



## **LEICESTERSHIRE SAFER COMMUNITIES STRATEGY BOARD**

**Friday, 30 June 2023 at 10.00 am**

### **Microsoft Teams**

#### **Agenda**

1. Introductions and apologies.
2. Election of Chairman.
3. Election of Deputy Chairman.
4. Minutes of previous meeting. (Pages 3 - 10)
5. Matters arising
6. LSCSB Action Log (Pages 11 - 12)
7. Declarations of interest
8. Safer Communities Performance 2022/23 - Quarter 4. (Pages 13 - 18)  
*Carly Turner, Youth and Justice Service Manager, will present this report.*
9. Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service. (Pages 19 - 22)  
*Ben Bee, Area Manager, Community Risk, Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service, will present this report.*
10. Probation Service. (Pages 23 - 26)  
*Bob Bearne, Head of Leicester, Leicestershire & Rutland Probation Delivery Unit will present this report.*
11. Public Health Update. (Pages 27 - 32)  
*Joshna Mavji, Public Health Consultant, Leicestershire County Council, will present this report.*



12. Modern Slavery, Human Trafficking and Organised Immigration Crime. (Pages 33 - 48)

*Detective Sergeant Chris Perry, Leicestershire Police, will give a presentation.*

13. Regional Prevent Benchmarking. (Pages 49 - 60)

*Ian Stubbs, Prevent Local Delivery and Communities Regional Advisor – East Midlands will give a presentation.*

14. The LLR Hate Strategy Statement 2023-26, and Delivery Plan. (Pages 61 - 68)

*Anita Chavda, Projects and Planning Officer, Community Safety Team, Leicestershire County Council will provide a verbal update.*

15. Other business

16. Future meeting dates.

Future meetings of the Board are scheduled to take place on the following dates all at 10.00am:

Friday 29 September 2023;  
Friday 15 December 2023;  
Friday 22 March 2024;  
Friday 28 June 2024;  
Friday 27 September 2024;  
Friday 13 December 2024.



Minutes of a meeting of the Leicestershire Safer Communities Strategy Board held via Microsoft Teams video conferencing on Friday, 17 March 2023.

Present

Mrs D. Taylor CC (in the Chair)

Cllr. L. Harper-Davies	Community Safety Partnership Strategy Group Chair - Charnwood Borough Council
Cllr. M. Graham	Community Safety Partnership Strategy Group Chair – Melton Borough Council
Cllr. A. Woodman	Community Safety Partnership Strategy Group Chair - North West Leicestershire District Council
Mr. N. Bannister CC	Combined Fire Authority
Bob Bearne	Probation Service
Wendy Hope	Integrated Care Board
Rani Mahal	Deputy Police and Crime Commissioner

Officers

Rik Basra	Leicestershire County Council
Carly Turner	Leicestershire County Council
Euan Walters	Leicestershire County Council
Anita Chavda	Leicestershire County Council
Rachel Sharman	Leicestershire County Council
Rebecca Holcroft	Leicestershire County Council
John Richardson	Blaby District Council
Rachel Burgess	Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council
Sarah Pickering	Harborough District Council
Tim McCabe	Charnwood Borough Council
Ian Rabley Stubbs	Regional Prevent Advisor
Raj Singh	Ministry of Justice
Grace Strong	Violence Reduction Network
Elaine Stevenson	Warning Zone

Apologies

Cllr. L. Phillimore	Community Safety Partnership Strategy Group Chair - Blaby District Council
Chief Supt Johnny Starbuck	Leicestershire Police
Sharon Cooke	Leicestershire County Council
Joshna Mavji	Public Health, Leicestershire County Council
Mark Smith	Oadby and Wigston Borough Council

### 31. Introductions

The Chairman welcomed everyone to the meeting and the apologies were noted.

### 32. Minutes of previous meeting.

The minutes of the meeting held on 9 December 2022 were taken as read and confirmed as a correct record, subject to an amendment to the attendance list to show that Mr. N. Bannister CC was present.

### 33. Matters arising

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

### 34. LSCSB Action Log

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

RESOLVED:

That the status of the Action Log be noted.

### 35. 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 that he was employed by the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) but was not acting as a representative of the CPS at this meeting and any opinions he gave or statements he made were separate to those of the CPS.

### 36. HMP Fosse Way Update.

The Board received a presentation from Raj Singh, Ministry of Justice, regarding the construction and opening of HMP Fosse Way, Glen Parva. The Board was also in receipt of the HMP Fosse Way Newsletter – December 2022, a copy of which is filed with these minutes.

Arising from the presentation the following points were noted:

- (a) Construction of the prison was nearly complete and the handover to Serco was taking place. Ministers had been contacted regarding an official opening date for the prison. The first prisoners were to arrive on 29 May 2023 and they would come in groups of 40 per week in a phased approach. The intake would be kept under review and if Serco felt they could manage more, then extra prisoners would be sent. The prisoners arriving at HMP Fosse Way would not be new to the prison system and would be coming from other prisons. They would be risk assessed and deemed appropriate for HMP Fosse Way.

- (b) There was an additional houseblock which was still being built and it would not be completed before 29 May however this would not delay the opening of the prison. The houseblock would be linked up with the rest of the prison site once it was complete.
- (c) The prison would provide education and training in partnership with Milton Keynes College and those facilities would be split between the central services hub and the workshop.
- (d) Blaby District Council was funding a housing officer post for the prison to help with resettlement of the prisoners. The Board requested Blaby District Council provide a report for a meeting in six months' time regarding how the opening of the prison had impacted on the local community.

Board members thanked Raj Singh and the Ministry of Justice for the information and liaison they had provided during the construction of the prison.

**RESOLVED:**

- (a) That the update regarding HMP Fosse Way be noted;
- (b) That officers from Blaby District Council be requested to provide a report for the Board meeting on 15 December 2023 regarding the impact of HMP Fosse Way on the local community.

**37. Youth Justice.**

The Board considered a report of Carly Turner, Leicestershire County Council, which provided an update regarding the Youth Justice Service. A copy of the report, marked 'Agenda Item 7', is filed with these minutes.

In response to a question as to whether the Youth Justice Service was encountering children that had been involved in County Lines drug trafficking it was explained that generally the Service did not encounter those individuals and they were instead being dealt with by safeguarding hubs and at daily risk management meetings. Those children were victims as well as being perpetrators and it was important to try and ensure that they did not end up in the Criminal Justice System.

**RESOLVED:**

That the update regarding the Youth Justice Service be noted.

**38. Family Hubs.**

The Board considered a report of Rachel Sharman, Family Hubs Manager, Leicestershire County Council, regarding the proposed implementation of Family Hubs in Leicestershire. A copy of the report, marked 'Agenda Item 8', is filed with these minutes.

Arising from discussions the following points were noted:

- (i) Leicestershire would adopt a 'hub and spoke' model where each locality would have one main hub with a varying number of spokes supporting local delivery. It was likely that a number of libraries would become the first 'spokes' but consideration would also be given to other venues such as District Council offices, Police Stations, and Accident and Emergency Departments etc. The number of libraries used had not yet been confirmed and conversations around this were taking place the following week.
- (ii) Two engagement workers were being recruited to liaise with partners and families and find out what worked with regards accessing services.
- (iii) Leicestershire Family Hubs were required to have a brand and the branding was currently being designed.

RESOLVED:

- (a) That the update regarding family hubs be noted;
- (b) That Board members be requested to consider how their individual organisations could be a part of integrated service delivery through the Family Hubs.

39. Warning Zone.

The Board considered a report of Elaine Stevenson, CEO, Warning Zone, which provided an update on the work of Warning Zone and explored ways in which Warning Zone could contribute to wider safer communities work. A copy of the report, marked 'Agenda Item 9', is filed with these minutes.

Arising from discussions the following points were noted:

- (i) Warning Zone were looking for retired persons to act as volunteers and therefore Board members were asked to pass this information onto their HR departments. Warning Zone could also be used for staff development programmes.
- (ii) Board members were asked to let Warning Zone know of any emerging issues around community safety which Warning Zone could tackle and whether they needed to change the information they were currently giving children.
- (iii) Warning Zone received funding from the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner. It was unable to obtain funding from the National Lottery as it was only open during term time, not school holidays. Staff were only contracted to work term time. It was suggested that Warning Zone should open during school holidays and Elaine Stevenson agreed to give this consideration.
- (iv) Warning Zone also received funding from the Prevent programme in connection with raising awareness of radicalisation. A decision was awaited on whether this funding would continue.
- (v) In response to a question from a member reassurance was given that the City location of Warning Zone did not prohibit children from rural schools visiting and

attendance was good from all parts of Leicestershire. However, consideration was being given to opening a second warning Zone site in Leicestershire.

