

LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND SAFER COMMUNITIES STRATEGY BOARD

Friday, 22 March 2024 at 10.00 am

Microsoft Teams

Agenda

1. Introductions
2. Minutes of previous meeting. (Pages 3 - 10)
3. Matters arising
4. LRSCSB Action Log (Pages 11 - 12)
5. Declarations of interest
6. Modern Slavery. (Pages 13 - 30)
Detective Sergeant Chris Perry, Leicestershire Police, will give a presentation.
7. Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner update. (Pages 31 - 32)
Sajan Devshi, Performance and Assurance Officer, OPCC will present this report.
8. Leicestershire County Council Community Safety Team - Anti-social Behaviour update. (Pages 33 - 38)
An officer from the Community Safety Team, Leicestershire County Council, will present this report.
9. Probation Service update. (Pages 39 - 42)
Bob Bearne, LLR Probation Delivery Unit Head, will present this report.
10. Youth Justice Health Needs Assessment (Pages 43 - 52)
Carly Turner, Head of Youth Justice, Leicestershire County Council will give a presentation.



11. Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service update. (Pages 53 - 56)

Ash Hajat, LFRS, will present this report.

12. Safer Communities Performance 2023-24 Quarter 3. (Pages 57 - 62)

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

13. Other business

14. Date of the next meeting

The next meeting of the Board is scheduled for Friday 28 June 2024 at 10.00am.

Minutes of a meeting of the Leicestershire and Rutland Safer Communities Strategy Board held via Microsoft Teams on Friday, 15 December 2023.

Present

Mrs D. Taylor CC (in the Chair)

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|---|--|
| Cllr. L. Phillimore | Community Safety Partnership Strategy Group Chair - Blaby District Council |
| Cllr. L. Blackshaw | Community Safety Partnership Strategy Group Chair - Charnwood Borough Council |
| Cllr. P. Cumbers | Community Safety Partnership Strategy Group Chair – Melton Borough Council |
| Cllr. D. Woodiwiss | Community Safety Partnership Strategy Group Chair – Harborough District Council |
| Cllr. Christine Wise | Rutland County Council |
| Mr. N. Bannister CC | Combined Fire Authority |
| Ben Bee | Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service |
| Joshna Mavji | Public Health, Leicestershire County Council |
| Bob Bearne | Probation Service |
| Chief Inspector Lindsey Madeley- Harland | Leicestershire Police |
| Rani Mahal | Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner |
| Wendy Hope | Integrated Care Board |

Officers

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Gurjit Samra-Rai | Leicestershire County Council |
| Rik Basra | Leicestershire County Council |
| Euan Walters | Leicestershire County Council |
| Jamie Osborne | Leicestershire County Council |
| David Walker | Melton Borough Council |
| Sarah Pickering | Harborough District Council |
| Rachel Burgess | Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council |
| Timothy McCabe | Charnwood Borough Council |
| Giuseppe Vassallo | Charnwood Borough Council |
| Mark Smith | Oadby and Wigston Borough Council |
| Lee Mansfield | North West Leicestershire District Council |
| Ian Stubbs | Prevent – East Midlands |
| Sajan Devshi | Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner |

Apologies for absence

| | |
|--|--|
| Cllr. K. Loydall | Community Safety Partnership Strategy Group Chair – Oadby and Wigston Borough Council |
| Cllr. S. Russell | Leicester City Council |
| Sharon Cooke | Leicestershire County Council |
| Chief Superintendent Jonathan Starbuck | Leicestershire Police |

30. Introductions

The Chairman welcomed everyone to the meeting and the list of apologies was noted.

31. Minutes of previous meeting.

The minutes of the meeting held on 29 September 2023 were taken as read and confirmed as a correct record.

32. Matters arising

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

33. LSCSB Action Log

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

With regards to Action no. 3: update at a future Board meeting regarding work to understand the impact of HMP Fosse Way on the local community, it was noted that John Richardson, who had been assigned the action, had left Blaby District Council. The replacement for John Richardson at Blaby District Council was known and would be contacted to ensure that the action was still being progressed.

RESOLVED:

That the status of the Action Log be noted.

34. Declarations of interest

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

No declarations were made.

35. Change to the Order of Business.

The Chairman sought and obtained the consent of the Board to vary the order of business from that set out on the agenda for the meeting.

36. Anti-social Behaviour update.

The Board considered a report of Gurjit Samra-Rai, Service Manager – Safer Communities, Leicestershire County Council, which provided an update on work taking place to tackle Anti-Social Behaviour in Leicestershire and Rutland including the production of a business case to review the suitability of the Sentinel system. A copy of the report, marked 'Agenda Item 9', is filed with these minutes.

The Board welcomed the new ASB System Co-ordinator Jamie Osborne to the meeting.

It was noted that partners had been experiencing difficulties with the Sentinel system including difficulties with accurately extracting data and the ability of Sentinel to interface with police and some Local Authority systems. This was why a review of the system had been requested and a business case had been produced. A meeting would be taking place between the local authority Chief Executives involved in the Sentinel partnership to discuss the system and the business case, and then a final decision on the business case would be made by the Strategic Partnership Board.

RESOLVED:

- (a) That the contents of the report be noted;
- (b) That a further report regarding ASB and Sentinel be brought to a meeting of the Board once there have been further developments.

37. PREVENT - Regional update.

The Board received a presentation from Ian Stubbs, Prevent Local Delivery and Communities Regional Advisor – East Midlands, regarding the new Prevent Duty guidance which had been issued by the Home Office.

Arising from the presentation the following points were noted:

- (i) The Prevent Duty guidance had been produced following on from the Independent Review of Prevent which had been carried out by William Shawcross. The guidance related to statutory requirements therefore following it was not optional. The guidance indicated that no new functions or burdens had been imposed on local authorities.
- (ii) The guidance noted that a person's susceptibility to radicalisation may be linked to their vulnerability, however not all people susceptible to radicalisation would be vulnerable. Prevent was not just about safeguarding vulnerable people.
- (iii) The term 'extremism' was no longer considered to be appropriate and therefore reference to extremism had been removed from the guidance document.
- (iv) The Prevent Duty guidance was accompanied by a toolkit for local authorities. The online link to the toolkit would be circulated to Board members after the meeting.

