

LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND SAFER COMMUNITIES STRATEGY BOARD

Friday, 28 June 2024 at 10.00 am

Microsoft Teams

Agenda

1. Introductions
2. Appointment of Chair.

To note that the Terms of Reference of the Board state that the Chair will be the Leicestershire County Council Cabinet Lead Member for Safer Communities, who for 2024/25 is Mrs. D. Taylor CC.
3. Appointment of Vice-Chair.

To note that the Terms of Reference of the Board state that the Vice-Chair will be the Rutland County Council Cabinet Member with responsibility for Safer Communities, who for 2024/25 is Cllr. C. Wise.
4. Minutes of previous meeting. (Pages 3 - 8)
5. Matters arising
6. LRSCSB Action Log (Page 9)
7. Declarations of interest
8. Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner update. (Pages 11 - 14)

Sajan Devshi, Performance and Assurance Officer, OPCC will present this report.
9. Anti-social Behaviour system update.

Jamie Osborne, Anti-social Behaviour System Governance & Co-ordination Officer, Leicestershire County Council will give a verbal update.
10. Probation Service update. (Pages 15 - 37)

Bob Bearne, Head of the Probation Delivery Unit, will give a presentation.



11. Domestic Homicide Local Management Agreement Review. (Pages 39 - 55)

Gurjit Samra-Rai, Head of Community Safety, Leicestershire County Council will present this report.

12. Safer Communities Performance 2023/24 - Quarter 4. (Pages 57 - 61)

Gurjit Samra-Rai, Head of Community Safety, Leicestershire County Council will present this report.

13. Multi-agency Risk Assessment Conferences. (Pages 63 - 71)

Kevin Wright, MARAC Manager, will give a presentation.

14. Prevent Benchmark Assessment Report. (Pages 73 - 78)

Anita Chavda, Community Safety Projects & Planning Officer, Leicestershire County Council, will give a presentation.

15. Probation Health Trainers Service. (Pages 79 - 81)

Sally Vallance, Head of Service, Public Health, Leicestershire County Council, will present this report.

16. Other business

17. Dates of future meetings.

Future meetings of the Board will take place on the following dates all at 10.00am:

Friday 27 September 2024

Friday 13 December 2024

Friday 28 March 2025;

Friday 20 June 2025;

Thursday 25 September 2025;

Friday 21 November 2025.

Minutes of a meeting of the Leicestershire and Rutland Safer Communities Strategy Board held via Microsoft Teams on Friday, 22 March 2024.

Present

	Mrs D. Taylor CC (in the Chair)
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. D. Woodiwiss	Community Safety Partnership Strategy Group Chair - Harborough District Council
Cllr. S. Butcher	Community Safety Partnership Strategy Group Chair - Melton Borough Council
Cllr. K. Lloydall	Community Safety Partnership Strategy Group Chair - Oadby and Wigston Borough Council
Cllr. Christine Wise	Rutland County Council
Mr. N. Bannister CC	Combined Fire Authority
Wendy Hope	Integrated Care Board
Rani Mahal	Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner
Joshna Mavji	Public Health, Leicestershire County Council
Sharon Cooke	Children and Family Services, Leicestershire County Council
Ashraf Hajat	Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service

Officers

Rik Basra	Leicestershire County Council
Carly Turner	Leicestershire County Council
Giuseppe Vassallo	Charnwood Borough Council
Sarah Pickering	Harborough District Council
Rachel Burgess	Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council
Mark Smith	Oadby and Wigston Borough Council
Sajan Devshi	Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner
DS Chris Perry	Leicestershire Police

Apologies for absence

Bob Bearne	Probation Service
Chief Insp. Lindsey Madeley-Harland	Leicestershire Police
Chief Superintendent Jonathan Starbuck	Leicestershire Police

44. Introductions.

The Chairman welcomed everyone to the meeting.

45. Minutes of previous meeting.

The minutes of the meeting held on 15 December 2023 were taken as read and confirmed as a correct record.

46. Matters arising.

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

47. LRSCSB Action Log.

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

With regard to item 3 on the Action Log - Provide attendance figures for 2-year pilot Domestic Abuse Perpetrator Early Intervention Service - Rik Basra undertook to follow this up with Public Health.

RESOLVED:

That the status of the Action Log be noted.

48. 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.

49. 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.

50. Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner update.

The Board considered a report from Sajjan Devshi, Performance and Assurance Officer at the OPCC, regarding developments and challenges in community safety work. A copy of the report, marked 'Agenda Item 7', is filed with these minutes.

Arising from the report and subsequent discussion the following points were noted -

- Whilst the reduction in Home Office funding for 'Safer Streets' was disappointing, the OPCC had been able to adjust its bid, for example by dispensing with the target hardening provider and instead working with the Police locally and bringing logistics and delivery in-house. Sourcing equipment directly from suppliers and installing it was often quite straightforward. It was even able to over-deliver; for example, in the Oadby and Wigston area it had been planned to target harden around 400 homes using Year 1 and Year 2 funding but, using another procurement framework, Year 1 funding alone had enabled around 700 homes to be covered.

- The CSP underspend for the current year was around £130,000 (collated from all the budget streams across the LLR area). This would shortly be made available for all the CSPs to bid into; the OPCC wanted first to identify a suitable theme for the spend, based on data for each local area. This would of course be in addition to the renewal of the contracts the following year.
- The bidding process, introduced for the first time for the current year, had been reviewed and CSPs had indicated that they were content with the procedure. The Board agreed that it was not an onerous requirement on CSPs and it was reasonable to expect spending to be accounted for. Quarterly feedback on progress also gave a good picture of work being done across the area and local priorities and how these corresponded with the PCC's Police and Crime Plan.

Sajan highlighted the importance of the continued support from the councils and local police in the work. Members said that they had been pleased to work with the OPCC directly and commended the quality of the equipment provided.

RESOLVED:

That the report be noted.

51. Modern Slavery.

The Board received a presentation from Detective Sergeant Chris Perry, Leicestershire Police, regarding modern slavery and human trafficking, exploitation, and organised immigration crime. A copy of the presentation slides, marked 'Agenda Item 6', is filed with these minutes.

Arising from the report and subsequent discussion the following points were noted -

- It was disappointing that, given the rising incidence of trafficking and exploitation, very few people were charged with offences (this reflected the challenges in doing this, and was not a criticism of the Police).
- It was often the case that those being exploited, particularly children and young people, did not see themselves as victims and did not trust Police, social workers etc. Bringing them into contact with people who had lived experience of exploitation was key in helping them realise that they were being abused. It was noted also that the Violence Reduction Network did a lot of peer-to-peer work.
- Reporting was often online and, overall, tended to be done by professionals and agencies; the public was generally much less aware of the issues and how to identify them. Consideration would be given as to how best to amplify the message without unduly alarming residents. Publicity (via PCSOs and the Police's corporate communications) tended to be targeted at areas where such crimes were known or likely to be taking place.

RESOLVED:

That the presentation be noted.

52. Leicestershire County Council Community Safety Team - Anti-social Behaviour update.

The Board considered a report from Rik Basra, Community Safety Co-ordinator, Leicestershire County Council, regarding work to tackle anti-social behaviour in line with the Government ASB Action Plan (March 2023). A copy of the report, marked 'Agenda Item 8', is filed with these minutes.

It was noted that it had been decided to move away from the Sentinel recording system and procure another and that progress with this would be reported to the Board.

RESOLVED:

That the report be noted.

53. Probation Service update.

The Board noted that Bob Bearne, Head of the Probation Delivery Unit, had been unable to attend the meeting.

RESOLVED:

That the report would be considered at the next meeting of the Board.

54. Youth Justice Health Needs Assessment

The Board considered a presentation from Carly Turner, Head of Youth Justice Service, Leicestershire County Council, regarding Health and Wellbeing Needs Assessment which was undertaken to understand the health needs of young people in contact with Leicestershire Youth Justice Service to inform future service provision. A copy of the report, marked 'Agenda Item 10', is filed with these minutes.

Arising from the report and subsequent discussion the following points were noted -

- Evidence showed that children and young people involved with the Youth Justice System faced significant difficulties in their lives, for instance -
 - there was a high incidence of parental disfunction, substance misuse, neuro-disability, identified Special Educational Needs (SEN), and mental health conditions,
 - notably, around a third of the substance misuse was self-medication,
 - a high proportion were not in education, employment or training and had poor literacy and numeracy and, as well as those identified with SEN, around 30% were considered to have undiagnosed needs,
 - a large number - 70% - had experienced a close bereavement.
- The Youth Justice Board had set education/SEN provision as a key performance indicator. More detailed data was being produced, for example, as to what proportion of the young people with an Education Health and Care Plan (EHCP) were in the correct setting and how many were still awaiting support, and the reasons why many were not in education, employment or training (some, for

instance were over statutory school age but their needs had not been addressed prior to their involvement with the youth justice system). Further information would be brought to future meetings of the Board.