- (vi) It was suggested that a visit to Warning Zone should be arranged for CSP Chairs and Elaine Stevenson welcomed this.

RESOLVED:

- (a) That the contents of the report be noted.
- (b) That officers be requested to find possible dates for CSP Chairs to visit Warning Zone.

#### 40. Serious Violence Duty.

The Board received a presentation from Grace Strong, Violence Reduction Network Director, regarding the Serious Violence Duty which had been placed on specified authorities. A copy of the presentation slides, marked 'Agenda Item 10', is filed with these minutes.

Arising from the presentation the following points were noted:

- (a) Although the Serious Violence Duty commenced on 31 January 2023 specified authorities had until 31 January 2024 to ensure they were compliant with the duty.
- (b) The Serious Violence Duty applied to all tiers of local authorities as well as the Police, Probation, National Health Service and Fire and Rescue.
- (c) Government had not provided a definition of what constituted Serious Violence therefore it was down to local areas to agree their own definition. The Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland definition would include violence in public places, domestic abuse related violence and sexual violence.
- (d) The Home Office, through a body called Crest Advisory, had carried out an Independent National Readiness Assessment of all areas in relation to the Duty where a score out of 10 would be given. The results of the assessment were expected the following week and they would be circulated to Board members when available.
- (e) The Government funding was to help local areas start the process of implementing the Serious Violence Duty and was therefore due to end in March 2025. After that date implementation of the Serious Violence Duty would have to come from other funding sources.
- (f) It was suggested that a further report on the local implementation of the Serious Violence Duty could be brought to the Board in six months' time.

RESOLVED:

- (a) That the contents of the presentation be noted;

- (b) That officers be requested to provide a further report at the meeting on 15 December 2023 regarding the Serious Violence Duty work locally.

#### 41. PREVENT - The Independent Review.

The Board received a presentation from Ian Stubbs, Regional Prevent Advisor, regarding the Independent Review of Prevent carried out by William Shawcross, the main recommendations of the Shawcross report and the Government's response to the recommendations. A copy of the Independent Review of Prevent report, marked 'Agenda Item 11', is filed with these minutes.

Arising from the presentation the following points were noted:

- (i) Whilst the Independent Review of Prevent had been commissioned by the Home Office, it had been undertaken by William Shawcross and was an independent report.
- (ii) The Shawcross report made 34 recommendations and the Government had accepted all 34.
- (iii) One of the findings of the report was that in the past the Prevent programme had placed too much emphasis on safeguarding and vulnerable people. William Shawcross was of the view that not all people at risk of radicalisation were vulnerable and there should be more focus on people susceptible to terrorism. However, this conclusion had been challenged by some people working in Prevent who felt that safeguarding was still important.
- (iv) The report also found that Prevent needed to focus on whatever the ideological threat was and currently Prevent referrals did not accurately reflect the UK terrorism threat picture as they were insufficiently focused on islamist related terrorism. It was noted however that islamist terrorism was not the main threat everywhere and whilst in the City of Leicester the terrorism threat was mainly islamist, in the County of Leicestershire far right terrorism was more prevalent.
- (v) Locally the term 'islamist terrorism' would not be used and instead it would be referred to as 'Isis and Al-Qaeda inspired terrorism'. At a national level 'islamist' would continue to be the agreed and used term.
- (vi) Currently 42 priority areas were funded by Prevent and Leicester was one of those. Although the number of funded areas was being reduced to 20, Leicester would continue to receive funding.
- (vii) Board members raised concerns that there was a lack of public confidence in the Prevent programme and in particular confidence that if a referral was made the appropriate action would be taken. There were also concerns that some individuals that were involved in acts of terrorism had already been engaged with by Prevent and therefore this was seen as a failure of the Programme. However, an alternative view was that it was a positive that those individuals had already been engaged with by Prevent. Action needed to be taken locally to improve public confidence and it was important to emphasise to the public those cases where intervention by Prevent had prevented an individual from becoming involved in terrorism. Further work needed to be carried out to implement the findings of the Shawcross report locally



and the Board requested a report for a future Board meeting regarding this. The Regional Prevent Advisor offered to attend this meeting along with colleagues that specialised in the area of communications.

- (viii) Board members welcomed the emphasis in the report on tackling misinformation which had been spread about the Prevent programme because it had an impact on public trust. There was a need to be more agile with communications and respond more quickly with more use of social media.

RESOLVED:

- (a) That the update regarding the Independent Review of Prevent be noted;
- (b) That officers be requested to provide a further report for a future meeting regarding local Prevent activity.

#### 42. Safer Communities Performance 2022/23 - Quarter 3.

The Board considered a report of Rik Basra, Community Safety Co-ordinator, Leicestershire County Council, the purpose of which was to update the Board regarding Safer Communities Performance for Quarter 3 2022/23. A copy of the report, marked 'Agenda Item 12', is filed with these minutes.

It was clarified that there was a typographical error in the report and although the report referred to Quarter 2, the data and content of the report all referred to Quarter 3.

With regards to Domestic Abuse the performance report contained the United Against Violence & Abuse (UAVA) data however that contract had now ended and was being replaced with 5 separate contracts. Future performance reports would contain data relating to the new Domestic Abuse contracts.

RESOLVED:

That the 2022/23 Quarter 3 performance information be noted.

#### 43. Date of the next meeting

RESOLVED:

That the next meeting of the Board take place on Friday 30 June 2023 at 10.00am.

10.00 - 11.40 am  
17 March 2023

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	<p>This will be an item for a future Board meeting.</p> <p>This will form, part of a broader discussion to include all districts.</p> <p><b>It is requested that the Board withdraw this action as no longer relevant.</b></p>	Amber
2	18.3.21	Training on Modern Slavery to be arranged for local authority officers and LSCSB members.	Gary Bee/Rik Basra	<p>Gary Bee has agreed a bespoke training session and this will be arranged shortly subject to Gary's availability.</p> <p>GB recontacted. Awaiting reply</p> <p><b>Capacity is an issue for bespoke training, a further input has been arranged for the 30 June Board</b></p>	Amber
3	09.12.22	<p>ASB – System Governance Co-ordination Officer</p> <p>Further update requested for next LSCSB meeting. Board to also receive a report at a future meeting outlining the options for continuing the role after contract end date.</p>	Charlotte Keedwell/Gurjit Samra-Rai	<p>This will be brought to the next LSCSB meeting in June 2023.</p> <p><b>The requirement for the role and further funding has been agreed by partners for a further two years. Charlotte Keedwell however has left the role for another position. A recruitment process for a replacement has been undertaken and a successful candidate appointed to start in Sept. A report will be brought to a future Board once the new appointee is in place.</b></p>	Amber
4	<p>9.12.22</p> <p>17.3.23</p>	<p>Update at a future Board meeting regarding Leicester University work to understand impact of HMP Fosse Way on the local community.</p> <p>Blaby District Council asked to provide an update for the Board meeting in December 2023 on the impact of HMP Fosse Way on the local community.</p>	<p>John Richardson</p> <p>John Richardson</p>	<p>An initial scoping exercise was completed by Leicester University. Leicester University have been invited to put forward a proposal for undertaking the detailed follow on study. An update will be brought to a future Board meeting when available.</p> <p><b>This is likely to be a lengthy process and will be brought to a future Board when appropriate.</b></p>	Amber

No.	Date	Action	Responsible Officer	Comments	Status
5	17.3.23	Warning Zone – arrange for CSP Chairs to visit.	Elaine Stevenson/Euan Walters	This has been arranged for 29 June 2023 at 2.30pm.	Amber
6	17.3.23	Serious Violence Duty – Circulate results of Independent National Readiness Assessment to Board	Grace Strong/Euan Walters	This was circulated on 11 May.	Green
7	17.3.23	PREVENT – Agenda item at future Board meeting regarding what needs to be implemented locally in Leicestershire following Shawcross report. Regional Prevent Advisor to attend with Comms colleagues.	Rik Basra/Ian Stubbs	Ian Rabley Stubbs to update the Board on 30 June regarding the Regional Prevent Benchmarking Exercise.	Amber
8	17.3.23	Performance report – include Domestic Abuse figures from new contracts in future performance reports.	Rik Basra	DA Performance for the June Board will be given as part of the Public Health update. In the longer-term work is ongoing with DA service commissioners to identify suitable KPIs for incorporation into the Board performance report.	Amber

## **LEICESTERSHIRE SAFER COMMUNITIES STRATEGY BOARD**

**30<sup>th</sup> June 2023**

### **SAFER COMMUNITIES PERFORMANCE 2022/23 Q4**

#### **Introduction**

1. The purpose of this report is to update the Leicestershire Safer Communities Strategy Board (LSCSB) regarding Safer Communities performance for 2022/23 Q4.
2. The Safer Communities dashboard for Q4 is now available as an interactive online dashboard via the link below.