- (v) Partnership work locally with regards to Prevent was co-ordinated through the Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Prevent Steering Group (LLR PSG), of which the County Council was a member.
- (vi) Blaby District Council was leading on behalf of all the District Councils in LLR with regards to Prevent and Carol Parker, Community Safety Team Leader, at Blaby District Council was the main contact.
- (vii) Leicestershire County Council had agreed a corporate Venue Hire Policy which was designed to ensure that County Council buildings were not used for the purposes of spreading radicalisation. The Policy would be disseminated to partners.
- (viii) A benchmarking exercise was being carried out to establish how Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland compared with other areas with regards to how the Prevent Duty was complied with.
- (ix) The Terrorism (Protection of Premises) Bill or Protect Duty, also known as Martyn's Law, aimed to improve protective security and organisational preparedness by mandating, for the first time, those responsible for certain premises and events to consider the terrorist risk and how they would respond to an attack. The bill was expected to be passed in 2024.
- (x) The current conflict in Israel and Gaza had the potential to be a significant radicalisation event.

RESOLVED:

That the contents of the presentation be noted.

38. Safer Communities Performance 2023/24 - Quarter 2.

The Board considered a report of Rik Basra, Community Safety Co-ordinator, Leicestershire County Council regarding Safer Communities performance for 2023/24 Quarter 2.

In response to a question from the Chairman it was confirmed that there would be a communications campaign to raise awareness of the risks around burglaries of Christmas presents.

RESOLVED:

That the contents of the report be noted.

39. Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner update.

The Board considered a report of Siobhan Peters, Director of Strategy, Partnerships & Commissioning, Office of the Police & Crime Commissioner (OPCC) which provided an update on the work of the OPCC. A copy of the report, marked 'Agenda Item 8', is filed with these minutes. The report was presented by Sajan Devshi, Performance and Assurance Officer, OPCC.

Arising from discussions the following points were noted:

- (i) There was uncertainty relating to Safer Streets funding for Year 2 as information was awaited from the Home Office. This was causing difficulties on delivery of projects and having a particular impact on the Violence Reduction Network as most of their funding bids were for Year 2.
- (ii) In response to concerns that had been raised by the Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) about the process for bidding for funding from the OPCC, in particular how onerous it was in terms of the amount of work that had to be carried out for bids, the OPCC was reviewing the framework.
- (iii) In total the CSPs had been awarded approximately £639,000 of funding for the current year. Approximately 70% of the funding allocated for CSPs had been spent and £140,00 was remaining so there was likely to be an underspend. There was still time for CSPs to submit bids before the end of the financial year. Any unspent money could be re-invested but further discussions needed to take place on exactly what it would be spent on.
- (iv) Both the Adult and Childrens/Young Peoples SARC (Sexual Assault Referral Centres) were up for procurement in 2025. The CYP SARC was funded across the East Midlands, and was currently located in Nottingham and Northampton, due to the local authority footprint size and the specialist nature of the services provided. In response to a question from the Chairman as to whether there was likely to be a SARC set up in Leicester or Leicestershire so that victims did not have to travel out of County, it was agreed that an answer would be provided to members after the meeting.
- (v) The OPCC had commenced work on the new 'Target Hardening' contract, which provided home assessments, advice and in cases that met the criteria, locks etc to secure the property. Referrals could be made from the police, victim support services and domestic abuse support providers. The contract was due to expire in March 2024 and consideration was being given to whether it needed revising. A member suggested that the Fire Service should also be able to make referrals and the OPCC welcomed this suggestion and agreed to give it further consideration.

RESOLVED:

That the contents of the report be noted.

40. Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service update.

The Board considered a report of Ben Bee, Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service (LFRS) which provided an update on the work of LFRS in relation to Community Safety. A copy of the report, marked 'Agenda Item 10', is filed with these minutes.

Arising from discussions the following points were noted:

- (i) LFRS attended 486 Road Traffic Collisions (RTC) between April and October 2023. This was an increase of 99 on the 3-year average year-to-date figure of 387. Members queried to what extent the Covid-19 pandemic had impacted on the RTC figures particularly the 3-year average. Members requested a more detailed breakdown of the RTC data including the geographical locations, the demographics of the people involved and the cause of the incidents. It was agreed that the next

LFRS report to the Board would include an appendix which would contain the requested information about RTCs.

- (ii) Communications campaigns aimed at reducing RTCs needed to be more targeted and nuanced.
- (iii) Members raised concerns about elderly drivers and it was noted that Leicestershire County Council offered driving courses for people over the age of 60.
- (iv) Biker Down was a free 3-hour course for bikers or pillion passengers. It educated them on scene safety, emergency first aid and how to avoid collisions and improve their visibility on the roads. A member questioned whether there had been sufficient social media advertising of Biker Down and Ben Bee gave reassurance that a communications campaign was taking place and he would provide the links to it. There had already been a large amount of interest in Biker Down and the courses that had taken place had been well subscribed.
- (v) Lithium-ion powered devices such as vapes posed fire risks and there was growing support for legislation and improved standards. LFRS worked closely on Trading Standards teams to tackle the problem.
- (vi) Work needed to take place to raise awareness of the fire risks caused by electric scooters and the need to store them away from where the fire could spread and cause harm to people. Messages needed to be disseminated to those officers at local authorities in charge of housing stock and Chief Housing Officer groups would be a good way of doing that. In response it was confirmed that Fire Protection Officers did carry out training sessions with Housing Officer groups.

RESOLVED:

- (a) That the contents of the report be noted;
- (b) That LFRS be requested to provide a report for a future meeting of the Board with more detailed data around Road Traffic Collisions.

41. Probation Service update.

The Board had been due to receive a verbal update from Bob Bearne, Head of the Probation Delivery Unit regarding the Probation Service, however Bob Bearne had to leave the meeting before he could give his presentation.

RESOLVED:

That Bob Bearne be requested to provide an update on the Probation Service to the next meeting of the Board.

42. Community Safety Agreement.

The Board considered a report of Rik Basra, Community Safety Co-ordinator, Leicestershire County Council which outlined changes that had been made to the Community Safety Agreement and provided the Board with an opportunity to review the document. A copy of the report, marked 'Agenda Item 12', is filed with these minutes.

The Board commended the format of the document as it contained all the relevant information in a simple way.

RESOLVED:

- (a) That the contents of the report be noted;
- (b) That the continued use of the Community Safety Agreement in its current format and design be approved.

43. Date of the next meeting

RESOLVED:

That the next meeting of the Board take place on Friday 22 March 2024 at 10.00am.