Carly explained that work was being carried out by the Youth Justice Management Board and its partners to address the issues, for instance via Public Health. The CSPs might also consider how these young people could be better supported.

RESOLVED:

- a) That the presentation be noted;
- b) That the presentation slides be circulated to the lead officers for each CSP for consideration in relation to local strategies.

55. Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service update.

The Board considered a report from Ash Hajat, Community Safety and Safeguarding Manager, Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service Update, regarding community safety work being undertaken by the Service. A copy of the report, marked 'Agenda Item 11', is filed with these minutes.

Arising from the report and subsequent discussion the following points were noted -

- Improving home safety was a key area; over 14,000 home safety checks had been completed since April 2023, exceeding the annual target (and putting the Service in the top quartile of the national league table for this, despite being one of the lowest funded). Repeat visits helped ensure that advice was acted on.
- A domestic fire risk training package was now being offered to partners.
- A more detailed breakdown of data in relation to road traffic collisions was being produced.
- Issues in relation to recent heavy flooding were being examined with the Local Resilience Forum.
- There had been a number of issues with e-bikes and e-scooter battery fires, including one fatality. These tended to occur where a bike or scooter had been given a DIY conversion. The Service was producing literature and comms to highlight the dangers. The amount of battery powered vehicles and devices would increase. This also needed to be considered in the context of waste collection and disposal.

RESOLVED:

That the report be noted.

56. Safer Communities Performance 2023-24 Quarter 3.

The Board considered a report from Rik Basra, Community Safety Coordinator, Leicestershire County Council, regarding the latest performance reporting. A copy of the report, marked 'Agenda Item 12', is filed with these minutes.

The Board noted that the detailed data underpinning the report was available via the interactive online dashboard at the link given, and that whilst the report gave some commentary on the data there would be local variations.

Rik advised that in general performance had followed recent trends, with little movement on key indicators. He highlighted an increase in the repeat Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARAC) referral rate and said that the MARAC manager had been contacted to check that the processes and procedures used did not require adjusting. The situation would be monitored and the Board updated at its next meeting in June.

RESOLVED:

That the report be noted.

57. Date of the next meeting

RESOLVED:

That the next meeting of the Board take place on Friday 28 June 2024 at 10.00am.

10.00 - 11.37 am
22 March 2024

CHAIRMAN

Leicestershire and Rutland Safer Communities Strategy Board Action Log

No.	Date	Action	Responsible Officer	Comments	Status
1	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. Gill Callingham at Blaby DC contacted December 2023 and assurance received that the project is in hand.	
2	30.6.23	PREVENT – Look at holding event at County Hall to inform elected members about Prevent.	Anita Chavda/Ian Stubbs	Ian Stubbs has moved to a new role and a new Regional PREVENT Coordinator is being recruited. Once in place and established an event will be organised.	Amber
3	15.12.23	Update on Probation Service deferred to meeting in March 2024 and then deferred again.	Bob Bearne	Update now to be provided by Bob Bearne to June 2024 Board.	Amber

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Leicestershire & Rutland
Safer Communities Strategy
Board



Making Leicestershire & Rutland Safer

LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND SAFER COMMUNITIES STRATEGY BOARD

28 JUNE 2024

LSCSB UPDATE: OFFICE OF THE POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER

Background

1. The Executive team supporting the work of the Police and Crime Commissioner 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. PCC elections were held in May 2024 and the incumbent PCC Mr Rupert Matthews was re-elected for a second term.
3. We are currently undertaking Safer Streets 5 delivery. The two beneficiary areas were Melton Mowbray (ASB) and Oadby and Wigston (Neighbourhood Crime). Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) had a Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland (LLR) wide approach. This is on track to complete by March 2025 but we are hoping this is completed prior to this date.
4. Melton Mowbray had the following interventions:
 - a. Youth Interventions projects x2;
 - b. CCTV x3 Cameras and x4 Fly tipping Cameras;
 - c. Solar Vision Lighting x12;
 - d. Wireless CCTV Help Point;
 - e. Target Hardening up to 130 homes;
 - f. Training of practitioners x7.

5. Oadby and Wigston had the following:
 - a. Neighbourhood Crime Campaign via Crimestoppers;
 - b. Target Hardening up to 400 homes;
 - c. Deployable CCTV x10 and up to 60 lamp post conversions for mobile CCTV redeployment;
 - d. Fixed CCTV Column x2;
 - e. Anti-burglary cocooning packs up to 1300 homes.

6. Community Safety Partnership (CSP) funding has been renewed for all partners from April 2024 and there was a significant underspend from last year's budget which has been collected (£140,705.06). It has been agreed that approximately £97,905.55 will be redistributed to every CSP based on the CSP Formula devised. This will see all CSPs now receive significantly more funding than they have in previous years primarily through improved efficiency in how we work with partners. I am in the process of drafting contract variation notices to implement this but it is important to note this additional funding is for this year only. We have also agreed to fund £31,000.00 to the Police to create a Hate Crime Hub from this underspend. £1800 was also allocated to help Leicestershire County Council deliver Anti-social Behaviour (ASB) related training across LLR. Partners had agreed to draw from the underspend budget collectively at SOG (Senior Officers Group) to enable this. The CSP funding is now broken down as follows for 24/25 with each area's additional funds:

	24/25 Funding	23/24 Underspend allocation	Total Funding 24/25
CSP 1 Leicester	£271,818.47	+£41,603.01	£313,421.48
CSP 2 Charnwood	£89,530.24	+£13,703.00	£103,233.23
CSP 3 Blaby	£52,665.76	+£8,060.73	£60,726.49
CSP 4 Hinckley & Bosworth	£51,217.55	+£7,839.07	£59,056.62
CSP 5 SNWL	£53,776.10	+£8,230.67	£62,006.76
CSP 6 Harborough	£37,479.75	+£5,736.44	£43,216.19
CSP 7 Oadby & Wigston	£32,554.58	+£4,982.62	£37,537.20
CSP 8 Melton	£31,335.75	+£4,796.07	£36,131.82
CSP 9 Rutland	£19,296.80	+£2,953.46	£22,250.25

7. The first People Zones Grant Fund round will launch from Friday 5th July for 4 weeks, until Friday 2nd August. Full details will be available via People Zones & OPCC websites from launch day. We are unable to publicly promote / launch until then due to the pre-election period. Organisations can apply for up to £10k for projects linked to the key themes of our research:
 - Health & Wellbeing
 - Community Safety
 - Crime & ASB
 - Substance Use
 - Pride of Place

There are 2 further rounds scheduled from Monday 30th September & Monday 6th January. All rounds are open for 4 weeks & announced 4 weeks prior to launch. Contact email for more information is People.Zones@Leics.Police.uk and www.peoplezones.co.uk

8. The Performance Team are busy looking at what a revised data offer could look like to benefit the Community Safety Partnerships. The current quarterly data packs will be replaced by an annual data led problem profile. The OPCC are currently embroiled in various meetings with information management regarding some of the metrics that are going to be included within the problem profiles. This problem profile will be followed by quarterly updates on the priorities highlighted within the annual problem profile. Some of the sections included are as follows; Demographic analysis, Timeliness Analysis & some Location/Hotspot mapping. These OPCC problem profiles will not include any Violence data as this is covered within the SV problem profiles and will therefore focus on all other crime types outside of violent offences.
9. PCC Rupert Matthews has launched a new Hate Crime Scrutiny Panel. Eight individuals who went through a full recruitment process in April 2024 have been appointed and will meet up to 4 times per year to scrutinise 12 closed (non-live) cases of hate crimes. They will look at Force policy and procedure and determine as a group whether or not the officer handled the case appropriately, identifying areas of notable practice and areas for improvement. This work will drive service improvement and improve victim's experiences of hate crimes under the governance of the Ethics and Transparency Panel.
10. The OPCC took ownership of the Out of Court Resolutions scrutiny panel in March 2024. Out of Court Resolutions are any way of dealing with a crime outside of the criminal justice system (keeping the individual out of court for low level crimes and offering diversionary routes). This panel is made up of professional bodies such as Crown Prosecution Service (CPS), Magistrates, Probation, Police, OPCC, Hampton Trust, Victim First, Centre for Action on Rape and Abuse (CARA) among others. This scrutiny panel meets twice per year and reviews 30 individual uses of out of court resolutions, determining whether or not the officer handled the case appropriately, identifying areas of notable practice and areas for improvement. This panel is also governed by the Ethics and Transparency Panel.
11. The Performance Team are busy looking at what a revised data offer could look like to benefit the Community Safety Partnerships. The current quarterly data packs will be replaced by an annual data led problem profile. The OPCC are currently embroiled in various meetings with information management regarding some of the metrics that are going to be included within the problem profiles. This problem profile will be followed by quarterly updates on the priorities highlighted within the annual problem profile. Some of the sections included are as follows; Demographic analysis, Timeliness Analysis & some Location/Hotspot mapping. These OPCC problem profiles will not include any Violence data as this is covered within the SV problem profiles and will therefore focus on all other crime types outside of violent offences.