[https://public.tableau.com/views/LSCBSaferDashboard/SaferDashboard?:language=en-GB&publish=yes&:display\\_count=n&:origin=viz\\_share\\_link](https://public.tableau.com/views/LSCBSaferDashboard/SaferDashboard?:language=en-GB&publish=yes&:display_count=n&:origin=viz_share_link)

3. The dashboard includes a rolling 12-month comparison with the trajectory 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 can differ, sometimes dramatically, and the report should be read with this in mind.

#### **Report Summary**

5. The overall trends with key performance indicators follow previous reports with nothing exceptional to report. Notable issues for Q4 2022/23 are summarised below.
  - (a) Crime: Total crime dropped during 'Covid19' but has since seen a sustained increase. Burglary both commercial; and domestic and vehicle crime have all shown a slow but steady increase for the last five quarters, reports however remain below pre-covid levels. The exception is the 'Violence with Injury' rate which has shown a sustained lengthy upward trend.

- (b) MARAC repeat referral rates had previously risen to a peak of 51% in June 2020. A figure above the 'SafeLives' recommended upper threshold (40%); it has steadily fallen since and stabilised to a current rolling 12-month figure of 37%.
- (c) The dashboard has had no update regarding domestic abuse referrals since recommissioning of the services Q4 2022/23, an update regarding DA services will be covered by a separate report to the Board.
- (d) Reports of Anti-social Behaviour (ASB) on 'Sentinel' (The partnership ASB management system) had shown a broadly downward trend. The last quarter however saw increases in ASB reporting across all localities. Results from the Leicestershire Insight Survey shows a notable downward trend regarding public perceptions regarding levels of ASB.

### **Ongoing Reductions in Crime**

Performance in each crime performance area for Q4 is summarised below:

- Overall crime is on the increase with 73.84 offences per thousand compared to 69.35 the previous year.
- The residential burglary rate has seen a slow but steady rise, the current rate rolling 12-month figure is 2.99 offences per 1,000 compared to 2.22 the previous year. District breakdowns are broadly similar with two localities above the average.
- Burglary Business & community offence rates broadly follow the same trend as Burglary Dwellings albeit at a lower rate. The current rate at 1.18 offences per 1000 population compared to the previous year 0.93.
- Vehicle offences had previously reduced over nine quarters but increased for the last four quarters to 5.53 offences per 1000 population, an overall year on year increase from 4.27 offences for the same period the previous year.
- Violence with injury offences have shown a steady rise for two years, the rate of increase had shown the first signs of slowing. The figure currently sits at 9.84 offences per 1000 population. Although the stabilisation is good news it follows a sustained rise over a lengthy period. The mean average in 2019 Q4 was circa 4.39 offences per thousand population.

### **Reducing Offending and Re-offending**

- 6. The performance indicators relating to youth justice are collated in arrears, the latest available data is to Q1 2023/23.
  - (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 but more recent data has been positive and the Q4 data currently sits at 84. It is pure

conjecture, but the later downturn/levelling may be attributable to Covid19.

FTE totals for Leicestershire only were...	2014/15	190
	2015/16	124
	2016/17	126
	2017/18	101
	2018/19	100
	2019/20	111
	2020/21	88
	2021/22	84

The 2022-23 Q1 figure (90) shows an increase albeit following sustained falls over many years.

(b) Reoffending by Young Offenders

The rate of re-offending by young offenders has shown a positive downward trend. The reoffending rate currently sits at 0.53 per thousand population compared to a previous rolling year figure of 0.77 offences.

7. A KPI introduced in Q4 2019/20 was in regard to “Education, Training and Employment (ETE) of Young Offenders. This indicator measures 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.
8. The Youth Offending performance figure for young offenders actively engaging in education, training, or employment (ETE) is 63.6% at ‘disposal’ which is up compared to the same period the previous year (52.90%).
9. Additional KPI’s regarding adult reoffending are in development in conjunction with the Probation Service locally and the data dashboard will be updated accordingly.

**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, there has been a steady reduction in repeat referrals since stabilising to the current 37%. As a reminder, the ‘SafeLives’ recommended upper threshold for repeat referrals is no more than 40%.
11. Following a recommissioning process, the UAVA consortium arrangement have as of 1<sup>st</sup> April 2022 ceased (figures for the UAVA referrals are on the dashboard). The services to support victims of domestic abuse however will remain under new arrangements. Performance indicators, the format and timeframes for the re-commissioned services are being worked through and the Board will receive performance updates once these are finalised.

12. 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.
13. Of note is the 'Domestic Violence with Injury' rate per thousand (4.00), 'Domestic Crime and Incidents' rate (17.0) and the 'Sexual Offences' rate (3.00) per thousand population had all been steadily rising over the last year although now showing the first signs of levelling off.

### **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 – This had improved post Covid however the last four quarters have seen a drop in positive responses across a range of questions. There are two questions in the Leicestershire CC Insight Survey most relevant to ASB Satisfaction.
    - i. *"% of people that agree ASB has decreased or stayed the same"* survey responses give a figure of 69.70% which is notably fewer than in the previous year 90.35%.
    - ii. *"the % who feel safe outside in their local area after dark"*. currently 70.61% which is less than the rate 12 months ago of 78.72%.
  - (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 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... total reports of incidents categorised as ASB to Q4 are relatively stable, reports are slightly down (6.57 per thousand)) on the previous year (7.54), there are however significant differences in reporting across localities.
- (b) In relation to 'Sentinel' Case managed data... the overall numbers of incidents managed on the system has continued a general downward trend, the most recent quarter has however shown an increase in reporting, notably this upturn albeit relatively small has occurred across all localities. Currently there are 7.04 reports per thousand compared to 8.78 reports per thousand this time last year.

Notably this report covers general trends for Leicestershire, locality data can often fall outside the trend, 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 1.75 offences per 1000 population. This is however marginally higher than the previous year (1.75). The increasing albeit very slow upward trend has continued over the last two years.
- 17. Racially or religiously aggravated crime is very low with 1.75 crimes per 1,000 population across Leicestershire although this is a small increase on the previous year (1.70).
- 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 86.54% of respondents agreed that people in their area get on well together. This is lower than the previous year's response (90.62%).

### **Recommendations**

- 19. The Board note the 2022/23 Q4 performance information.

### **Officers to Contact**

Rik Basra  
 Community Safety Coordinator  
 Tel: 0116 3050619  
 E-mail: [rik.basra@leics.gov.uk](mailto:rik.basra@leics.gov.uk)

### **Appendices**

The Safer Communities Performance Dashboard is 'Online', the Q2 data is available via the link below.

[https://public.tableau.com/views/LSCBSaferDashboard/SaferDashboard?:language=en-GB&publish=yes&:display\\_count=n&:origin=viz\\_share\\_link](https://public.tableau.com/views/LSCBSaferDashboard/SaferDashboard?:language=en-GB&publish=yes&:display_count=n&:origin=viz_share_link)

## **LEICESTERSHIRE SAFER COMMUNITIES STRATEGY BOARD**

**30<sup>th</sup> JUNE 2023**

### **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) in relation to community safety.
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 2022 - 2023**

##### Protection

5. LFRS have an annual Risk Based Inspection Programme (RBIP). The premises that are highlighted within this programme receive a fire protection audit of the premises fire safety arrangements. As a result of this audit, several outcomes are possible, these range from delivering advice to the Responsible Person, through to informal and formal enforcement action. LFRS have the powers to immediately prohibit the use of a building if there is an immediate risk of harm or death. In 2022/23 there were 22 prohibition notices issued.
6. In the 2022/23 financial year, LFRS completed all RBIP identified premises totalling 976 fire safety audits. This resulted in 190 action plans or enforcement notices being issued. Continued partnership support is vital in managing displaced members of the community, engaging with Housing Association officers and Local Authorities to engage with landlords/managing agents and support LFRS where prosecution is sought.

