploitation is a cross cutting theme that occurs in many types of criminality, it will be referenced in Crime Types such as,
- County Lines Drug Dealing
- Cuckooing
- Child Criminal Exploitation
- Child Sexual Exploitation
- Human Trafficking
- Organised Immigration Crime (OIC)

County Lines Drug Dealing

County Lines is where illegal drugs are transported from one area to another, often across police and local authority boundaries (although not exclusively), usually by children or vulnerable people who are coerced into it by gangs.

The 'County Line' is the mobile phone line used to take the orders of drugs. Importing areas (areas where the drugs are taken to) are reporting increased levels of violence and weapons-related crimes as a result of this trend.

A common feature in county lines drug supply is the exploitation of young and vulnerable people. The dealers will frequently target children and adults - often with mental health or addiction problems - to act as drug runners or move cash so they can stay under the radar of law enforcement.



Cuckooing

The County Lines drug dealing model often involves cases where the dealers will take over a local property, normally belonging to a vulnerable person, and use it to operate their criminal activity from. This is known as cuckooing.

Dealing from these locations is also known as “Trappin”, Locations used to sell drugs from are often referred to as “Trap Houses”

People exploited in this way will quite often be exposed to physical, mental and sexual abuse, and in some instances will be trafficked to areas a long way from home as part of the network's drug dealing business.

Operation Vane - Ongoing Leicestershire Operation in relation to this occurring in Loughborough

The reality is this is happening in every large town and city in the UK.

Child Criminal Exploitation

Children often don't see themselves as victim or realise they have been groomed to get involved in criminality.

It's important that we all play our part to understand county lines and speak out if we have concerns.

What to do if you have concerns

The best advice is to trust your instincts.

Even if someone isn't involved in county lines drug dealing, they may be being exploited in some other way, so it's always worth speaking out.

You can speak to your local police by dialling 101, or in an emergency 999.

If you would rather remain anonymous, you can contact the independent charity Crimestoppers on 0800 555 111.



Organised Immigration Crime (OIC)

What is Organised Immigration Crime

- OIC is the illegal facilitation of migrants across borders by organised crime groups (OCGs). It covers a broad range of criminal activity, including:
- Clandestine people smuggling,
- Production and supply of false/fraudulently obtained genuine documents,
- Abuse of legitimate means to enter or remain in a third country (Boats across the Channel)
- Facilitation of other illegal immigration (including air travel on false or fraudulently obtained documents)

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Smuggling vs Trafficking

- People smuggling is a crime against the state where willing persons may pay considerable sums of money to have their entry to the UK facilitated.
- People trafficking is the movement of people by persons exercising control over them for the purpose of exploitation.

Organised Immigration Crime (OIC)

Op Melrose Essex 2019

- October 23, 2019, Grays Essex. Lorry driver Maurice Robinson makes a 999 call to the East of England Ambulance Service to say he had 39 people dead in the back of his Bulgarian-registered lorry on an industrial estate in Essex. Officers attend and Op Melrose begins.
- £3.6 million in cost to date to the public purse.
- 1500 officers working on the op at one point.
- **It can happen anywhere!**

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Questions ?



Protect vulnerable people



Prevent crime



Deal with those who cause most harm



Bring people to justice



Innovate and continuously improve



Home Office

Regional Prevent Advisor

East Midlands

Ian Stubbs

18th March 2022

Regional Advisors

- 13 Regional Advisors covering England and Wales
- 3 Channel QA's
- Supporting unfunded local authorities and Prevent partners regionally. (I'm also, temporarily at least, account manager for funded areas in EM)
- Your dedicated point of contact for Prevent within the Home Office.
- Sharing good practice
- Building an understanding of Prevent threat and risk across East Midlands.
- QA Prevent delivery locally/regionally
- Closes the gap between funded/unfunded areas

2

Who am I?



63

My approach.....

- Supportive
- Understand the challenges of working in an unfunded local authority.
- Where can I add value?
- Improving understanding of threat and risk – regional improvement plan
- Engagement - PSG/Channel/networking
- Community Engagement
- SLT/Member Prevent briefings

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East Midlands Prevent Network

- Quarterly network meeting
- Home Office led
- To meet the needs of local practitioners
- Supported by regional partners, HE/FE, HMPPS, Health
- CTP EM
- HSAI
- Thematic/Academic presentations
- Policy updates/development
- Sharing good practice

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Home Office Updates

- Independent Review of Prevent
- Regional Project Funding
- QA process
- Incident response
- HSAI extremism forum
- Anti-Vax protests – Is this a CT issue?
- Ukraine Crisis



Questions?

- Where can I add value?
- What is the best way to support District/Borough Councils?
- What would you like to see from the EM Prevent network?

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Contact Details

- Ian Stubbs
- ianrabley.stubbs@homeoffice.gov.uk
- 07918 495968
- Please do get in touch (I'll buy the coffees!)