12. Brief update from the Violence Reduction Network (VRN) is as follows below. Further information is available by emailing Shameera Zaheed Mandhu on this email address: shameerazaheed.mandhu@leics.pcc.police.uk

- The Serious Violence Prevention Strategy has now been signed off by the Home Office and formally launched in January 2024.
- All CSPs are progressing their Delivery Plans which relate to next steps identified from the VRN Serious Violence Duty self-assessments.
- The Partnership is in a very strong position in relation to compliance with the Duty, phenomenal work being delivered across LLR.
- We are now progressing an anti-violence campaign to utilise the Serious Violence Duty non-labour cost funding, which is led by communities and young people from the outset.
- The campaign intends on raising awareness and encouraging all members of the community to play their part in preventing and reducing serious violence across LLR.
- The VRN held their Community Partnership Event earlier this year where we held a co-production exercise with attendees to commence the design process.
- We are now using our Community Oversight to oversee development of the campaign, whilst communities will be co-designing it in the near future.

Coming Year

13. Safer Streets 5 delivery will continue until March 2025. We are hoping the main infrastructure upgrades are completed by the respective councils in the coming months with the only remaining intervention to be outstanding as Target Hardening. Delivery is already underway but will take many months to complete.

14. We are exploring ways in which we may be able to support CSPs tackle Business Crime specifically through additional funding. This is still under development and not certain as of yet but we will update the partnership should this develop further and is agreed.

Key issues for partnership working or affecting partners

15. A new Police and Crime Plan is to be published in due course, we believe around September 2024. We will continue to work with the current Police and Crime Plan until this point.

Recommendations for the Board

16. This report is for the Board to note.

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HM Prison &
Probation Service

Probation
Service



Probation Reset

Preventing victims by changing lives

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Agenda Item 10

Probation Reset

Probation Reset is an organisational policy that has been implemented to alleviate Probation workload pressures. The focus of these measures also aims to target our limited resources where they have the most impact i.e. at the start of the sentence.

- ❖ Probation Reset changes mandate that Probation Practitioner contact with an offender is suspended in the final third for all Community Orders and Suspended Sentence Orders with RAR and all licences.
- ❖ The changes also mandate the suspension of contact during the PSS period.
- ❖ There are some offenders who are exempt from these changes.
- ❖ This slide pack outlines what Probation work continues to be delivered in the final third and it is important to note that the Probation Service retains responsibility for the management of the case until the end of the sentence.
- ❖ As Probation Reset is a nationally mandated change, individual Probation Practitioners or managers are **not** accountable for the decision to stop seeing eligible offenders at the stipulated point in their sentence.



Probation Reset

Probation Reset has been informed by:



- ❖ Inspections which highlight that focused attention is needed where it will have the highest impact i.e. in the earlier stages of any requirement.
- ❖ Prison capacity measures e.g., ECSL changes to 70 days from 23rd May 2024, move to Fixed Term Recalls (FTR) for the majority of the under 12-month custody cohort.
- ❖ The need to alleviate the workload demands and to protect our staff time.
- ❖ Anticipating the further impact of the Sentencing Bill, which includes proposals for changes to the use of short custodial sentences and the extension of Home Detention Curfew (HDC) to the over 4-year custody cohort.
- ❖ There is a 9-week implementation phase between 29 April to 1 July 2024.

Sentence Management Contact during PSS and in the Final Third of RAR and Licence

Probation Reset will mean changes to operational delivery, stopping active Probation contact **in PSS and the final third of RAR or Licence** with individuals who do not meet the exception criteria below.

Changes will **NOT** apply to the following cohorts (contact continues):

Exemption Criteria

MAPPA cases (all categories and levels)

National Security Division (NSD) directly managed cases

Very High Risk of Serious Harm assessment of case

Child Protection Plan Register (*This exemption criteria does not include NDelius register for Child Concern nor cases involving children assessed as being a Child in Need*)

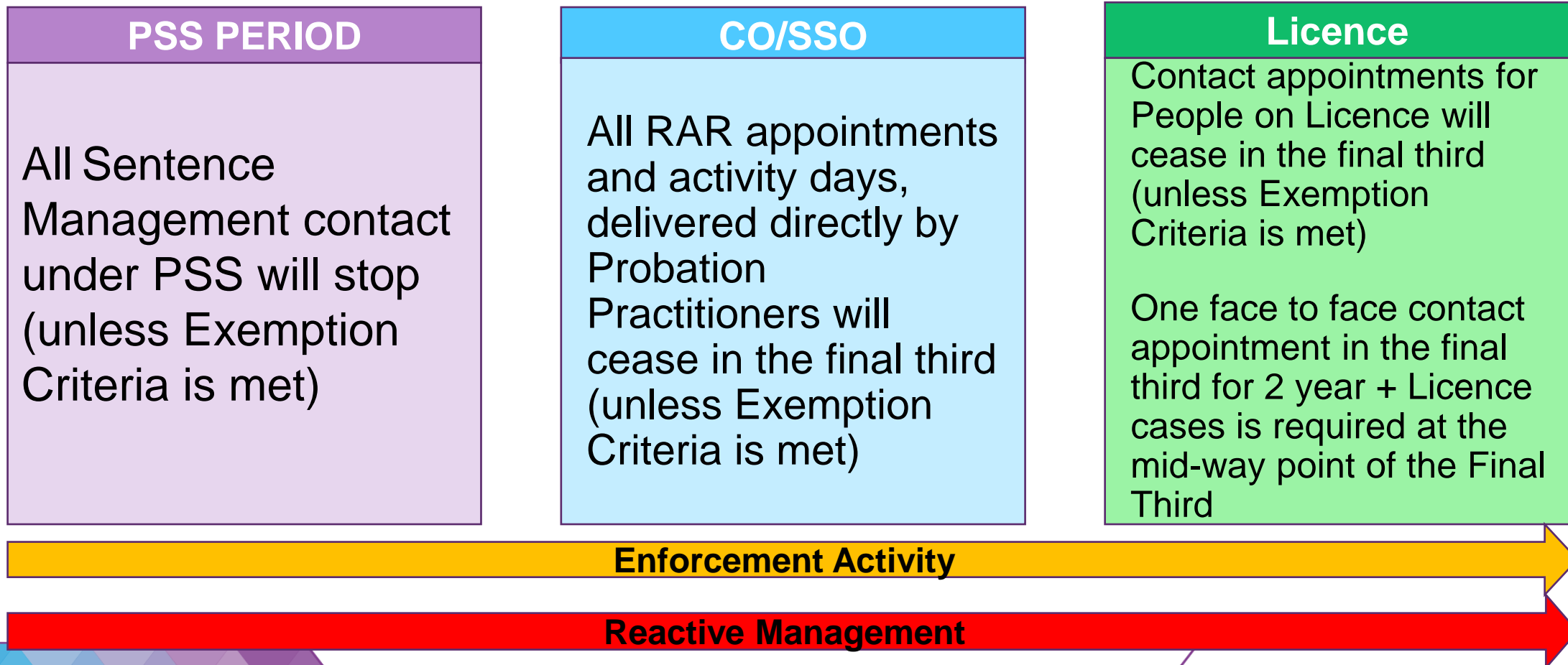
Intensive Supervision Court Pilot (ISC) (*until such time as the evaluation is completed*)

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Reinstatement of contact will only occur if the individual meets the Exemption Criteria

Changes to Probation Contact in for individuals subject to; Post Sentence Supervision (PSS), Community Orders (CO) and Suspended Sentence Orders (SSO) with Rehabilitation Activity Requirements (RAR), or Licence

The changes are mandated for all staff in all Probation Areas and will apply to both existing and new cases. In summary the changes include:



What doesn't stop?

Whilst Sentence Management contact will cease, there will be requirements/conditions/activities that must continue:

- ❑ All Licence conditions other than reporting to the Probation Practitioner – unless they are varied/removed
- ❑ Non RAR requirements within a Community Order or Suspended Sentence Order e.g. UPW will continue
- ❑ Accredited Programme (AcP) Delivery:
 - AcP as part of Licence/PSS conditions or a specified AcP requirement. This is enforceable.
 - AcP *may* continue in the final third as part of RAR activities if the offender has already commenced the AcP. This is not enforceable.
 - Where an AcP continues into the final third, post programme work will not be undertaken by the Probation Practitioner
- ❑ Drug Testing:
 - No changes to Drug Rehabilitation Requirement (DRRs).** Drug testing by Probation Practitioners continues where a DRR is in place.
 - Licence drug testing** by the Probation Practitioner continues if there is a specific drug testing Licence Condition. The Licence condition may be varied/removed if appropriate.
- ❑ Electronic Monitoring
- ❑ Community Sentence Treatment Requirements
- ❑ CRS only if part of a Licence condition

Reinstating Regular Probation contact

The only criterion for reinstating **regular** contact is if circumstances change which means that the case meets the **Exemption Criteria**. Therefore, reinstatement of contact in PSS or the final third or RAR or Licence may only occur in the following situations:

- The individual has become a **MAPPA** managed case
- The individual has been newly identified as a **National Security Division** case
- Information has been received indicating the individual's involvement in an active **Child Protection Plan**
- Significant changes **and or** notifications from Police or Children Social Care mean the individual is reassessed as **Very High Risk of Serious Harm**.