7. The Fire Safety England Regulations came into force on 23rd January 2023. Fire Protection now receive information from in-scope high-risk buildings (e.g., high-rise premises) providing LFRS with more accurate, relevant, and timely risk information. The process also allows the Responsible Person to notify of faults that may affect operational response. This ensures audits are up to date and we send the most appropriate response to any incidents.

#### Prevention

8. Prevention activities include Home Safety Checks, which is expanded to cover health related issues and not solely fire safety: a school's education programme which reached over 20,000 children and young adults in 22/23: 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.
9. As a result of these activities throughout 2022/23, LFRS carried out 13,379 Home Safety Checks across LLR. LFRS have also completed over 1400 community safety activities.
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.
11. Community Educators delivered several Fire Safety talks to refugees and asylum seekers in collaborative work with Leicester City Council and Hotel management. In total 47 refugees were engaged with during these sessions. This is one example of the engagement required in a partnership approach to support increasing refugee/asylum seekers into our communities.

#### Coming Year 2022/23

##### Protection

12. LFRS continue to support auditing more premises through the RBIP and have a target of 1040 premises for 2022/23. LFRS will complete a full review of the RBIP to provide continued assurance that the most appropriate premises are identified for inspection.
13. Engagement with business owners / Responsible Persons (RP) is a proactive control measure. A quarterly Business Engagement Programme to educate and inform business owners / 'Responsible Persons' will run alongside the 'Better business for all' meetings with local partners. The outcome of this work is the increased sharing of relevant information to LFRS to ensure safer places for communities.
14. The introduction of the Health and Safety Executive led Building Safety Regulator (BSR) will see LFRS lead the regional management of the new gateway process for managing buildings including planning permission. A Multi-Disciplinary Team (MDT)

approach within LLR will require new ways of working as the BSR, established post Grenfell Tower inquiry, develops, and evaluates building construction safety.

#### Prevention

15. Partnership referrals to LFRS for Home Safety Checks (HSC) in 2022/23 totalled 2811. By reviewing the referral pathway and providing partner training to ensure high quality referrals are received which target the most vulnerable, it is anticipated that person-centred outcomes will be improved. Within LFRS, staff training is being provided on how to refer out to the partner agencies. This is crucial in ensuring the person-centred approach is provided.
16. To support the approach above, a Quality Assurance process is required, and this will allow organisational learning to develop training moving forwards. It will also provide both qualitative and quantitative data to evidence not only the number of engagements but also the impact.
17. LFRS community safety activity related to road, water, home, and fire safety has evolved to include emerging hazards, e.g., lithium-ion powered devices in the home and climate change presenting wildfire risk. LFRS will engage with partners to continually evaluate our prevention activity to understand what works and where improvements can be made.

#### **Key issues for partnership working or affecting partners**

18. 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.
19. Currently there are very little public legislative requirements on the storage and use of lithium-ion batteries. Several incidents have occurred nationally and internationally including fatalities where, for example a lithium-ion powered scooter has been the cause of the fire. In the absence of legislation, the education of the public and partner agencies that hold housing stock needs to be increased, and local rules need to be put in place, to reduce the risk of fire in the community.
20. Working with housing association partners to increase their housing officer's knowledge on fire safety would continue to build on existing relationships. The intention is this joint working can improve the fire safety referrals into LFRS for actions plans or where enforcement action is necessary.
21. LFRS seeks partnership expansion of this scheme and welcomes contact from those willing to receive this input.
22. LFRS want to build on existing partnerships to ensure that referrals are received for those that are regarded as being vulnerable from fire and so those individuals can receive individually tailored support services, in the knowledge that secure and effective mechanisms are in place to keep individuals and their data secure.

23. The ability for partners to deliver Home Safety Checks on behalf of LFERS is already established. 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.
24. 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 and change behaviours.
25. LFERS can train partners to deliver Home 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.
26. Please contact LFERS for further information of the services we can offer to members of all communities and those to partner agencies.

### **Recommendations for the Board**

27. 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

Ben Bee - Area Manager, Community Risk

Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service  
12 Geoff Monk Way  
Birstall  
Leicester  
LE4 3BU  
Tel: 07800709906  
Email: Benjamin.bee@leics-fire.gov.uk

## **LEICESTERSHIRE SAFER COMMUNITIES STRATEGY BOARD**

**30<sup>th</sup> JUNE 2023**

### **LSCSB UPDATE: PROBATION SERVICE**

#### **Background**

1. The Probation Service holds the statutory responsibility for advising sentencing courts and the Parole Board, managing those subject to community-based Orders, and supervising offenders on release from custody. Probation Staff are also located within Prisons. It is part of His Majesty's Prison and Probation Service (HMPPS), which sits within the Ministry of Justice. The Probation Service is organised Regionally, with the Leicester, Leicestershire & Rutland Probation Delivery Unit (LLR PDU) sitting within the East Midlands Region.
2. Since the re-unification of the Probation Service in June 2021, significant staffing issues have existed nationally, largely as a result of funding issues relating to the legacy Community Rehabilitation Companies (CRCs), and the numbers of trainee Probation Officers not keeping pace with the recruitment needs of the service. This has been exacerbated in LLR as a result of particularly acute staffing shortages for the local CRC Provider that were inherited into the local reunified Probation Service. The resultant issue of the high workloads and staff shortages has resulted in a serious issue of staff retention and long-term sickness absences relating to work stress. Recruitment has proved difficult both due to a diminishing pool of potential recruits, which is affecting many public sector organisations, and worsened locally by the opening of HMP Fosse Way which is taking away existing and potential Probation Service resources. As a result of all of the above, LLR PDU currently has 55% of its posts covered, with workloads for Probation Officers currently sitting at between 130 – 180% of the expected level. Whilst there are now higher numbers of Trainees in the system, they will not have an impact post qualification for another 6 – 18 months.
3. As a result of the national issue of staffing shortages and excessive workloads, the Probation Service introduced a Probation Prioritisation Framework (PF) which designates the priorities and actions to be taken by any local Probation Delivery Unit (PDU) depending on the severity of their position. Red Status is reserved for those PDUs in the worst situation, and at the beginning of May, LLR PDU moved into Red Status, the second time it triggered this status in the past 9 months. Those priorities largely relate to concentrating resources on managing cases where there is domestic abuse, safeguarding and/or higher risk issues.

## Notable developments and challenges:

### Past Year

4. LLR PDU was subject to an HMIP Inspection in November/December 2022. At the time, the PDU was in the midst of it's first period of Red Status. Whilst scoring well on Leadership and Partnership working, lower scores in some crucial practice areas resulted in an overall rating of 'Inadequate'. Whilst disappointing, it was not a major surprise as all other PDUs across England & Wales who have been inspected whilst subject to Red Status received the same rating, and the Inspectors were very clear in locating the issues very firmly within the context of long-standing staffing and workload issues:

*"Although staff were committed and dedicated to their roles, high workloads, a problem that has existed over a prolonged period of time, had taken their toll, leading to low morale across the PDU.*

*As we have found in other recent PDU inspections, there were significant gaps in probation practitioner and administrative officer grades..... Despite efforts from the PDU and the region to improve the staffing levels, this remains a critical issue and a national approach is needed to assist with the appropriate recruitment and retention of staff.*

*Despite the resourcing challenges, we did see some evidence of innovation within the PDU, with the creation of young adults and women's teams to improve the quality of work delivered to these groups. These teams were in their early stages and, like the rest of the PDU, their workloads are high, but aspirations for what can be delivered".*

The practice issues which were identified have been subject to a local HMIP Action Plan which is progressing but having to be implemented in current circumstances.

5. The above reference to the creation of Women's and Young Adults teams was a major achievement of the year, despite the staffing challenges. The former was very much developed together with our local Womens Services provider, New Dawn New Day, with whom much co-located work is undertaken. The Young Adults Team was developed alongside colleagues in Youth Justice Services in City and County in order to hone a smoother transition process into Probation, and develop a more bespoke, young adult orientated approach. Both Teams are also adopting a trauma informed approach.