10.00 - 11.10 am
15 December 2023

CHAIRMAN

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Leicestershire and Rutland Safer Communities Strategy Board Action Log

| No. | Date | Action | Responsible Officer | Comments | Status |
|-----|---------|---|-------------------------|---|--------|
| 1 | 18.3.21 | Training on Modern Slavery to be arranged for local authority officers and LSCSB members. | Gary Bee/Rik Basra | Capacity is an issue for bespoke training. A further Board input was made in June as an interim measure, More detailed input will now be early 2024 To be covered with an input to the March Board by Chris Perry | Amber |
| 2 | 9.12.22 | Update at a future Board meeting regarding Leicester University work to understand impact of HMP Fosse Way on the local community. | Gill Callingham | 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. | Amber |
| | 17.3.23 | 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. | Gill Callingham | This is likely to be a lengthy process and will be brought to a future Board when appropriate. A long term project which will be brought to Board at an appropriate time in the future Gill Callingham at Blaby DC contacted December 2023 and assurance received that the project is in hand. | |
| 3 | 30.6.23 | Public Health – Provide attendance figures for 2-year pilot Domestic Abuse Perpetrator Early Intervention Service. | Debra Cunningham | Email sent to LSCSB attendees on 10 July 2023 informing that the data is not yet available. Email received from Debra Cunningham December 2023 informing that data will be available from January 2024. | Amber |
| 4 | 30.6.23 | PREVENT – Look at holding event at County Hall to inform elected members about Prevent. | Anita Chavda/Ian Stubbs | Still in planning, details to be circulated in due course Still Pending | Amber |

| No. | Date | Action | Responsible Officer | Comments | Status |
|-----|----------|---|---------------------|--|--------|
| 5 | 15.12.23 | Further update to be provided on new ASB System when info is available. | Gurjit Samra-Rai | Update to March Board by Sally Johnson | Amber |
| 6 | 15.12.23 | PREVENT – circulate Prevent Duty Toolkit for local authorities | Euan Walters | Link circulated by Euan Walters 18.12.23 | Green |
| 7 | 15.12.23 | Find out whether consideration is being given to having a SARC in LLR? | Saj Devshi | Response received from OPCC 19.12.23. and Chair copied in. | Green |
| 8 | 15.12.23 | An update on the work of LFRS to be provided to a future meeting of the Board to include data on the types of RTCs and ages of people involved. | Ben Bee | Update to March Board by Ashraf Hajat | Amber |
| 9 | 15.12.23 | Update on Probation Service deferred to meeting in March 2024 | Bob Bearne | Update to March Board by Bob Bearne | Amber |



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 2020-2023
- 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

It can happen anywhere in the world.