Managing cases during PSS and the Final third of RAR or Licence

Sentence management contact in PSS and the Final Third of RAR or Licence

- Planned Sentence Management contact will **stop** other than for individuals who meet the exemption criteria.
- All RAR appointments and activity days, delivered directly by Probation Practitioners will **stop**, as will all Sentence Management contact under PSS.
- Individuals who have received a custodial sentence of 4 years or more, and therefore have a licence period of 2 years or more, will require a **face-to-face appointment with Probation at the mid-way point** of the final third. This appointment is enforceable.
- Individuals on licence sentenced to under 4 years custody would have their final face to face appointment prior to the two-thirds point of the Licence.
- Individuals who are recalled, whether on a Fixed Term or Standard basis, are **required to attend a face-to-face appointment** on release. This appointment is enforceable.
- Individuals who were recalled on licence and re-released **at the end** of their licence period and start of PSS period are **required to attend a face-to-face appointment on release**. This appointment is enforceable.
- The purpose of the appointment on release is to go through the licence (or PSS if relevant) conditions, any barriers to compliance and how these may be overcome, and immediate resettlement needs.
- As both termination OASys and OASys at point of recall should have been completed, no Initial Sentence Plan (ISP) OASys is required on re-release.

Workload Overview for cases where sentence management contact is suspended

Activity which continues	Activity which stops	Activity which reduces
<p>Enforcement activity including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Electronic monitoring review & liaison - Breach / recall completion - Licence enforcement letters - Accredited Programmes as part of specific requirements (Licence/PSS/CO/SSO) – no post programme work completed. - Community Sentence Treatment Requirements. 	<p>Contact with PoPs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mandatory monthly supervision - Additional supervision contacts - IOM supervision contacts - RAR 1:1 toolkit delivery - Pre-programme work / post-programme work 	<p>Contact with PoPs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One final appointment in final third for licence cases (sentenced to 4 years+) - Face-to-face contact for release cases (enforceable) following recall and release on PSS - Homeless PoPs 'check-in' contact - FNO initial contact if released from immigration detention during final third.
<p>Public protection / safeguarding / legislative duties (Reactive Supervision)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Referrals and liaison with VLO's - MARAC referrals - Duty to refer (housing) - Child and adult safeguarding referrals - Social worker liaison – care leavers - Liaison with Police - Responsiveness to risk information - Case conference attendance* 	<p>All activity already completed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activities relating to and including initial sentence plan and induction - Home visits - Referrals to CRS / Structured Interventions / Programmes - Approved Premises activities (3way, move-on plan) - Strategy meeting and core group attendance 	<p>Risk reviews – OASys: Responding to address checks for FNOs Liaison with Home Office</p>
<p>Case management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transfer out of area - Drug testing on DRR on CO/SSO & Licence/PSS - Licence variation request 		



IOM Cases

Version 1.0

Integrated Offender Management (IOM)

- **All IOM cases will cease having Probation contact in the last third, unless exemption criteria is met**
- Probation contacts with offenders subject to Integrated Offender Management (IOM) on Licence and RAR will cease in the final third (*unless they meet the exemption criteria*). IOM is a multi-agency arrangement, and the Multi-Agency Case Conference meeting (MACC) may decide that the person remains on the IOM cohort but is managed by a single agency (i.e. the Police).
- **IOM considerations**
 - Consideration should be given via the MACC meeting to migrating cases off IOM at the final third stage
 - Liaison with IOM partners should take place to confirm any ongoing contact for the offender with partnership agencies to support their journey in the last third and risk management plans updated at termination
 - Consideration of single agency non statutory engagement may also be considered at the MACC
 - where there is a Licence condition in place to engage with IOM, the practitioner must, in consultation with relevant IOM partners, decide whether to remove/vary this condition for the final third or whether the Police IOM team remain the single point of contact to provide ongoing contact arrangements with the individual



Reactive Management & Changes in Need or Circumstances

Version 1.0

Reactive Management

- Reactive management is the term used to define the expectation of Probation Practitioners during PSS or the final third of RAR or Licence to ***act in response to a situation or information received***.
- Information may be received from sources internal to Probation e.g., UPW, Accredited Programmes, VLOs, DASOs or from partners such as Police and Social Services etc.
- Whilst there is a requirement to assess changes in situation or new information received to determine appropriate next steps, Probation Practitioners are not required to proactively seek information in the final third or during the PSS period.
- Reactive Management Guidance includes what additional enquiries should be made, what information sharing should be undertaken, what to do if there are raised concerns regarding safeguarding or Domestic Abuse or if there is an indication of breach.
- In most cases, being reactive to a new situation or information received, **will not** require resumption of regular contact with the individual.

Reactive Management – Things to consider

- Does the information received require additional enquiries to be made?
- Does contact need to be made with partner agencies to obtain/verify information?
- Does contact need to be made with the individual and, if so, could this be over the telephone?
- Is information sharing required?
- Does this information raise **safeguarding** concerns?
- Do I need to contact the VLO/Domestic Abuse Support Officer (DASO)?
- Does this information raise concerns related to **Domestic Abuse**?
- Does the information received indicate a **breach** of licence conditions?
- Does the information received indicate a **breach** Community Order/Suspended Sentence Order?
- Does the information received indicate an increase in RoSH to **High**?
- Does the information received indicate the individual may now meet the Exemption Criteria requiring reinstatement of sentence management contact?
 - **MAPPA** eligible
 - Moved to **National Security Division** management
 - Involved in **Child Protection** case
 - Assessed as posing a **Very High Risk** of Serious Harm

Changes in need/circumstances

- Where information is received indicating there is a new need to be addressed, consider signposting the individual to relevant partner organisations to assist. Referrals to CRS would not be applicable.
- “Duty to Refer”/ “Application to Assist” in relation to accommodation issues remains a statutory requirement and should be undertaken.
- Due to the ongoing need for sentence management oversight, Approved Premises will not ordinarily accept referrals for individuals who are not subject to Probation Sentence Management contact. However, there may be some rare exceptions to this. Such rare exceptions would require discussion with the AP Central Referral Unit on a case-by-case basis.
- If the individual meets the relevant CAS 2 or 3 criteria, a referral can be undertaken as part of reactive management. A requirement of CAS 2 and 3 is that an identified Probation Practitioner will retain responsibility for referral, liaison with the provider and reactive management during the placement.
- Where there is a change of address, action to assess approval of the address should be taken by the Probation Practitioner based on the level of risk or concern relevant to the individual. For some individuals this may require safeguarding or police intelligence checks. An assessment of the proposed address via a home visit may also be required.
- Any requests for changes in employment or travel abroad should be considered in accordance with the existing Policy Frameworks.

Change in Risk

If information is received that indicates an increase in risk and reactive consideration is required;

Consideration needs to be given to sharing information with partners, arranging (but not resuming) contact, MARAC referrals, MAPPA Category 3 referral, Social Services referrals, VLO/DASO liaison, Referral to Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme

- Update Risk Registers if required

Consideration should be given to;

- The use of further controls to manage risk. For licence cases, this may include varied or additional licence conditions.
- Where risk has escalated and additional controls are either unavailable or will not sufficiently strengthen risk management, enforcement action must be considered.
- This may be through use of the Consider a Recall Service or enforcement of Community Orders/Suspended Sentence Orders to ensure that appropriate and proportionate enforcement action is taken.

Enforcement

- There are no changes to Probation Practitioners' role in ensuring the sentence of the Court is delivered. Should information be received which indicates a breach of requirement(s), consider appropriate compliance and/or enforcement activity.
- Attempts should be made to both verify information, including with partner agencies as appropriate, and to contact the individual, prior to instigating enforcement action.
- **Recall thresholds remain unchanged**. Information received regarding licence breach or indications that recall threshold has been met require follow up and/or enforcement action.
- Where the recall threshold is not met and a lower-level sanction is required, Licence Compliance Letters remain applicable.
- Consider a Recall should be used for all cases where the Probation Practitioner believes that the recall threshold may have been met, resulting in either a decision to recall or the issuing of a Decision Not to Recall letter.
- In completing the updated Risk Management Plan required at the point of recall, consider other agencies which may be involved upon re-release and make necessary referrals to support the individual's return to the community. Licence conditions, including the addition of further restrictions, to manage risk, may need to be varied.
- The Community Offender Manager (COM) still needs to make contact with an individual in the preparation of a Part B or Part C Recall Report [Complete Part B of recall report \(Master\) \(justice.gov.uk\)](#) and attend an Oral Hearing where directed by the Parole Board.
- A face-to-face appointment, which is enforceable, must be provided on release to individuals who have been recalled/ are released at the end of the licence period and start of PSS. The purpose of the appointment on release is to go through the licence (or PSS if relevant) conditions, any barriers to compliance and how these may be overcome, and immediate resettlement needs.