**Coming Year**

6. With a number of trainee Probation Officers qualifying over the coming 12 months, it is hoped that the position with staffing and workloads will ease. There also continues to be active recruitment to all other grades within the Service, although the recruitment landscape remains challenging. It is then hoped to develop further the work of the YA and Women's Team, as well as rolling out a Trauma Informed approach across all areas of delivery, a process which has started with changes to some waiting and interview spaces.
7. The development of the Phoenix Programme is a key partnership development in tackling Serious Violence in LLR. The Probation Service has played a significant role in developing the project and will do in its implementation over the coming year.

**Key issues for partnership working or affecting partners**

8. Nothing other than to note the challenges outlined above.

**Recommendations for the Board**

9. To note contents of the report.

**Bob Bearne**  
**LLR PDU Head**  
**Tel: 0116 5029140**

**Email:** [bob.bearne1@justice.gov.uk](mailto:bob.bearne1@justice.gov.uk)

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## **LEICESTERSHIRE SAFER COMMUNITIES STRATEGY BOARD**

**30<sup>th</sup> JUNE 2023**

### **LSCSB UPDATE: PUBLIC HEALTH, LEICESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL**

#### **Background**

1. The purpose of this report is to provide an update on the range of services that the public health department commissions and provides that align with the Board's priorities, namely:
  - a) identify and protect the most vulnerable and those subject to exploitation;
  - b) reduce harm from alcohol and substance misuse;
  - c) increase reporting of domestic abuse and protect the most vulnerable.
2. The contents of the report also support the 'Safe and Well' strategic outcome of the County Council's Strategic Plan 2022-26 and the 'Staying Healthy, Safe and Well' strategic priority of the Leicestershire Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2022-2032.

#### **Existing Offer**

##### *Domestic Abuse*

3. The current domestic abuse service system consists of:
  - a) Helpline and Engagement Service provided by Free from Violence and Abuse (FreeVa) – commissioned by OPCC for LLR;
  - b) Domestic Abuse Locality Service provided by Living Without Abuse (LWA) – commissioned by Public Health for Leicestershire and Rutland;
  - c) Sexual Violence Support Service provided by FreeVa – commissioned by OPCC for LLR;
  - d) Leicestershire Safe Accommodation Support Service provided by Women's Aid Leicestershire Limited (WALL) – commissioned by LCC Public Health for Leicestershire.
4. Public Health have commissioned a 2-year pilot Domestic Abuse Perpetrator Early Intervention Service. The service provided by RISE Mutual commenced in January 2023. The focus is on targeting those individuals demonstrating some level of risky behaviour within their intimate relationships and offering domestic abuse awareness raising with the aim of addressing abusive behaviour before it becomes entrenched. The project is not a full longer-term behaviour change programme for high harm/high risk perpetrators. It is anticipated that individuals benefitting from the project will be first time offenders and/or those who do not yet recognise their harmful behaviours and the impact on their partners, or those not willing/able to engage in a longer-term programme.

5. The Domestic Abuse and Housing Alliance (DAHA) mission is to improve the housing sector's response to domestic abuse through the introduction and adoption of an established set of standards and an accreditation process. The proposal was presented to the Chief Housing Officers Group in 2021 with agreement in principle for work to commence. Although there have been challenges to the accreditation being achieved, work completed includes a new training development plan for all front-line officers and an internal e-learning training offer. The intention is for the benefits of this accreditation to be captured through future partnerships.

### *Mental Health*

6. Start a Conversation (<https://www.startaconversation.co.uk/>) is a suicide prevention campaign that aims to build a community that is committed to the mental health and wellbeing of its residents. It provides a non-judgmental environment where care and support are available to those in distress or those bereaved or affected by suicide. As well as advice and guidance on a range of wider issues, such as debt advice or relationship difficulties; Start a Conversation also commissions a range of services to directly support individuals across Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland. These include:
  - a) Tomorrow Project – specialist suicide bereavement service;
  - b) Harmless All-Age Self-Harm Service;
  - c) DistrACT – an app designed to improve early access to evidence-based information about self-harm and personal first aid.
7. Start a Conversation delivered a successful world suicide prevention day conference in February, where partners from across LLR came together to take time to talk about normalising conversations around suicide and empowering local communities and individuals to have the confidence and competence to act on preventing suicide.
8. Integrated Care Board (ICB) funding earmarked for mental health prevention and resilience at a neighbourhood level has been accessed by LCC to offer as grant funding. Neighbourhoods were encouraged to prioritise the mental health concerns of their residents and gain grant funding through 'Neighbourhood Mental Health Prevention and Resilience grant funded programmes', for effective initiatives to prevent and combat these mental health concerns. Neighbourhoods were encouraged to put forward evidence-based solutions of mental health prevention and resilience. Currently, there are ten different initiatives which have received funding across Leicestershire. Successful applications can be found at the following link: <https://www.leicestershirecommunities.org.uk/uploads/successful-applications.pdf?v=1684839019>

### *Substance Misuse*

9. Following publication of the national 10 year drugs strategy – From Harm to Hope, an LLR Combating Drugs and Alcohol Strategic Partnership has been established which mirrors the membership of the Strategic Partnership Board Exec and is chaired by the Directors of Public Health across LLR. An LLR Drug and Alcohol

Operational Partnership has also been setup to drive forward joint priorities across LLR. Work is still underway to develop an approach to working with place-specific (Leicestershire) and neighbourhood level (district and borough) organisations while trying to minimise the need to create additional groups/boards.

10. The Integrated Substance Misuse Treatment and Recovery Service works in partnership with Dear Albert, Falcon Support Services and Age UK to provide the following offer:
  - a) **My Turning Point** - a digital treatment tool that provides 24/7 access to a range of guided and self-help sessions that can help with drug and alcohol use, as well as emotional health and other wellbeing issues.
  - b) **Alcohol and wellbeing programmes** – designed to help individuals cut down or stop drinking.
  - c) **Opiate Substitute Prescribing** – Aimed at those dependent on opiate drugs such as heroin. The offer involves clinical interventions that sit alongside a programme of talking therapies and recovery support.
  - d) **Reclaim** - This is designed to support people who are using drugs to help develop the skills and commitment to make positive changes to their drug use.
  - e) **Young People’s Service** – A dedicated Young People’s team that works with all under 18s (and those aged up to 25 where required) at a location suited to the young person. The team supports young people to make changes to their drug and alcohol use. The team also supports young people affected by someone else’s substance use.
  - f) **Family and Friends Support** - Offers support to family and friends even if the individual with a drug or alcohol problem isn’t accessing treatment services.
  - g) **Last Orders Project** – This project helps those over 50 to learn more about their drinking and how it affects their life and provides support to make positive changes.
  - h) **Community detoxification service**
  - i) **Access to inpatient detoxification services**
  - j) **Access to residential rehabilitation services**
  - k) **Harm reduction support** via district wide drop-in sessions in partnership with Falcon Support Services.
  - l) **Access to recovery support**
  
11. Additional funding from the Integrated Care Board has been made available to deliver a dual diagnosis offer, providing specialist and intensive support to individuals with co-occurring mental health and substance misuse issues.
  
12. The Public Health department is leading on the implementation of a multi-agency LLR Drug and Alcohol Related Deaths Review Panel, to prevent and/or reduce future drug and alcohol related deaths by reviewing drug and alcohol related deaths and near misses, determining modifiable risk factors, identifying patterns and shared learning and advocating and actioning change.
  
13. The Office for Health Improvement and Disparities (OHID) has provided supplemental funding to all local authorities across the country to enhance substance misuse treatment provision over the next 3 years. The proposal for

Leicestershire focuses on enhanced work with underserved communities, naloxone provision through the Police, enhanced capacity to support Police and Court custody assessments to improve pathways into treatment, and increased capacity for young person support.

14. Public Health is a responsible authority with regards to alcohol licensing applications. Relationships are being strengthened with licensing authorities across Leicestershire and Rutland, including attendance at the LLR Licensing Forum meetings, input into Statement of Licensing of Policies and identification of public health data to support the review of applications.

#### *Trauma informed practice*

15. Barnardo's will continue to deliver the trauma informed practice training beyond June 2023 as well as developing a trauma informed practice toolkit for midwives and health visitors. A Trauma Informed Schools Officer will work with up to 6 schools to support in adopting a trauma informed practice approach.