Indicators

Alcohol/drug misuse

Mental health

Poor education or additional learning needs

Homeless/ Malnourished

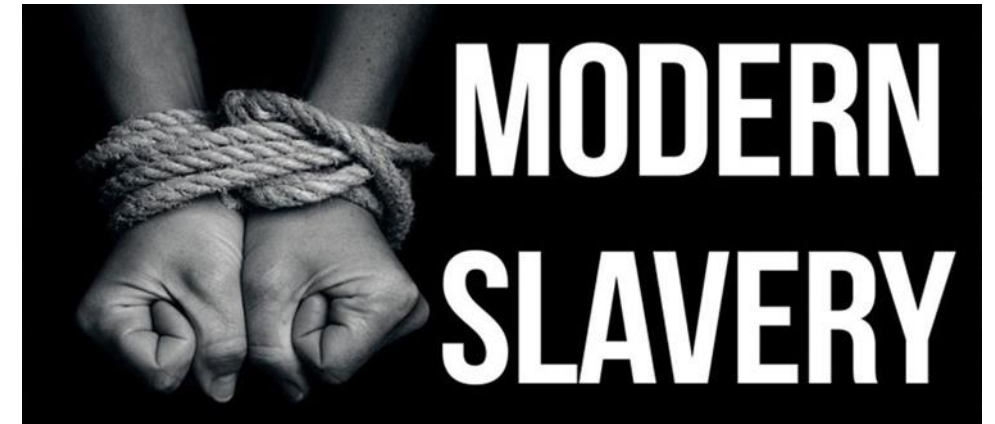
Debt bonded

Control of ID Documents – Very common indicator

Control of finances/financial difficulties

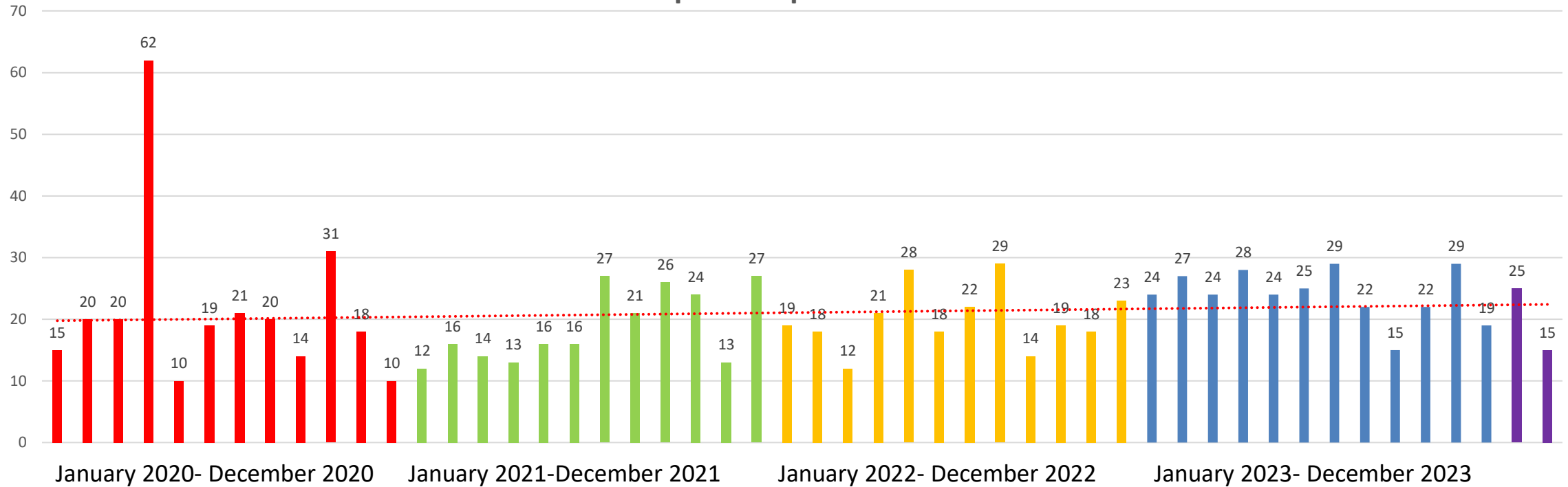
Extremely frightened/traumatised

Don't often perceive themselves as victims



Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking

Number of reports to police from 2020-2023



16

Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking

| Enforcement Work (Potential Victim Of Crime) | Sep-22 | Oct-22 | Nov-22 | Dec-22 | Jan-23 | Feb-23 | Mar-23 | Apr-23 | May-23 | Jun-23 | Jul-23 | Aug-23 | Sep-23 | Oct-23 | Nov-23 | Dec-23 | Jan-24 |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| PVOT engaged with | 8 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 5 |
| PVOT liberated | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| S45 defence assistance | 6 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 35 | 15 | 10 | 11 | 15 | 16 | 10 | 10 | 21 | 12 | 11 | 9 |
| Modern Slavery Team | Sep-22 | Oct-22 | Nov-22 | Dec-22 | Jan-23 | Feb-23 | Mar-23 | Apr-23 | May-23 | Jun-23 | Jul-23 | Aug-23 | Sep-23 | Oct-23 | Nov-23 | Dec-23 | Jan-24 |
| Total NRM occurrences | 17 | 28 | 18 | 13 | 13 | 21 | 12 | 17 | 19 | 19 | 21 | 23 | 15 | 18 | 11 | 6 | 18 |

Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking

Information sources – How are the crimes reported

| Modern Slavery | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|----------------|------|------|------|------|
| 101 | 143 | 135 | 154 | 165 |
| 999 | 62 | 106 | 131 | 125 |
| In person | 3 | 4 | 4 | 6 |
| Contact Record | 1 | 2 | 4 | 7 |
| Direct | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Facebook | 3 | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| EMAS | 1 | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| LFRS | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cambs | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Northants | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Radio | 11 | 10 | 8 | 12 |
| Alarm | 0 | 3 | 9 | 0 |
| E-Mail | 44 | 20 | 26 | 31 |
| SMS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Grand Total | 270 | 285 | 344 | 361 |

Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking

Challenges

| Outcome | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|---|------|------|------|------|
| 1: Charged | 10 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 1: Summoned/postal requisition | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10: Police - formal action not in public interest | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 13: Named suspect but victim/key witness deceased or too ill | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 14: Victim declines/unable to support action to identify offender | 39 | 47 | 37 | 29 |
| 15: CPS - named suspect, victim supports but evidential difficulties | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| 15: Police - named suspect, victim supports but evidential difficulties | 16 | 11 | 8 | 18 |
| 16: Victim declines/withdraws support - named suspect identified | 15 | 12 | 23 | 17 |
| 18: Investigation complete no suspect identified | 60 | 65 | 73 | 59 |
| 20: Other body/agency has investigation primacy | 13 | 17 | 12 | 18 |
| 21: Police - named suspect, investigation not in the public interest | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 22: Diversionary, educational or intervention activity, not in public interest to take further action | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cancelled / Transferred | 14 | 22 | 13 | 9 |
| Unknown | 31 | 59 | 84 | 61 |
| UU unresolved | 7 | 7 | 24 | 34 |
| Grand Total | 220 | 245 | 278 | 250 |

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 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.

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.



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 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)

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 ?

28



Protect vulnerable people



Prevent crime



Deal with those who cause most
harm



Bring people to justice



Innovate and
continuously improve

Our Duty

is to protect our communities



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Leicestershire & Rutland
Safer Communities Strategy
Board



Making Leicestershire & Rutland Safer

LEICESTERSHIRE & RUTLAND SAFER COMMUNITIES STRATEGY BOARD

22nd MARCH 2024

LRSCSB UPDATE: OFFICE OF THE POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER

Background

1. The Executive team supporting the work of the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) for Leicestershire is known as the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC). This team has been put together specifically to enable the PCC to successfully carry out his duties. The OPCC is led by a Chief Executive, whose responsibility is to manage the staff team and provide a monitoring role to ensure that standards remain high. The team also includes a Chief Finance Officer to advise the PCC on financial matters and the impact of any decisions regarding the budget, spending and commissioning. Other specialist staff provide support on key areas of business and manage the administrative functions of the OPCC.

Notable developments and challenges:

Past Year

2. We are currently undertaking Safer Streets 5 delivery which will continue until March 2025 for Melton Mowbray and Oadby and Wigston. The Home Office reduced funding by £180k from our original bids so we have had to find ways to find savings for this with as minimal impact as possible. We are still delivering on the key aspects however and we are working to over-deliver some aspects of it, particularly the Target Hardening side. The Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) bid has faced minimal changes in this respect however most the key work we wanted undertaken will still be delivered (infrastructure upgrades, target hardening, CCTV purchases etc)
3. Community Safety Partnership (CSP) funding has closed for this year so we can examine any underspends. We estimate approximately over £100k in underspend will be available which we will shortly make available to CSP's to bid into again as promised. We are working to identify potential themes for bids. This will be a competitive bid process unlike the ring-fenced amounts.

4. We are improving the current system further and new contracts will be sent out so we will no longer need individual grants for each project and instead have one over-arching contract. This is almost ready to go to operational staff for signing but will likely be a welcome change for them.

Coming Year

5. PCC elections are due in May 2024 and this could potentially cause changes in how we work with partners as well as general strategic direction dependent on the outcome.
6. Safer Streets 5 delivery will continue for the next 12 months until March 2025. Some ambitious aims of over-delivering on the Target Hardening side despite the reduction in funding, particularly in areas like Oadby and Wigston and Melton Mowbray where we are hoping to double our intended benefiting homes by the end of the project with home security upgrades.
7. Budgets for CSPs remain the same and contracts will be issued shortly.

Key issues for partnership working or affecting partners

8. Changes in PCC or a new Police and Crime Plan can change priorities and focus and this is something to be aware of for partners. Changes, if any, may be clearer later in the year dependent on any new Police and Crime Plan that is released.

Recommendations for the Board

9. The Board note this report.

Report Author: Sajan Devshi, OPCC

Tel: 0116 229 8980

Email: sajan.devshi@leics.police.uk



**LEICESTERSHIRE & RUTLAND SAFER COMMUNITIES STRATEGY
BOARD**

22nd MARCH 2024

**LEICESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL COMMUNITY SAFETY TEAM
– ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR UPDATE**

Background

1. In March 2023 the government launched a new anti-social behaviour (ASB) Action Plan to put greater focus on how ASB is managed, the accuracy of ASB data and improving information and reporting routes available to victims.
2. Alongside this plan, a lot of work is taking place locally in Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland (LLR) to review local practices and policies to ensure they are relevant and current. As a result of this work, a partnership ASB Delivery Plan has been produced (APPENDIX A) to better coordinate and update what is being developed and delivered locally. This will be monitored and delivered on by the LLR ASB Delivery Group which reports to the LLR ASB Strategy Group.
3. As well as this work, the Sentinel Partnership (the 10 local authorities across LLR and Leicestershire Police that use the ASB recording system Sentinel), have conducted a review of the suitability of the system and to look at alternatives. A business case was produced which has now been taken to the Districts Chief Executives Group and the Strategic Partnership Board Executive Meetings at which it was approved. As a result, it is agreed that the partnership will move away from Sentinel and look to procure another system.
4. The partnership is currently considering whether Leicestershire County Council or the Police lead the procurement, and whether this can be undertaken through a Single Source Dispensation. Progress reports will be brought to future Board meetings.