HM Prison &
Probation Service

Probation
Service



Probation Reset

Implications for Court Teams

Version 1.0

Court Teams

- Probation Practitioners continue to be responsible for taking breach action on CO/SSO/ Post Sentence Supervision (PSS), when Probation Sentence Management contact has been suspended. Breach processes will be undertaken in the usual way.
- Breach proposals completed by Probation Practitioners will need to take account of whether Probation Sentence Management contact has been, or will be, suspended under Probation Reset e.g. proposing additional RAR activity days may no longer be appropriate.
- Court staff, presenting Breaches or prosecuting contested Breaches, may be required to respond to queries related to suspension of Probation contact under Probation Reset e.g. the relevance to progress made on the Order or proposals.
- Response to Supervision feedback can continue to be requested by Court staff, even if Probation contact with the offender has been suspended. The Probation Practitioner / Hub Officer responsible for the case in the final third of the sentence, will provide relevant available information including the details of suspended contact.
- Offenders sentenced to custody, who are released directly from Court on Licence (due to time served on remand), will continue to require a Licence/PSS and appropriate conditions be put forward to Governors for inclusion.
- Offenders sentenced to custody, who are released directly from Court on Licence (due to time served on remand), will continue to be instructed to attend an initial appointment at the Probation Office. They will then be told if they are eligible to have further Probation contact suspended.
- Court guidance documents will be updated to reflect the implications of Probation Reset.

End of Custody Supervised Licence (ECSL)

- a) ECSL is an administrative and operational scheme that enables the release of eligible prisoners for a period in advance of their Conditional Release Date. (Currently just male prisoners)
- b) Those prisoners released on ECSL will be subject to the full range of licence conditions (including good behaviour) following release.
- c) ECSL uses compassionate release powers to release prisoners and create essential prison capacity.
- d) On 23rd May the scheme was extended to the release of all eligible prisoners up to 70 days early.
- e) The Probation Service can ask for an exemption from early release only for very limited, specifically risk-related reasons

The following groups are not eligible for ECSL:

- Prisoners currently serving a sentence for any sexual offence or subject to the notification requirements of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 (sex offenders' register) on release
- Prisoners currently serving a sentence for a terrorist or terrorist connected offence*;
- Prisoners currently serving a sentence of 4 or more years for a violent offence; (see schedule 15 CJA 2003)
- Category A male prisoners (status of the prisoner, not the prison)
- Restricted Status female prisoners
- Prisoners currently serving a recall
- Prisoners currently remanded in custody on other matters
- Prisoners who are further than 18 days away from their release point

Home Detention Curfew & Recall

- There is an extension to the HDC scheme to include those on sentences of over 4 years
- Fixed Term recall of 14 days for most recalls

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LEICESTERSHIRE & RUTLAND SAFER COMMUNITIES STRATEGY
BOARD

28 JUNE 2024

LRSCSB UPDATE: DOMESTIC HOMICIDE LOCAL MANAGEMENT
AGREEMENT REVIEW

Introduction

1. Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHRs) were established on a statutory basis under Section 9 of the Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act (2004). Responsibilities to facilitate reviews fell to local authorities and partners through Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs).
2. The infrequency of DHRs, however, posed potential issues regarding capacity and capability to undertake such reviews efficiently and effectively. As a solution in 2013 the Leicestershire Safer Communities Strategy Board (now the Leicestershire & Rutland Safer Communities Strategy Board) agreed centralised arrangements for the management of DHRs locally.
3. The agreed provisions involve two interrelated elements:
 - a. The commissioning of services and expertise from within the established local safeguarding infrastructure to manage DHRs.
 - b. Ensuring the CSP and the CSP Chair retains ownership and informed oversight as the statutorily responsible body.

For the efficient and effective management of DHRs it is important that the clear lines of communication set out with the local procedure (Appendix 1) are followed.

Purpose

4. The 2013 provisions have not been updated since inception. This report and the accompanying procedure document at appendix 1 reviews, clarifies and updates the agreement including responsibilities incumbent on parties within these local arrangements.

Summary of Changes

5. Below is a summary of the changes made:
- a. Governance arrangements have been brought up to date, for example, incorporating changes to the makeup and title of groups and bodies referenced in the document.
 - b. The document now includes references to support materials; statutory guidance, local procedure documents and training material, including an online course.
 - c. The 'agreement' sets out in clear terms, the responsibilities of each of the parties involved and the prerequisites required to maintain statutory decision-making functions whilst ensuring progress of the DHR with due diligence and oversight.
 - d. It affirms through the procedure timeline clear lines of communications with a methodology designed to avoid duplication and ensure a single version of events.
 - e. The consequences of divergence from the agreed procedure and/or actions undertaken to undermine them are outlined.

Recommendations for the Board

6. It is recommended that the Board:
- (a) notes the content of the report and accompanying local procedure document at appendix 1;
 - (b) Approves the DHR Management Local Procedural Responsibilities document and indicates any additions or amendments required to the document.

Officers to Contact

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Appendix

DHR Management Local Procedural Responsibilities document.

Leicestershire & Rutland

Domestic Homicide Review Management

Local Procedural Responsibilities

**Setting out procedural responsibilities within delegated local arrangements
to manage Domestic Homicide Reviews**

Introduction

1. Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHRs) are required by statute with responsibilities to facilitate reviews incumbent on local authorities and partners through Community Safety Partnerships.
2. However, given the infrequency of such occurrences retaining staff in localities with the requisite knowledge and expertise to deal with them effectively and efficiently could prove problematic.
3. As a solution, centralised arrangements were first agreed in 2013 to support local authorities and partners meet their statutory responsibilities. This document reviews, clarifies and updates responsibilities incumbent on parties within these local arrangements.
4. This document should be read in conjunction with two key documents:
 - i. “The Multi-agency Statutory Guidance for the Conduct of Domestic Homicide Reviews”, produced by the Home Office.
 - ii. “The Leicestershire & Rutland Domestic Homicide Reviews: Local Procedures”, produced by the Leicestershire & Rutland Safeguarding Partnerships Business Office. Please note: This document is being updated and temporarily unavailable.
5. This document does not seek to replicate the procedures set out within the above publications, rather it supplements them, adding clarity regarding principles and responsibilities governing local arrangements and the potential consequences of divergence from them.

Background

6. Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHRs) were established on a statutory basis under Section 9 of the Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act (2004). This provision came into force on 13th April 2011, requiring local authorities and partner agencies to devise a process underpinned by the statutory guidance provided.
7. In 2013 The Leicestershire Safer Communities Strategy Board (LSCSB), on behalf of local Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs), the Leicestershire and Rutland Local Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB) and Safeguarding Adults Board (SAB) and the Safer Rutland Community Partnership all agreed that DHRs will be

conducted across Leicestershire and Rutland as part of the Serious Case Review (SCR) arrangements.

8. The LRSCSB is now the Leicestershire & Rutland Safer Communities Strategy Board (LRSCSB) and LRSCB the Leicestershire and Rutland Safeguarding Children Partnership (LRSCP).

Governance

9. The Leicestershire & Rutland Safer Communities Strategy Board (LRSCSB), in conjunction with the LRSCP and the LRSAB, are responsible for agreeing the overall DHR arrangements across Leicestershire and Rutland.
10. The LRSCSB will also be responsible for securing the necessary funding via agreed partner contributions to support the DHR process, including addressing any shortfall arising out of an unexpected increase in numbers of DHRs in any given year.
11. The Leicestershire and Rutland SCP and SAB Case Review Group (CRG) is made up of cross-agency safeguarding specialists. The CRG will oversee and manage DHRs on behalf of the LRSCSB and CSPs in Leicestershire and Rutland. Any potential or current cases will be discussed and planned for in the Joint Section of the Subgroup's meeting which takes place monthly. An extraordinary meeting can be convened to discuss a case if required.
12. The Chair of the geographically relevant CSP will be responsible for individual DHR decisions as detailed in statute including the requirement to hold a DHR. Such decisions will be supported by recommendations from the monthly CRG meeting.

The DHR Local Pathway Prerequisites

13. The DHR process timeline is covered in the next section; however, in order for the process to work successfully all those involved must:
 - i. Adhere to the strict lines of communication set out within appendix 1. These can appear repetitive and may at times produce short delays; however, they are designed to build in checks and balances and formally record and time decision making. This is particularly important given the delegated actions within the process.

- ii. Under no circumstances should contact be made directly outside the lines of communication stated, e.g. omitting the Safeguarding Partnerships Business Office (SPBO) and contacting the Home Office directly. This can potentially lead to adverse consequences not least voids in knowledge amongst parties involved, omissions or duplication and the potential for misinformation being generated.
- iii. All those involved must declare any conflict of interest no matter when it arises; this is particularly important for the Independent Chair/Author and the CSP Chair as the statutory decision maker. Declarations regarding independence are required within DHR reports. Any subsequent revelation could seriously undermine the independence of the process.