*Teen Health 11-19 service* - <https://www.leicestershire.gov.uk/education-and-children/schools-colleges-and-academies/teen-health-11-19>

16. The Public Health department is working with the Children & Family Wellbeing Service to provide front-line staff within the Teen Health Service the training and resources needed to enhance understanding of conflict versus domestic abuse. A longer-term goal is to embed evidence-based groupwork and direct interventions as part of the offer within secondary schools and the community.

#### *Probation Health Trainers Service*

17. The Probation Health Trainers Service is a specialised service training ex-offenders to provide initial support and advice on a range of health and wellbeing issues to individuals who are part of the criminal justice system or recently released from prison.

### **Coming Year**

#### *Domestic Abuse*

18. Public Health is supporting Children and Family Services in the procurement of dispersed safe accommodation services from DA Act funding. This will address the gaps in service provision identified by the Domestic Abuse Needs Assessment.

#### *Healthy Relationships*

19. The Public Health department is currently procuring a whole family relationship service. This service will provide wrap around early help and preventative support

for families to become resilient, addressing the issue of parental conflict and improving the lives of children and young people experiencing this. The service will look to work with secondary schools and pre- and post-natal services, as well as be aligned to Leicestershire's trauma informed practice work.

### *Mental Health*

20. Start A Conversation will be building on the brand, and widening elements of the campaign to include messaging around mental health, developing resources, re-designing the website, and developing an e-learning suicide awareness package.
21. The LLR Suicide Audit and Prevention Group are working in partnership with the National Suicide Prevention Alliance and have recruited and are currently training 10 Lived Experience Network Volunteers. These individuals with lived experience of suicide and mental health challenges will play an integral role in influencing suicide prevention policy and practice at all levels
22. The coming year will see the launch of Mental Health Friendly Places, equipping trusted communities, places and neighbourhoods with training and resources to help support starting a conversation, recognising what good mental health looks like and where to get support if needed

### **Recommendations for the Board**

23. It is recommended that:

- (a) The Board notes the content of the report;
- (b) Board members raise awareness of these services within their organisations and seek opportunities for further partnership working

### **Officer to Contact**

Joshna Mavji – Consultant in Public Health  
Public Health, Leicestershire County Council  
Tel: 0116 305 0113  
Email: [Joshna.Mavji@leics.gov.uk](mailto:Joshna.Mavji@leics.gov.uk)

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# Modern Slavery /Human Trafficking Exploitation & Organised Immigration Crime

Detective Sergeant Chris Perry



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 2019-2023
- Numbers of reported incidents recorded
- Information sources – How are the crimes reported
- The National Referral Mechanism (NRM) and Single Competent Authority (SCA)
- Challenges
- Organised Immigration Crime (OIC)

## Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking

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



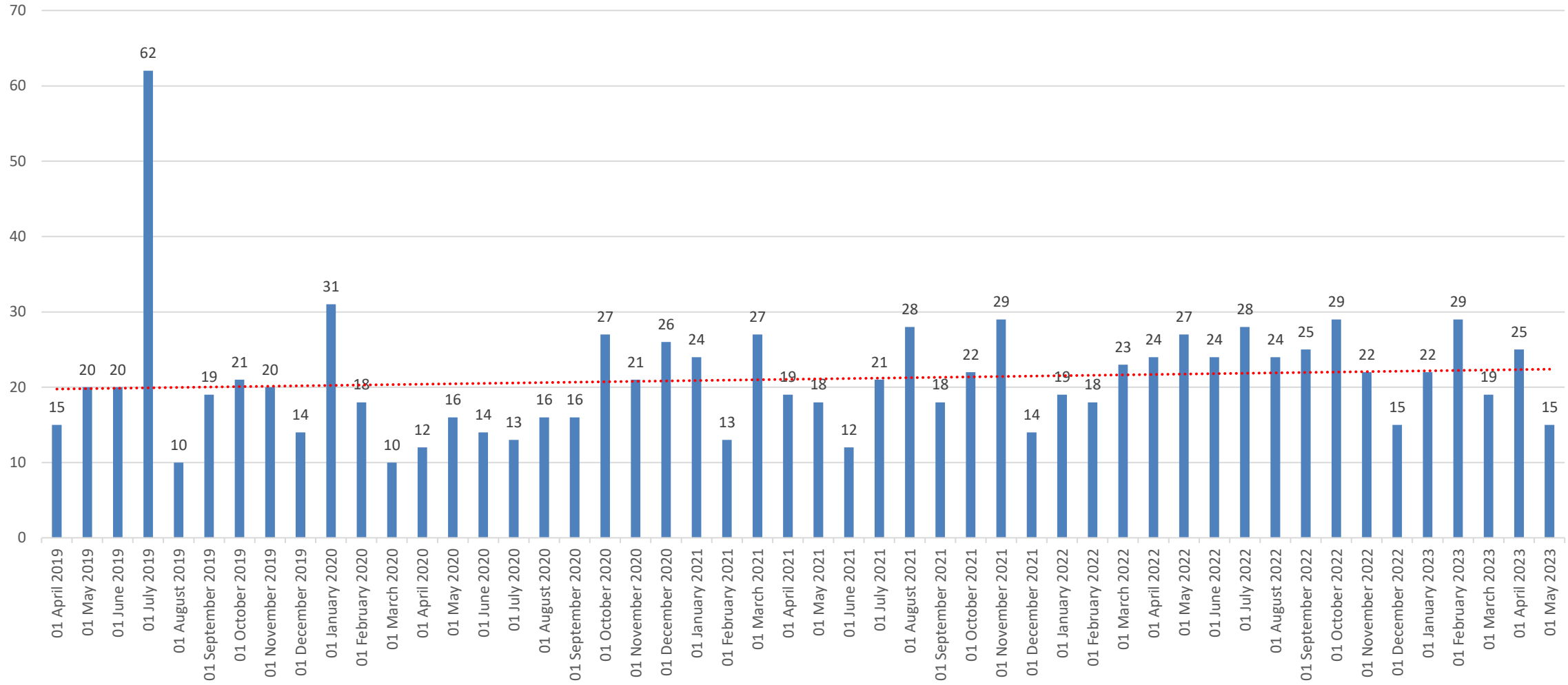
People trafficking is the movement of people by persons exercising control over them for the purpose of exploitation.

People smuggling differs at this is the movement of persons from one place to another for money, but no onward exploitation



# Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking

## Number of reports to police from 2019-2023



# Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking

## Information sources – How are the crimes reported

Modern Slavery	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
101	103	143	135	154	54
999	52	62	106	131	58
In person	7	3	4	4	4
Contact Record	0	1	2	4	3
Direct	1	1	0	0	0
Facebook	2	3	1	3	0
EMAS	1	1	2	4	0
LFRS	0	1	0	0	0
Cambs	1	0	2	0	0
Northants	1	0	0	1	1
Radio	1	11	10	8	8
Alarm	1	0	3	9	0
E-Mail	12	44	20	26	9
SMS	0	0	0	0	1
Grand Total	182	270	285	344	138

# Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking

## Challenges

Outcome	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Grand Total
1: Charged	1	10	2	2	0	15
1: Summoned/postal requisition	1	0	0	0	0	1
10: Police - formal action not in public interest	1	1	0	0	0	2
13: Named suspect but victim/key witness deceased or too ill	1	0	0	0	0	1
14: Victim declines/unable to support action to identify offender	61	39	47	37	7	191
15: CPS - named suspect, victim supports but evidential difficulties	1	4	2	1	1	9
15: Police - named suspect, victim supports but evidential difficulties	28	16	11	8	2	65
16: Victim declines/withdraws support - named suspect identified	17	15	12	23	3	70
18: Investigation complete no suspect identified	42	60	65	73	20	260
20: Other body/agency has investigation primacy	4	13	17	12	4	50
21: Police - named suspect, investigation not in the public interest	0	2	1	1	0	4
22: Diversionary, educational or intervention activity, not in public interest to take further action	2	8	0	0	0	10
Cancelled / Transferred	9	14	22	13	2	60
Unknown	25	31	59	84	39	238
UU unresolved	8	7	7	24	34	80
Grand Total	201	220	245	278	112	1056

## 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 29<sup>th</sup> 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 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.

The reality is this is happening in every large town and city in the UK, including market towns.