Recommendations for the Board

5. The Board is recommended to note the contents of the report.

Person to contact

Gurjit Samra-Rai
Leicestershire County Council

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Appendices

Appendix A - ASB Delivery Plan

LLR ASB Delivery Plan 2024

| Objective - What do we want to achieve? | Action – What are we going to do to achieve the objective? | Target Date | Who will deliver the action? | Update – Progress - RAG What has been delivered so far? | Outcome – What was the result of the work? |
|--|--|-------------|--|--|---|
| 1. Review the current ASB system to confirm if it is still the most suitable product for the partnership | 1.1 Produce Business Case to highlight if/why a change of system may be required and what benefit it would have for the partnership | 11/23 | Sally Johnson in partnership with the LLR Sentinel Partnership | | |
| | 1.2 Present Business Case to Local Authority Chief Officer Group, Leicestershire & Rutland Safer Communities Partnership Board, and the Strategic Partnership Board Executive Meetings | 01/24 | Gurjit Samra-Rai | | |
| | 1.3 Complete appropriate procurement process to look for a new partnership ASB recording system | 12/24 | ASB Partnership | | |
| 2. To review and update the Sentinel documentation | 2.1 ISA - Meet with relevant partners to update and sign off the partnership ISA | 03/24 | Jamie Osborne and the LLR ASB Partnership | | |
| | 2.2 Agree recording standards across the partnership | 08/24 | Jamie Osborne and the LLR ASB Partnership | | |
| | 2.3 RMADS – Review and update document set | 10/24 | Jamie Osborne | | |
| | 2.4 Produce a partnership cloaking process document | 03/24 | Jamie Osborne & Police ASB Team | | |
| | 2.5 To update and get sign off the Sentinel RRD Policy for the partnership to commence with the RRD of records on the system | 03/24 | Jamie Osborne & Police ASB Team | | |
| 3. Review the Government ASB Action Plan and ensure we're aware of and working towards the actions within it | 3.1 Horizon scanning - add ASB Action Plan as a standing item to ASB Delivery Group and Strategy Group agendas, partnership to share any knowledge/information regarding upcoming changes | 02/24 | ASB Delivery and Strategy Groups | | |
| | 3.2 Data collection – Partners to be aware what data will be required and consider the best ways to gather/provide this | 06/24 | Jamie Osborne & Sentinel Partnership | | |
| | 3.3 Victim care – Partnership to review their victim care processes: - Reporting routes, - Access to info/advice, - How and when victims are updated, - Response times, - Satisfaction surveys - Provide clarity for victims on when ASB case review can be used – link to Action 4.3 & 11.1 | 08/24 | ASB Delivery Group | | |

| | | | | | |
|--|---|-------|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| 4. Review ASB Case Review (CT) Policy | 4.1 Update the partnership ASB Case Review Policy and confirm response times | 03/24 | Sally Johnson/ASB Delivery Group | | |
| | 4.2 Contact the OPCC to discuss the current processes and confirm their involvement or not in the LLR approach | 02/24 | Gurjit Samra-Rai | | |
| | 4.3 Partners to update webpages with LLR agreed threshold and request form, and consider how else ASB Case Reviews can be promoted | 04/24 | ASB Delivery Group | | |
| 5. Review cessation document | 5.1 Review and update LLR Partnership Cessation Document | 03/24 | PC Heather Elsworth & working group | | |
| 6. Create Easy Read Incremental Approach documentation that supports individuals that are neuro-diverse or have reading or language barriers | 6.1 Convene working group, look at local /best practice, decide what is required, review and update documents before sharing with the partnership for comment | 04/24 | Julian Robertson & working group | | |
| | 6.2 Once complete, arrange staff training on the use of the new process | 05/24 | Julian Robertson & working group | | |
| 7. Update LLR Incremental Approach Guidance document | 7.1 Once action 6 is complete, include this within the LLR Incremental Approach Guidance document, share this across the partnership and add to Sentinel | 05/24 | Sally Johnson | | |
| 8. Continue to plan and deliver ASB Training | 8.1 Confirm numbers of staff that require training for 24/25 and request partnership funding for relevant amount | 03/24 | Sally Johnson & Police ASB Team | | |
| | 8.2 Arrange dates and venue for training | 04/24 | Sally Johnson & Police ASB Team | | |
| 9. Review LLR Joint Action Groups | 9.1 Carry out a review of the JAG Terms of Reference and the partnership JAG meetings across LLR | 10/24 | Police ASB team | | |
| | 9.2 Consider development of a partnership hub to discuss how a multiagency problem-solving team could come together to discuss repeat cases/hotspots, come up with a plan and direct back to area. | 09/24 | Police ASB team | | |
| 10. Risk assessment review | 10.1 Review the partnership risk assessment on Sentinel and check if it is fit for purpose | 06/24 | Jamie Osborne/ASB Delivery Group | | |
| 11. Review and improve victim satisfaction | 11.1 Partnership to review current satisfaction rates, consider why they might be the rate they are and consider what we could do to improve them – consider/share best practice – Link to action 3.3 | 08/24 | ASB Partnership | | |
| 12. Develop a partnership performance pack | 12.1 Review partner performance and identify good practice to share. Identify if there are changes in reporting levels, what is being reported, how well we are responding and use of the incremental approach. | 12/24 | Police ASB team | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|-------|--|--|--|
| 13. Review the TOR for the ASB Strategy and Delivery Groups | 13.1 Carry out a review of the ASB Strategy and Delivery Group Terms of Reference | 05/24 | Sally Johnson and the ASB Strategy & Delivery Groups | | |
|---|---|-------|--|--|--|

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LEICESTERSHIRE & RUTLAND SAFER COMMUNITIES STRATEGY BOARD

22nd MARCH 2024

LRSCSB UPDATE: NATIONAL PROBATION SERVICE LLR DELIVERY UNIT

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.