A failure to adhere to these principles, or undertaking actions that would undermine them, could adversely affect decision making and impact confidence and trust amongst the constituent agencies. The consequences are covered below in 'divergence from agreed process'.

The DHR Process

- 14. At the point of referral, a potential DHR triggers agreed actions under local arrangements. These actions are set out in detail within the 'DHR Timeline' at appendix 1.
- 15. The timeline shows a clear interdependency for all parties involved in the DHR, adhering to the procedures outlined is vital for the effective and efficient passage of the DHR from notification through to conclusion.

Divergence from agreed process

- 16. A delegated process exists to address the absence of local safeguarding expertise liable due to the infrequency of DHRs. For this reason, the CRG, made up of safeguarding experts from across partners and specialist officers from the SPBO will advise, support and engender informed decision making by the CSP Chair.

17. As final decision maker the CSP Chair can, following due consideration, disagree with the recommendations from CRG. If this is the case, the CSP Chair must clearly state their rationale for doing so in writing to the CRG Chair. This will trigger a further detailed scrutiny and appraisal of the case by the CRG. The CSP Chair and relevant Borough/District Council Lead Officer may be asked to attend the CRG meeting, allowing the CSP Chair to present their reasons for further discussion.
18. If the CSP Chair and/or the District/Borough lead officer undertake actions which may have the effect of undermining the delegated management of the DHR this would trigger intervention by the CRG. Any issues will be discussed and minutes taken at the CRG meeting with a view to seeking resolution.
19. If disagreement remains then continued management of the case under the delegated process may be untenable. For example, where the legal advice and decision of the CRG is that the criteria for a DHR is not met but the CSP Chair takes the opposite view...
20. In these circumstances management of the case would then have to sit outside the delegated management process. It would revert directly to the relevant CSP area, without support from the CRG and SPBO. The relevant CSP would be responsible for the establishment and administration of the DHR (including all factors set out at paragraph 24 below) and the specified persons or bodies should be asked to participate in it.

There would be no corresponding rebate of funding costs (see agreed amounts at para 27 below) – the relevant CSP area would have to fund the cost of the review in addition to any amount already contributed to support the delegated arrangements.

Training and Development

21. This document and the procedure documents itemised in paragraph three are good reference sources – the first document outlines national guidance and the second local process. A copy of the statutory guidance is attached at appendix 2, the local procedure document will follow once updated.
22. There is also additional free online training available which would be beneficial to CSP Chairs. Further detail is also outlined at appendix 2.

23. The SPBO Officers also have a wealth of experience and can readily provide advice and guidance to the CSP Chair and District & Borough via the LCC Community Safety Team contact.

Resources and Funding

24. There are two elements to the additional resources required to support the DHR process:

- a. Commissioning of the Independent Chair/Author and associated costs such as panel expenses, venues, travel and refreshments.
- b. Safeguarding Partnerships Business Office (SPBO) support including:
 - i. Managing and coordinating the documentation from a number of agencies involved in the process
 - ii. Arranging and supporting meetings
 - iii. Support to the Independent Chair/Author and Panel members
 - iv. Support to the Case Review Group (CRG)
 - v. Use of IT systems such as the "Chronolator" to 'timeline' DHR events and agency interactions
 - vi. Liaison with individuals and agencies relevant to the DHR
 - vii. Family meetings & Prison visits with the DHR Chair/Author as required.

25. The additional office support required by the SPBO for 3 DHRs per year when originally agreed in 2013 was estimated to require a part time Safeguarding Officer post and a part time administration post. This estimate was based on three DHRs in a year, the cost of commissioning the Independent Chair/Author and associated costs. This estimate was, at the time, in the region of £25.5k whilst the cost of the additional Business Office staff would be £40.5k per annum, including on costs. Total estimated costs of undertaking 3 DHRs per year were estimated to be £66k.

26. The above approximations are conservative. The number of DHRs, their complexity and the time employed in managing them has increased considerably since 2013. There is, quite rightly, a far greater focus on family involvement in the DHR process, all of which has to be carefully managed and is time consuming. Furthermore, the criteria for undertaking a DHR have also broadened since 2013, for example, suicides with allegations of coercive control are now subject of DHR.

27. Partner agencies have agreed to contribute as follows; these amounts remain unchanged from the original agreement but are subject to annual review:

I. Leicestershire County Council	£30k
II. Leicestershire Police	£16k
III. Rutland County Council	£2.5k
IV. District Councils x 7 @ £2.5k	£17.5k

28. The Panel Independent Chair/Author will be commissioned by the Leicestershire & Rutland Safer Communities Strategy Board on behalf of individual CSPs (including Rutland CC) on a case-by-case basis. However, the actual procurement and appointment of the Panel Independent Chair/Author will be undertaken by the Safeguarding Partnerships Business Office on behalf of the LRSCSB.

29. The funding for the additional SPBO staff will be provided on an annual basis to enable the Business Office to appoint the required staff on an on-going basis as DHR commitments vary.

30. The Community Safety Team of the County Council will lead on invoicing partner agencies and transferring the funding to the Business Office for both the on-going staffing costs and the costs of commissioning the Independent Chair/Author on a case-by-case basis.

Domestic Homicide Review (DHR) Process Timeline

Key Principles

- Follow the lines of communication, circumventing them has the potential to lead to statutory non-compliance and other unintended consequences.
- Declare any conflict of interest as soon as it comes to light.
- Act promptly, others in the 'chain' may be reliant on your response
- Maintain confidentiality, sharing information on a 'need-to-know' basis using secure local authority email.

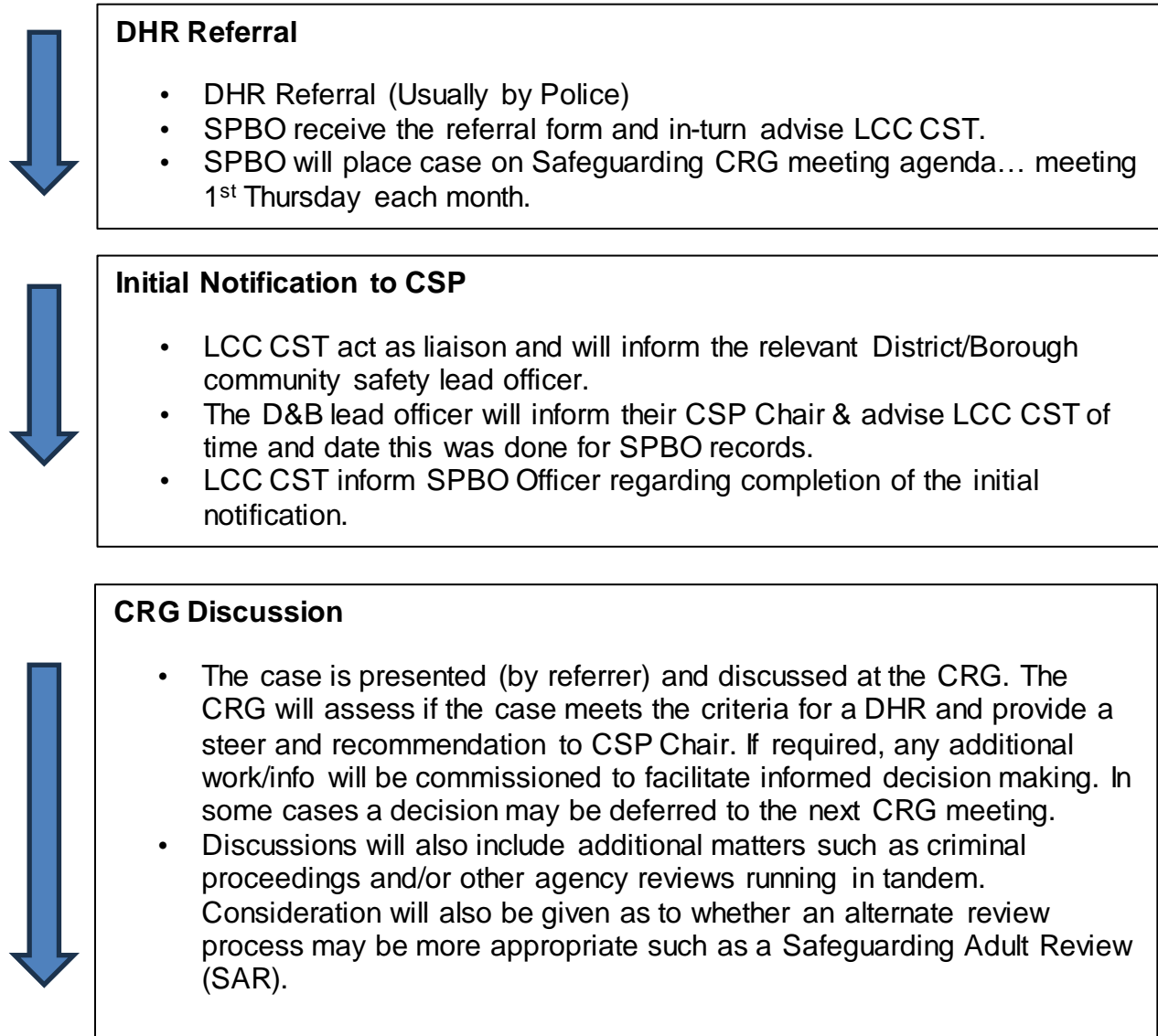
Glossary

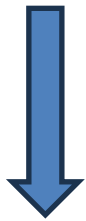
LCC CST - Leicestershire County Council Community Safety Team