## 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.
- Over £4 million in cost to the public purse.
- 1500 officers working on the op at one point.
- **It can happen anywhere!**



# Questions ?



Protect vulnerable people



Prevent crime



Deal with those who cause most harm



Bring people to justice



Innovate and continuously improve

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Home Office

# Prevent Duty Benchmarking

## Leicestershire Update

Presented by: Ian Stubbs

Date: 30th June 2023

# Prevent Duty

- Section 26 of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 (the Act) places a duty on specified authorities in the exercise of their functions, to have “due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism”.
- Guidance is issued under section 29 of the Act. The Act states that the authorities subject to the provisions must have regard to this guidance when carrying out their duty.

# Specified Authorities

1. Local Authorities (Unitary, County, District and Borough)
2. Schools
3. Further education
4. Higher Education
5. NHS Trusts and Foundation Trusts.
6. Prisons and Probation
7. The Police.

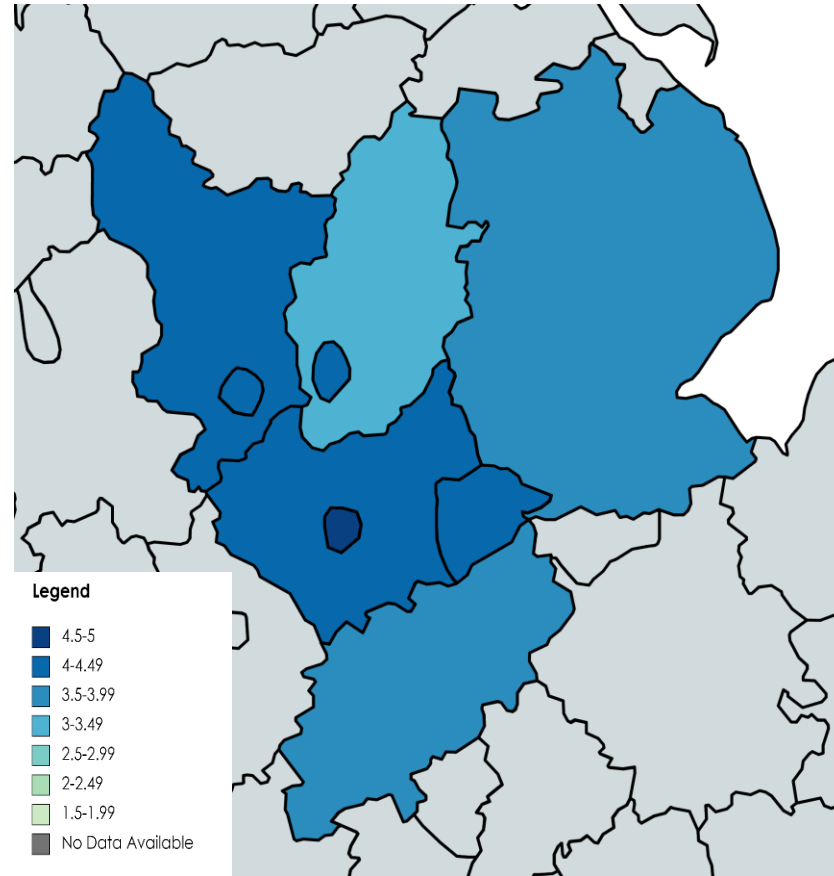
# Monitoring and enforcement

- All specified authorities must comply with this duty and will be expected to maintain appropriate records to show compliance with their responsibilities
- To provide reports when requested.

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**The last, but not the least element**

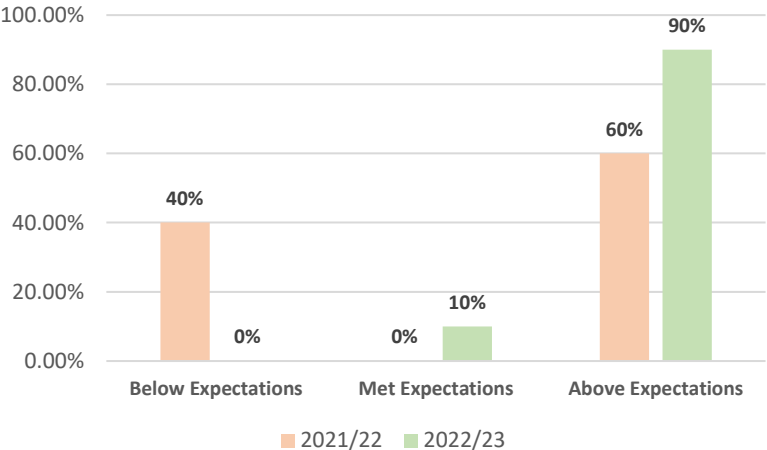
# East Midlands – Weighted Score Heatmap



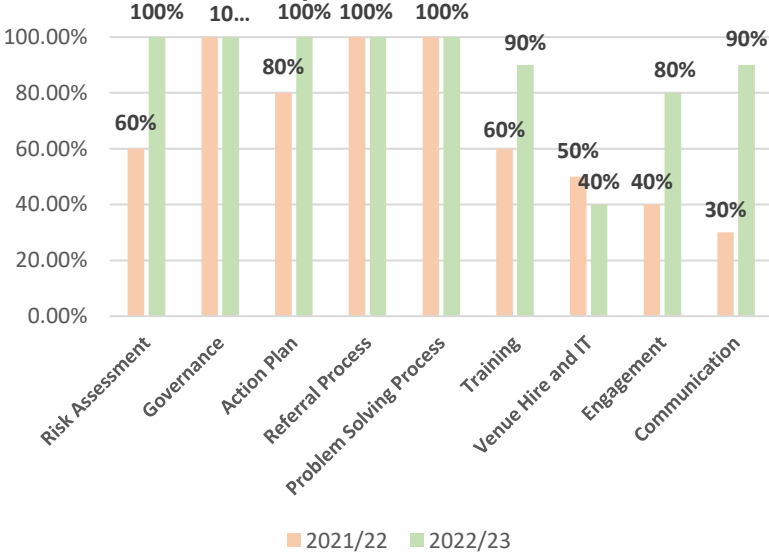
\*Excludes Northamptonshire Split

# Comparative Analysis

2021/22-2022/23 Weighted Score Comparison - East Midlands



Percentage of Benchmarks that Met or Exceeded Expectations - East Midlands



# Leicestershire Scores

Benchmarking	Risk Assessment	Multi Agency Partnership Board	Prevent Partnership Plan	Referral Pathway	Channel Panel	Prevent problem-solving	Training	Venue Hire and IT Policies	Engagement activities	Communications	55
2022	4	5	5	4	5	4	3	3	2	2	
2023	4	5	5	4	5	4	3	2	3	3	

# Recommendation 1

## Venue Hire and IT policies –

- **Not meeting VH duty** – The council need an effective venue hire policy to be compliant with the statutory duty. The policy needs to ensure that council owned premises are not used by radicalising influencers. Leasing arrangements also need to be reviewed as the duty applies to all council owned and not just council run properties. Both County and D&B Councils need to work to meet this duty.
- Training should be provided to staff responsible for taking bookings to minimise the risk.
- County have an internal Task & Finish Group with input from relevant service teams and Legal Services, meeting to determine what the current processes are within these service areas and to ensure that appropriate clauses are in place within Room Hire Agreements to meet this duty and to ensure storing of personal data is GDPR Complaint. Once County has bottomed out its processes under this duty, and endorsed by Chief Officers within the County, happy to share good practice with partners.
- Each district council should also have its own policy and this needs to be sense checked.



# Recommendation 2

## Training –

- A training strategy is being developed by the Prevent Leads Operational Group (PLOG) for LLR and we would recommend that this is supported.
- We would also recommend that the county and each district council have their own training plan ensuring appropriate training is targeted at cohorts of staff based on their role in the organisation.
- We would also strongly encourage training to be mandated for all staff and compliance monitored.
- We would also recommend that basic HO online training is included in staff induction packages at county and each district. As already mentioned we would encourage you to develop a training offer for staff responsible for venue.

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# Recommendation 3

## Prevent Partnership Plan and Governance –

- Whilst governance is strong across LLR the current review provides an opportunity to streamline governance and make the Prevent board more representative of LLR at a strategic level.
- For the county each district should have its own delivery plan and plans need to feed back through the governance structures, and link back to county plan.
- Going forward processes will be embedded via PLOG for capturing County and District & Borough plans, so that all LLR partnerships are feeding into the LLR Prevent Partnership Plan.