Notable developments and challenges:

Past Year

2. Significant staffing and workload issues exist across the Probation Service nationally. This has been exacerbated in LLR as a result of particularly acute staffing shortages inherited into the local reunified Probation Service in 2021. 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 70% of its posts covered, although that is more acute for qualified Probation Officers, with their workloads currently sitting at between 120 – 150% of the expected level. Whilst there are now higher numbers of Trainees in the system, which are beginning to qualify, they are not having the positive impact hoped for due to more experienced staff leaving the Service, moving into prisons or gaining promotion.
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 from May to end of December 2023, LLR PDU was in Red Status, the second time it had 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. It moved into Amber status, the next level down, largely due to increased staffing levels of unqualified officers moving the overall staffing levels upwards.

4. The development of the Phoenix Programme was a key partnership development in tackling Serious Violence in LLR in 2023. The Probation Service has played a significant role in developing the project and in its implementation since its commencement and into 2024.

Coming Year

5. It will be the case that these pressures will continue for much of 2024, having an impact on the overall work of the Service. This situation is not helped by the current acute prison population situation, with prisoners having to be released early, often at very short notice, to create space. This not only adds to the work of the Probation Service which is required to supervise these individuals for longer periods, but also manage them in the community without the expected pre-release preparatory work. This is having a significant impact on the wider Criminal Justice System and Agencies which support prisoner release plans such as Mental health Services, DWP, Accommodation providers and substance misuse providers.
6. His Majesty's Inspectors of Probation (HMIP) are currently undertaking a national Thematic Inspection of the Probation Service's work with Young Adults, including Transition work. LLR was one of the areas chosen to be part of the Inspection fieldwork, during w/c 4th March. The final report will be published in September but early verbal feedback was given at the end of our Inspection week. This was largely positive, and once the report is published, there will be some interesting recommendations to work on in a systems-wide approach.

Key issues for partnership working or affecting partners

7. The key issues are as follows:
 - Managing the implications of the early release of prisoners to ease prison overcrowding. All the indications are that these pressures will remain for most of 2024 if not beyond.
 - Joint work with relevant agencies on working with transition and young adults following HMIP's recommendations.

Issues in local areas

8. None specific to LLR.

Recommendations for the Board

9. To note the contents of the Report.

Officer to contact

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Youth Justice Service

Health and Wellbeing Needs Assessment



PEOPLE



PROMOTE



PROTECT



PROVIDE



PARTNERSHIP



Purpose

- NICE defines a Health Needs Assessment as:
“a systematic method for reviewing the health issues facing a population, leading to agreed priorities and resource allocation that will improve health and reduce inequalities”
- This health and wellbeing needs assessment was undertaken to understand the health needs of young people in contact with Leicestershire Youth Justice Service to inform future service provision

Methods

- Audit of AssetPlus assessments for young people with a programme start date during 2022 (n = 120)
- Health and wellbeing survey completed by young people (n = 30)
- Youth Justice Staff survey (n = 24)



Home and Family Life

77% of young people had experienced parental **divorce/separation**

19% of young people did not live with either birth parent

Concerns about **suitability of accommodation** recorded in **39%** of cases

Instability a concern in over half of these cases

Concerns about **care provision** recorded in **48%** of cases

Parental/carers mental health a concern in **40%** of these cases

Concerns of a risk to a **young person's safety** in **51%** of cases

Witnessing domestic violence recorded in over half of these cases (underestimated - likely >50%)

56% of young people were currently (13%) or previously (43%) identified as a **child in need**

57% of females (57%) were identified as being **at risk of sexual exploitation**



Health and Wellbeing

Concerns the young person was putting their **health at risk** were recorded in **40%** of cases
Substance misuse (59% of cases with concerns) and **risk-taking behaviour** (47% of cases with concerns)

Substance misuse recorded in 68% of cases

| | | |
|-----------|-----|-----------------------|
| Cannabis: | 60% | (~2/3 AUDIT score 3+) |
| Alcohol: | 31% | |
| Tobacco: | 18% | |

46

Referral to Turning Point recorded in 6% of cases
A further 11% declined support

Substance misuse as a form a **self-medication** recorded in **32%** of cases



Speech, Language, Communication and Neuro-disability

84% of young people had at least one concern identified through screening

| | |
|---|-----|
| Social skills difficulties (inc. Autistic Spectrum Disorders) | 71% |
| Understanding spoken language | 56% |
| Speaking | 50% |
| Non-verbal | 51% |
| Education Needs & Learning Disability | 48% |

Frequent specific issues

| | |
|---|-----|
| Have difficulty thinking about the thoughts/feelings of others? | 50% |
| Have difficulty following spoken instructions/only follow part of them? | 46% |
| Professional/family member concerns about communication skills | 43% |



Special Educational Needs

38% of young people had a Special Educational Need identified (prevalence likely underestimated)

| | | |
|---|-----|---------|
| Behaviour, Emotional and Social Difficulty (BESD) | 18% | |
| Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD) (including Asperger's) | 16% | [? 31%] |
| Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) | 8% | [? 60%] |
| Reading and/or writing difficulties (including Dyslexia) | 6% | [? 10%] |
| Moderate, Severe or Specific Learning Difficulty (MLD/SLD/SpLD) | 5% | |
| Speech, Language and Communication Needs (SLCN) | 4% | |

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80% of those with SEN had an EHCP, Statement of SEN, or LDA:

| | |
|--|-----|
| Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP) | 67% |
| Statement of SEN | 11% |
| Learning Difficulty Assessment (LDA) | 7% |



Mental Health

Mental Health screening identified **at least one concern** in **83%** of young people

23% of young people had a formal diagnosis of a **mental health condition**

48% had **concerns** about mental health expressed by a **professional** or **family member**

45% had longstanding symptoms of **overactivity, inattention, or impulsivity**

31% had a **history of self-harm**

17% had previously **attempted suicide**



Education

25% of young people were **not in education, employment, or training**

~**50%** of young people had **literacy** and **numeracy** levels **below age-related expectations**

But, numeracy and literacy levels were not recorded in 25% of cases

50

30% of young people were considered to have **unidentified/undiagnosed needs or difficulties**



Young People's Survey

54% rated their **physical** and **emotional health** as **good or very good**
16% rated their **emotional** health as **bad or very bad** (3% for physical health)

53% consumed alcohol (most did so less than once a week)

| | | |
|---|---|--------------------|
| 67% vaped at least 3 times a week (57% every day) | → | 20% wanted to quit |
| 37% were current smokers | → | 45% wanted to quit |

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| 80% were current or previous drug users | → | 40% used every day; 18% were concerned |
|--|---|---|

63% were **sexually active**; **23%** always used a **condom** or other **contraceptive**

70% reported experiencing the **death or someone close to them** (23% recorded via AssetPlus)

63% reported **problems sleeping**

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LEICESTERSHIRE & RUTLAND SAFER COMMUNITIES STRATEGY BOARD

22nd MARCH 2024

LRSCSB 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 rescue services and LFRS is the local enforcement agency of the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005. 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 resolute Community Educators and operational firefighters. This includes entering people's homes and providing them with specific advice or equipment relative to their needs; referred to as a Home Safety Check (HSC).