SPBO - Safeguarding Partnerships Business Office

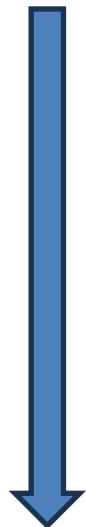
CRG. - Leicestershire & Rutland Case Review Group (Joint Section)

HO. - Home Office



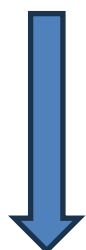


- Discussions may also include the likely complexity of the case e.g. if the independent chair/report author should be separate functions or could be carried out by a single individual.
- CRG is additionally supported by advice from LCC legal services.
- LCC Community Safety sit on CRG and act as liaison between CRG, SPBO and the District/Borough/CSP and will convey relevant updates to them.



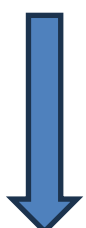
CSP Chair Decision

- LCC CS Rep informs District/Borough CS Lead/CSP Chair of CRG recommendation.
- CSP Chair is the statutory body who will decide if a DHR is to be instigated, in Leicestershire & Rutland this decision is supported by expert advice and recommendations via the above CRG process.
- The CSP Chair will decide if a DHR is to be commissioned and advise the District/Borough lead officer if they concur or otherwise with the CRG recommendation. The District/Borough lead in-turn will advise LCC Community Safety Officer who will liaise with SPBO.
- If the CSP Chair disagrees with the CRG recommendation they must detail their rationale in writing to the CRG Chair using the same channels of communication.
- The case will be re-examined at the CRG. The CSP Chair and District/Borough lead officer may be asked to make representations directly at the CRG meeting to support their position.
- If the disagreement cannot be resolved continued delegated management of the DHR case will become untenable and the DHR will revert to local management by the relevant CSP.



HO Informed

- If the CSP Chair concurs with the CRG recommendation the SPBO will formally notify the HO in writing of the CSP Chair decision, date and time is recorded.
- The SPBO officer will liaise with the HO and follow the lines of communication via LCC CST when passing information/liasing with the District/Borough lead officer and CSP Chair.



SPBO initial actions

- If the decision is to instigate a DHR the SPBO will by this point have appointed a dedicated SPBO officer for the case.
- SPBO will start an initial information trawl across agencies to gauge agency involvement with the homicide family/victim/perpetrator, this will inform panel makeup and scope of the DHR.

- A recruitment process will be commenced by SPBO to appoint an independent panel chair/author and with support from partners an appointment/s is made.

Panel Convened

- The initial information trawl will inform which agencies should form part of the panel. The panel will determine its terms of reference and scope of the DHR at an early stage. It will also determine whether any additional agencies need to be involved in the review.
- The panel will include a senior District/Borough Council Officer from the relevant CSP and the LCC CST representative.
- Other factors may govern when a panel can actually start reviewing a case e.g., criminal and coronial considerations. SPBO will liaise with Police Senior Investigating Officers and Coroners Officers to ensure there is no conflict.
- CRG will be updated at its monthly meeting regarding case progress to ensure cases are being dealt with expeditiously and efficiently and render remedial support as required.
- The SPBO Officer may on behalf of the DHR Chair convene a meeting to brief agency information authors. In most cases this will be: a chronology; an Independent Management Report (IMR) which details the relevant information from agencies. The content of the IMR must include an analysis of involvement which identify any single or multi agency practice/systems issues and highlight actions to address these. At a later stage in the process IMR authors may be required to produce an anonymised version of their report, using the anonymisation code agreed by the DHR Panel.
- In some instances, agencies, with very limited involvement, may be asked to provide a Factual Summary Report with specific questions framed from the Terms of Reference.
- The Panel will review all of the IMR and Factual Summary Reports and draw out the main themes to be addressed by the Independent Chair/Author within their report.
- The report recommendations must be SMART (specific, measurable, attainable, realistic and timely) actions and include proposals as to how these could be achieved and by whom and within specified timeframes.
- In preparation for submission of the report to the HO the DHR Report Author may be required to prepare an anonymised version of the Overview Report and an anonymised Executive Summary.
- The number of panel meetings varies, most will meet 5-6 times, factors affecting this may be the complexity of the case and number of agencies involved and the cooperation from perpetrators, family and friends.
- Many DHR's typically will identify actions which participating agencies will start to address prior to review conclusion.

Monitoring Case Progress

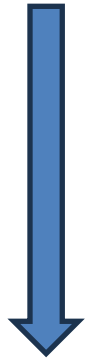
- The CRG will continually monitor DHR case progress and receive regular updates at its monthly meeting from the SPBO.
- The SPBO officer will also ensure the HO is kept updated regarding case progress and informed of any significant delays etc. any such contact however will be done in partnership with the CSP Chair (who has statutory responsibility to keep the HO updated) and will be notified and asked to concur with any communications. This will follow the usual line of communication via the LCC CS Rep and District/Borough lead Officer.

DHR Report & Recommendations

- Toward the latter stages of the DHR the panel will decide the format and scope of the final report, these matters will be discussed in more detail in a 'specific' DHR Publication Meeting' but it will also be important to consider some elements at this stage. For example, the panel will be cognisant at this point of any additional factors determining the family's wishes regarding any pseudonyms to be used in the report and any redaction required to protect vulnerable individuals and/or children. there may for example be a requirement for the author to produce an executive summary for publication with the main report remaining confidential.
- A series of recommendations and an action plan will be formulated along with the final report.
- The SPBO Officer will complete the relevant Master Action Plan which the CRG will oversee until all actions are evidenced and completed. If there are any specific actions for the CSP or LRSCSB these will be shared immediately.
- The CRG will be given regular progress updates from the SPBO Officer and will receive the final draft of the Overview Report and the Executive Summary for quality assurance purposes and to agree the final content for publication. The DHR Author will make any required alterations.

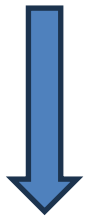
CSP Sign Off

- The SPBO Officer in collaboration with the Independent Chair/Author will collate the final report, action plan and letter outlining the DHR findings etc on behalf of the CSP Chair and send these to the LCC CS lead requesting sign off.
- The LCC CST Rep will likewise forward and liaise with the District/Borough lead officer to facilitate sign-off by the CSP Chair.
- Statutory responsibility for production of the report and action plan remains with the CSP Chair and as such it is for the CSP Chair to



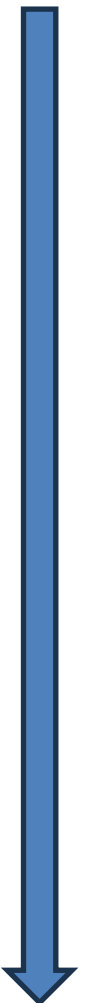
advise if the report is approved and/ or indicate any additional work required.

- It is important to return documents ASAP particularly if further work is requested.
- If approved the CSP Chair will advise the District/Borough lead officer who will in-turn advise the LCC CST that the report is signed-off. LCC CST will formally advise the SPBO officer.
- The SPBO Officer will forward to the HO on behalf of the CSP Chair.
- The CRG will be informed of any decisions actions taken as part of its monitoring function.



HO QA Panel

- The HO Quality Assurance Panel will scrutinise and feedback regarding the report and action plan and may indicate additional work required.
- This may take some time due to HO workloads, the panel will when satisfied with the report/action plan authorise publication.



Publication

- The CRG will consider the publication of the case in line with statutory requirements. N.B - careful consideration must be given to any compelling reasons relating to the welfare of children or other persons directly concerned in the review e.g. it may not be in their best interests to put the reports into the public domain. If a departure from the statutory guidance is considered then legal advice should be sought in these circumstances, together with ratification from the Independent Chair of the DHR and the Chair of the relevant CSP.
- Once any remedial work is completed and the above considered a publication meeting will be convened. SPBO will arrange the meeting which will be chaired by the LCC Community Safety Team Manager.
- Membership will include key members from the panel including the District/Borough lead officer together with the media lead officers from the main organisations impacted by the DHR.
- The meeting will confirm scope of any publication (There is a presumption of publication to show transparency of process) and ensure any limitations placed on publication are both justified and are defensible.
- Crucially the meeting will determine a publication date and ensure it is sensitive to family wishes etc e.g. anniversary of death etc. It will also determine which agency will take primacy for any media interest or approach.
- The SPBO Officer will arrange publication on a central website for Leicestershire & Rutland CC cases. The officer will also liaise with the HO regarding any additional requirements they may have specified when authorising publication.