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# Home Office Corporate Update

- Training Update
  - Face to Face
  - Ideology specific training for practitioners
- Comms Toolkit feedback
- Elected Member network.
- JEXU Information sharing MOU
- IRP implementation update

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**LEICESTER, LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND  
STRATEGY STATEMENT FOR TACKLING HATE  
(2023 – 2026)**

**1. Introduction**

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

**2. Background**

- 2.1 The College of Policing Authorised Professional Practice (2022) provides a broad and inclusive definition:
- 2.2 Hate crimes and incidents are taken to mean any crime or incident where the perpetrator's hostility or prejudice against an identifiable group of people is a factor in determining who is targeted. This is a broad and inclusive definition. A victim, complainant or the person reporting the incident does not have to be a member of the group. In fact, anyone who is perceived to be or associated with an identifiable group of people (even mistakenly), could be a victim of a hate crime or targeted by a non-crime hate incident motivated by hostility.
- 2.3 Across LLR a crime that is motivated by hostility on the grounds of race, religion, sexual orientation, disability, or transgender identity can be classed as a hate crime.
- 2.4 Incidents and crimes are recorded against these five categories, as well as including a category for 'any other perceived difference' to align with Leicestershire Police's recording of hate. Detailed below are the differences between hate incidents and crimes:

**3. Hate Incident**

- 3.1 Any incident where a crime has not been committed, but where it is perceived by the reporting person or any other person that the incident was motivated by hostility or prejudice based on:
- I. A person's race or perceived race

- II. Any racial group or ethnic background including countries within the UK and Gypsy and Traveller groups
- III. A person's religion or perceived religion
- IV. Any religious group including those who have no faith in a theology
- V. A person's sexual orientation or perceived sexual orientation any person's sexual orientation
- VI. A person's disability or perceived disability
- VII. Any disability including physical disability, learning disability and mental health or developmental disorders
- VIII. A person who is transgender or perceived to be transgender (including people who are transsexual, transgender, cross dressers and those who hold a Gender Recognition Certificate under the Gender Recognition Act 2004)

#### **4. Hate Crime**

4.1 A hate crime is any criminal offence which is perceived by the victim or any other person to be motivated by a hostility or prejudice based on:

- I. A person's race or perceived race
- II. Any racial group or ethnic background including countries within the UK and Gypsy and Traveller groups
- III. A person's religion or perceived religion
- IV. Any religious group including those who have no faith in a theology
- V. A person's sexual orientation or perceived sexual orientation
- VI. Any person's sexual orientation
- VII. A person's disability or perceived disability
- VIII. Any disability including physical disability, learning disability and mental health or developmental disorders
- IX. A person who is transgender or perceived to be transgender (including people who are transsexual, transgender, cross dressers and those who hold a Gender Recognition Certificate under the Gender Recognition Act 2004)

4.2 Research indicates that hate incidents and hate crimes can cause greater psychological harm than other types of crime with a much greater and longer

lasting effect on the victim, the victim's family, and on communities. Whilst great strides have been made in tackling hate incidents and crimes too often, these crimes still go undetected and underreported. Whilst Leicestershire Police are the lead agency for the investigations of hate crimes, it is important to recognise that no one single agency can effectively tackle hate incidents and crimes alone.

## **6. Our Vision:**

- 6.1 Our vision is to create a tolerant society where differences are accepted, valued and celebrated within our communities, in order to make Leicester, Leicestershire, and Rutland safer and more inclusive places to live, work and visit.

## **7. Themes and Priorities**

### **7.1 The 2023-26 priorities for this strategy are:**

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

## **8. Action Plans**

- 8.1 Hate Action Plans will be locally driven through Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) to ensure actions are fit for purpose and link appropriately to the key themes and priorities based on local need.
- 8.2 An LLR Communication Plan will set out the partnership approach for promoting national campaigns and raising awareness to encourage people to report hate incidents.

## **9. Performance Monitoring**

- 9.1 Update reports on the local action plan will be provided to the appropriate local Community Safety Partnerships across LLR. Quarterly progress reports will be presented to the Senior Officer Group (SOG) into the Strategic Partnership Board Executive (SPB Exec).

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Ref	What do we want to achieve?	Cross Cutting Themes	Owner	Action- What are we going to do to achieve the objective.	Target Date	Outcome	Update	RAG Completed
<b>PRIORITY AREAS – Hate Crime</b>								
1	Raising awareness of what hates crimes and incidents are and how to report them							
1.1	People understand what hate crime is	To learn lessons. To take evidence led approach. To improve corporate understanding.	All	Promote messages to key stakeholder groups, partner agencies VCS, schools/college, and internal staff.				
1.2	People are aware how to report crimes and incidents		All	Promote the hate crime section of the council website; clearly signposting the hate reporting form.				
1.3	Hate crime and incident information is readily available		All	Updated website with key information on what hate incident & crime is and where to get support.				
1.4	Staff feel supported and are aware of policies		All	Ensure policy and procedures are in place to support staff that are victims of hate by service users.				
1.5	Staff are more aware of the various categories of hate		All	Workforce training within each partner organisation.				
1.6	key stakeholders are better educated and understand the data		All	Hate dashboards to inform local action for tackling hate incidents & crime and incidents.				
2.	Improving the partnership response to hate crimes and incidents							
2.1	Communities and partner agencies are more aware of national and local campaigns	To learn lessons. To take evidence led approach. To improve corporate understanding	All	Work with and support the Police in promoting the National and Local Hate crime campaigns.				
2.2	Staff are better informed and have resources		All	Review the professional Hate Awareness Training pack previously established.				
2.3	Victims are supported		All	Agencies to ensure positive outcomes are captured in meeting the needs of their service users.				
2.4	Victims and witnesses are signposted to appropriate additional services		All	Identify wrap around service for victim and witnesses via appropriate agencies at a local level.				

3.	Identifying and understanding new and emerging communities and issues within localities and communities						
3.1	Community relations are increased	To learn lessons. To take evidence led approach.	All	Building positive relationships with different communities			
3.2	Elected Members can readily spot the signs of emerging issues within their localities	To improve corporate understanding.	Local Authorities	Resources to be allocated to ensure Elected Members can identify emerging issues within their communities.			
4.	Supporting localities to further improve community cohesion by re-assuring, strengthening, and educating communities						
4.1	Those most in need are supported	To learn lessons. To take evidence led approach.	All	Identifying and supporting vulnerable people.			
4.2	Promotion of different training materials for target audiences are utilised	To improve corporate understanding.	All	Delivery education packs into schools. Annual training for Elected Members. Staff training Community Stakeholder training via local authorities.			
4.3	Right referral pathway is used by professionals/ internal staff		Local Authorities	Making staff aware of various referral Police referral forms such as: Community Tensions form Prevent referral form			

DRAFT

## LLR Strategic Hate Crime Group

### Terms of Reference

#### Purpose

The purpose of the Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland (LLR) Hate Crime Group is to bring together public sector organisations from across LLR in response to hate crimes and hate incidents, to ensure a consistent approach is applied across the sub region.

The Group will drive the delivery of the LLR Strategy for Tackling Hate (2023 – 2026)

#### Objectives

The Group will deliver the following key priorities:

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

#### Membership

Police	ACC (Chair) - Adam Streets
Police	Supt Lead for Hate - Aimee Ramm
Leicestershire County Council	Safer Communities - Gurjit Samra-Rai
Leicestershire County Council	Community Safety Team - Anita Chavda
Leicester City Council	Prevention & Safer Communities - Nicola Odom
Rutland County Council	Safer Communities - Hugh Crouch
District/Borough	Community Safety and Safeguarding Manager, Hinckley & Bosworth – Rachel Burgess
	Strategic Lead Safer Communities, Melton – David Walker
Fire Service	Lead for Safer Communities - Ben Bee
Leicestershire NHS - LPT	LPT Lead Head of Safeguarding - Neil King
OPCC	Rani Mahal, Deputy PCC
Victim First	Manager - Manjeeta Sunnar-Atwal

**Meetings, Reporting and Support**

- The Strategic Hate Crime Group will meet bi-monthly. The meetings will be held via Teams
- The meetings will be chaired by the Police, Adam Streets (T/ACC); the Vice Chair will be Nicola Odom (Prevention & Safer Communities) at the City Council.
- Meeting support will be provided by Leicestershire Police

**Governance**

A quarterly progress report will be presented to the LLR Senior Officer Group (SOG)

Annual reports and any exception reports as required will be presented to the Strategic Partnership Board Executive (SPB Exec)

**Review**

The position of Chair and Vice chair will be reviewed after 6 months

The Terms of Reference will be reviewed annually.