Notable developments and challenges:

Past Year

5. One of our priorities is to improve home fire safety and reduce accidental fires. Since April 2023 LFRS have completed over 14,000 Home Safety Checks (HSC) against an annual target of 13,200. These HSC are conducted following an assessment of a person's risk or a referral from a partner agency, e.g., a key health partner provides around 600 referrals per quarter.
6. The successful completion of our HSC annual target underscores a commitment to risk mitigation and community engagement. Targeting vulnerable communities

ensures that resources are effectively allocated to areas with the highest need, enhancing overall community resilience.

7. Diverse outreach efforts, including school visits, public events, and fire cadet programs, reflect a comprehensive approach to community safety. These initiatives not only raise awareness but also foster positive relationships with community members, promoting a culture of safety and cooperation, e.g., in Quarter 3 (October – December 2023):
 - 58 Key stage 1 and 2 school visits (5,875 students);
 - 71 schools visited Warning Zone (3086 students);
 - Supported events promoting candle and diva advice through Celebrate Safely such as Diwali which attracts over 30k people;
 - 21 Fatal four presentations and short courses such as Youth Justice individuals attending a Safety and Survival course;
 - Coalville and Western Fire Cadets continues to run successfully, promotion progress continues to reopen Central station cadets;
 - Monthly hoarding peer group continues to develop;
 - New graphics and video series covering Lithium-ion battery risks reached 52,899 people.
8. 52 Vulnerable Person (VP) submissions were received into the LFRS in Quarter 3 (October – December 2023). Each case is supported by a partner agency liaison approach and updated accordingly. In Q3 44 cases were closed following completion of the LFRS activity to reduce the threat of fire in homes via education and installation of smoke alarms.
9. Home Safety Check literature has been reviewed. A new Fire Safety booklet has been completed and is available. The content includes current risk information for example e-cigarettes, emollient creams, and lithium-ion batteries.
10. A domestic fire risk training presentation was produced and is being rolled out to partner agencies. The objective is to increase understanding of domestic fire risk and risk identification within the home. The training will consist of a module on process of HSC referral pathways for partners with the overall outcome leading to an increase in high quality referrals into the service.
11. The revised and refreshed Joint Arson Strategy was signed by LFRS and Leicestershire Police which reinforces the partnership work undertaken to tackle and report on arson.
12. A 3-year custodial sentence was given to a man who deliberately set fire to a flat in North West Leicestershire district. Fire Investigation supports criminal cases and successful convictions reduces the community risk from Arson.
13. Community Educators (CE) deal with complex multi-visit cases. A recent example of perseverance leading to success involved a 70+ year old male who has had extensive work undertaken on their home due to our engagement with

the lead housing officer. This has improved their immediate wellbeing and health and lowered their likelihood of hospital admission.

14. January 2024 was one of our busiest January's for several years. This is due to increases in non-fire incidents and more specifically flooding incidents and rescue or evacuation from water incidents. Adverse weather conditions, with significant rain, high winds and stormy weather led to 88 flooding related incidents and a further 33 incidents where rescues or evacuation from flood water were required (car/home).
15. 671 Road Traffic Collisions (RTC) were attended by LFRS between April and January 2024. This is an increase of 106 on our 3-year average year-to-date figure of 565. Unfortunately, there have been 16 fatalities (3 more than the last reporting period) between April 2023 and January 2024.
16. Collaborating with the Police, Road Safety Partnership, and other agencies we continue to deliver road safety initiatives. The focus during January and February has been the Fatal Four campaign. These campaigns cover: drink and drug driving; mobile phones / distraction; speeding; and seat belts.
17. The LFRS work with Children & Young people can be separated into four distinct areas: Fire Cadets, Fire-Skills, Education and Fire-Care. In addition, supporting Warning Zone safety centre with a seconded Community Educator to support the innovative delivery of safety education on understanding risks from Fire, Road, and Water.
18. Part of our school's road education delivery involves engaging with 12–16-year-olds via the Hazard express virtual reality vehicle. This is supported by LFRS promoting Staywise website, a resource bringing together blue-light agencies to provide learning resources for teachers and community safety practitioners.
19. As well as prevention activities we collaborate with Responsible Persons in protecting the built environment. LFRS conduct Fire Safety Inspections (Audits) and completed 1019 audits (April – March). After the audit, follow up activity to ensure community safety improvements are provided used over 900 hours of Fire Protection Officer time this year. This includes engagement and education to Responsible Persons.
20. Where there is an immediate risk to life, LFRS Fire Protection Inspection Officers will prohibit the use or area of use of a premises which can lead to a need to find emergency accommodation. It is crucial that when this occurs, and where necessary, effective communication and cooperation is provided across partners e.g., local authority etc. This will reduce the impact to our communities when their safety may already be compromised. There were 50 prohibition notices served between April and March.

Key issues for partnership working or affecting partners

21. Road Traffic Collisions (RTC) are a key issue and LFRS want to continue collaborating with partners to undertake initiatives to reduce road traffic collisions

across the county. LFRS will actively engage with, for example, the Road Safety Partnership to support reducing harm from RTC.

22. Fire false alarms continue to increase and are the highest for years. 2817 fire false alarm incidents occurred April 2023 to January 2024, 1437, were due to issues with an apparatus (such as a smoke alarm), 1298 were good intent and 82 were malicious. The 3-year average is 2531, so compared to the average, figures have increased by 286.
23. In 2024/25 the LFRS will provide more focus to this area. False alarm incidents prevent fire appliances from attending emergencies and crews from conducting community safety activity. It should be noted that the population of LLR continues to increase as does regulation to provide fire detection, and finally our Fire Protection teams work increases apparatus in premises. Therefore, an increase in accidental false alarms is predictable, however, the current trend needs to be reversed.
24. Premises which have multiple such incidents per year include hospitals, residential care, Houses in Multiple Occupation, and flats. Partners may be able to assist in ensuring local management is effective and issues are resolved quickly.

Issues in local areas

25. The Road Safety partnership data provides a good insight into where the Road Traffic Collision incidents occur and provide a breakdown of data which will aid targeted initiatives. From a common data set we can target areas more effectively and coordinate activity to increase effectiveness.

Recommendations for the Board

26. It is recommended that the board:
 - (a) Notes the content of the report;
 - (b) Considers how the themes impact their areas of activity and where closer partnership working opportunities can be explored.

Officer to contact

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Leicestershire & Rutland
Safer Communities Strategy
Board

Making Leicestershire & Rutland Safer



LEICESTERSHIRE & RUTLAND SAFER COMMUNITIES STRATEGY BOARD

22nd MARCH 2024

SAFER COMMUNITIES' PERFORMANCE 2023/24 Q3

Introduction

1. The purpose of this report is to update the Leicestershire & Rutland Safer Communities Strategy Board (LRSCSB) regarding Safer Communities performance for 2023/24 Q3.
2. The Safer Communities dashboard for Q3 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

3. The dashboard includes a rolling 12-month 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 presents broad county wide trends 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. There is nothing exceptional to report. Noteworthy is an increase in the repeat Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARAC) referral rate which will require monitoring. Main points for Q3 2023/24 are summarised below.
 - (a) Crime:
 - i. Total Crime; A post Covid-19 pandemic upward trajectory in 'total crime' plateaued in Q1 and has shown a small fall over the last two quarters.
 - ii. Burglary; Residential burglary rates saw a small fall in Q2, however this reduction levelled in Q3. Commercial burglary conversely has increased with a steeper rise in the last two

quarters. In both cases however, the variation is not statistically significant.

- iii. 'Violence with Injury' rates had previously shown a sustained and lengthy increase (since April 2019). However, Q4 2022/23 and Q1 this year saw rates level and the last two quarters have seen reductions, albeit small ones.

(b) MARAC repeat referral rates had previously risen to a peak of 51% in June 2020. The rate however reduced and stabilised to circa 37%, Q3 however has seen an increase to 39%.

(c) Anti-social Behaviour (ASB);

- i. Reports of ASB to the Police continue to reduce over time.
- ii. Reports on 'Sentinel' (The partnership ASB management system) had also reduced, however reporting rates have levelled for the last 3 quarters.
- iii. Survey results (Leicestershire Insight Survey) indicate negative public perceptions regarding ASB levels. This data however is collected in arrears and the last set of data is from Q4 2022/23.

Ongoing Reductions in Crime

6. Performance in each crime performance area for Q3 is summarised below:

- Overall crime had previously shown a sustained increase post Covid-19 pandemic. More recently levels have stabilised with 70.85 offences per thousand compared to 73.20 the same period the previous year.
- The residential burglary rate had seen a slow but steady rise, a trend that has levelled for the previous two quarters. The current rolling 12-month figure is 2.59 offences per 1,000 compared to 2.94 the previous year.
- Burglary Business & community offence rates broadly follow the same trend as Burglary Dwellings albeit at a lower rate. A steady increase since Covid had levelled over the four quarters of 2022/23, the last 2 quarters however show an increase. The current rate is at 1.56 offences per 1000 population compared to the previous year 1.19 per thousand population.
- Vehicle offences had previously reduced over nine quarters but then increased for four quarters before levelling to the current 5.42 offences per 1000 population, similar to the same period the previous year (5.62).
- Violence with injury offences had shown a steady rise for two years, the last two quarters have shown the trend level and start to reduce. Q3 reports are 9.27 offences per 1000 population compared to 8.82 the previous year. The large sustained upward trend is reflected regionally and indeed nationally.

Reducing Offending and Re-offending

7. The performance indicators relating to youth justice are collated in arrears. The latest available data is to Q1 2022/23 and remains unchanged from the previous report.

(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 has shown sustained falls. The table below shows the extremely positive trend. Unsurprisingly, the reducing trend has eventually slowed and stabilised.

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.

8. 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.
9. The Youth Offending performance figure for young offenders actively engaging in education, employment and/or training (EET) is 63.6% at 'disposal' which is up compared to the same period the previous year (52.90%).
10. Additional KPI's regarding adult reoffending are in development in conjunction with the Probation Service locally and the data dashboard will be updated when these become available.

Repeat Victimisation and Vulnerable Victims

11. 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 37% for six quarters, it has however risen to

39% in Q3. As a reminder, the 'SafeLives' recommended upper threshold for repeat referrals is 40%.

12. Following a recommissioning process by the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner and Public Health Services new arrangements have been put in place to support victims of domestic abuse. Separate update reports will be brought to future boards regarding these services by respective commissioners.
13. Indicators covering domestic crime and incident rates, domestic violence with injury rates, sexual offence rates and hospital admissions for violence have been added to the online dashboard. The new KPI's focus on providing a broader understanding of performance across domestic and sexual abuse.
14. Each of the indicators have shown reductions for the last two quarters. The 'Domestic Violence with Injury' rate per thousand is 2.85 compared to 3.00 the previous year. The 'Domestic Crime and Incidents' rate (16.81 per thousand population) had all been steadily rising over the last year has levelled and shown the first signs of reducing, it is currently 15.52 offences per thousand compared to 17.17 the previous year.

Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) and Satisfaction

15. ASB performance data is separated into two broad categories, survey data and 'hard' figures in the form of incident reports.
 - (a) Survey Data – this is collected in arrears and the last data available is from Q4 2022/23. The last five quarters from that year had seen a drop in positive responses. 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%. The current national average is 71%.
 - (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 in-turn 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.

16. To summarise the general trends in ASB incident reporting are as follows:

- (a) In relation to Police data total reports of incidents categorised as ASB to Q3 are relatively stable. Reports follow a downward trend (5.96 per thousand)) on the previous year (7.01). 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 also continued a general downward trend, although this now appears to be levelling. The last three quarters have shown the same rate of 6.51 offences reported per thou. compared to 8.78 reports per thousand for the same period the previous year. Again, there are significant differences across localities.

Preventing terrorism and radicalisation

- 17. The number of hate crimes reported to the police remains very low and is currently 1.48 offences per 1000 population. This is marginally lower than the previous year (1.73). Prior to the last two quarters there had been a very slow upward trend in reporting over a two-year period.
- 18. Racially or religiously aggravated crime is very low with 0.75 crimes per 1,000 population across Leicestershire, a similar rate as the previous year (0.76).
- 19. A question from the Leicestershire Insight Survey asks residents how much they agree that people from different backgrounds get on well. Latest figures show 89.46% of respondents agreed that people in their area get on well together. This is slightly higher than the previous year's response (87.97%). A general downward trend in responses to this question has seen increases in the last three quarters.

Recommendations

- 20. That the Board note the 2023/24 Q3 performance information.

Officer to Contact

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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