Post DHR

- 
- The recommendations and action plan will usually have been highlighted at an early stage; agencies involved in the DHR will in most cases be addressing issues well before DHR publication.
 - The actions must be 'SMART', specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound.
 - There may be ongoing remedial actions/work by individual agencies or more broader actions by partnerships required.
 - Addressing individual agency actions will be the responsibility of the relevant agency, the agency and individual responsible will be identified in the action plan.
 - For broader cross agency actions, the action plan must identify a body/group/lead agency responsible for completion e.g. the Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Domestic Violence and Sexual Violence Co-ordination Board. The Board meets quarterly, any remitted DHR actions will form a standing agenda item.
 - Monitoring of DHR actions/recommendations will be undertaken by the Safeguarding Partnership Business Office as part of a commissioned service on behalf of the relevant Community Safety Partnership. The SPBO will direct any remedial actions required to ensure completion of actions/recommendations.

Domestic Homicide Reviews – Training Resources

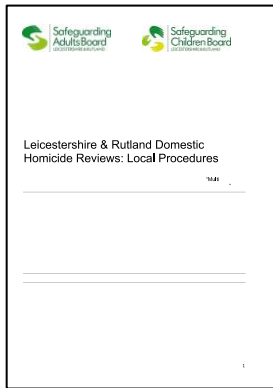
There are some useful DHR training resources available...

The two documents referred to in paragraph 3;

1. The Multi-agency Statutory Guidance for the Conduct of Domestic Homicide Reviews”, produced by the Home Office.

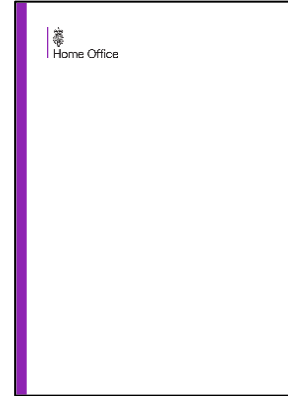


- 2.



3. “The Leicestershire & Rutland

Domestic Homicide Reviews: Local Procedures”, produced by the Leicestershire & Rutland Safeguarding Partnerships Business Office. This document is being updated and currently unavailable, a revised version will be added when published.



4. Govt (Home Office) website... <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/domestic-homicide-review> this link contains a repository of all relevant DHR documents.
5. An online learning course is available ‘Conducting a domestic homicide review’, the course is separated into two modules;

Module 1: Introduction to the domestic homicide review process

Module 2: The chairperson’s responsibilities and the overview report

Both modules are a must for a CSP Chair to understand purpose and ramifications of key decisions required within local process/procedure. The free online course can be accessed here...

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/conducting-a-domestic-homicide-review-online-learning>

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Leicestershire & Rutland
Safer Communities Strategy
Board



Making Leicestershire & Rutland Safer

LEICESTERSHIRE & RUTLAND SAFER COMMUNITIES STRATEGY BOARD

28th JUNE 2024

SAFER COMMUNITIES' PERFORMANCE 2023/24 Q4

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 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
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.
 - (a) Performance data for Rutland is now included on the performance dashboard, for obvious reasons there is no quarterly trend data, but this will build over time.
 - (b) Crime:
 - i. Total Crime; A post Covid upward trajectory in 'total crime' plateaued in Q1 (73.8) and has since shown a small but steady fall to 69 offences per thousand in Q4.
 - ii. Burglary; Residential burglary rates saw a small fall in Q2 and have levelled for the last two quarters. Commercial burglary

conversely has increased with a steeper rise in the last three 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 three quarters have seen reductions, albeit small ones.

(c) Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (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%, Q4 data is not yet available.

(d) Anti-social Behaviour (ASB);

- i. Reports of ASB to the Police since 2020/21 had steadily reduced over time, albeit relatively small increments. Reductions appear to have levelled for the last two quarters.
- ii. Reports on 'Sentinel' (The partnership ASB management system) had followed a similar trend and previously reduced over time, however reporting rates have also levelled for the last four quarters.
- iii. Survey results (Leicestershire Insight Survey); questions specifically focused on local perceptions regarding ASB were previously gathered. Unfortunately, these are no longer collated.

Ongoing Reductions in Crime

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

- Overall crime had previously shown a sustained increase post Covid. More recently levels have stabilised with 69.00 offences per thousand compared to 73.04 the same period the previous year.
- The residential burglary rate had seen a slow but steady rise, a trend, however, Q1 saw a fall which then levelled for the previous three quarters. The current rolling 12-month figure is 2.59 offences per 1,000 compared to 2.99 the previous year.
- Burglary Business & community offence rates have shown a steady increase since Covid, rates however had levelled over the four quarters of 2022/23, the last three quarters however show a continuation of the upward trend. The current rate is at 1.68 offences per 1000 population compared to the previous year 1.18 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, peaking in Q1. Levels since Q1 show a slow and steady reduction. Q4 reports are 8.34 offences per 1000 population compared to 8.97 the previous year.

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 Key Performance Indicator (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 Victimization 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. None of the indicators show statistically significant shifts. The 'Domestic Violence with Injury' rate per thousand is 2.66 compared to 3.09 the previous year. Sexual Offences are at 2.53 offences per thousand compared to 2.71 the previous year. Both indicators are reducing over time. The 'Domestic Crime and Incidents' rate has gone up in the last quarter (17.97 per thousand population), this is counter to the general trend for the indicator, the current rate however is below the previous year's level (18.18).

Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) and Satisfaction

15. 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:
 - (a) In relation to Police data, total reports of incidents categorised as ASB to Q4 are relatively stable, reports follow a downward trend (5.98 per thousand)) on the previous year (6.57), 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 four quarters have shown the similar rates of 6.68 offences reported per thou. compared to 7.04 reports for the same period the previous year. Again, there are significant differences across localities.
17. ASB Survey data was previously gathered to gauge public perceptions of ASB levels. This data is no longer gathered.

Preventing terrorism and radicalisation

18. The number of hate crimes reported to the police remains very low and is currently 1.36 offences per 1000 population. This is marginally lower than the previous year (1.72). There has been a downward trend for the last four quarters albeit very small incremental reductions.
19. Racially or religiously aggravated crime is very low with 0.65 crimes per 1,000 population across Leicestershire, the rate was 0.83 the previous year.
20. A question from the Leicestershire Insight Survey asks residents how much they agree that people from different backgrounds get on well. Latest figures show 90.90% of respondents agreed that people in their area get on well together. This is slightly higher than the previous year's response (86.54%). Responses to this question have seen increases in the last four quarters.

Recommendations

21. The Board note the 2023/24 Q4 performance information.

Officers 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



Ending domestic abuse

Briefing for Maracs Repeat Cases

Definition of repeat (2018)

SafeLives defines a 'repeat' as ANY instance of abuse between the same victim and perpetrator(s), within 12 months of the last referral to Marac.

The individual act of abuse does not need to be 'criminal', violent or threatening but should be viewed within the context of a pattern of coercive and controlling behaviour.

Some events that might be considered a 'repeat' incident may include, but are not limited to:

- Unwanted direct or indirect contact from the perpetrator and/or their friends or family
- A breach of police or court bail conditions
- A breach of any civil court order between the victim and perpetrator
- Any dispute between the victim and perpetrator(s) including over child contact, property, divorce/separation proceedings, etc.
- These events could be disclosed to any service or agency including, but not exclusive to, health care practitioners (including mental health), domestic abuse specialists, police, substance misuse services, housing providers etc.

Purpose

This briefing seeks to provide context to the recent change in definition of a "Marac repeat". We also look to offer guidance on best practice to manage repeat cases in the Marac process so that outcomes for those victims and children referred for a multi-agency response are optimised.

Why have we changed the definition of repeat?

SafeLives' definition of Marac has not been reviewed since Maracs were implemented in 2007. It can be reasoned that the original definition did not clearly reflect how coercive control is used by perpetrators to continue to abuse victims, particularly post separation. It has been contended that the original definition, possibly because of the use of the words "incident" and "crime" only spoke to Police and was often overlooked as a threshold to refer to Marac by other practitioners.

In 2018, SafeLives was asked to review the definition of "repeat" in light of a [domestic homicide review](#) into the death of a woman who had been known to agencies, and who had previously been referred into the local Marac process:

The focus on a 'repeat' threshold as being at a specific point of time and which, if reported to the police, would constitute criminal behaviour, is potentially confusing. The definition should be reviewed in light of the increasing recognition that professionals should consider the harm caused by coercion or control, the cumulative impact on a victim and that a repeated pattern of abuse can be more injurious and harmful than a single incident of violence.

Recommendation 15: SafeLives to review the definition of a 'MARAC repeat'

On consideration of the facts and circumstances in this case, and on reflection of the current domestic abuse landscape, we agreed to act upon this recommendation without delay. We therefore undertook to create a definition which better reflected new legislation and, more specifically, which spoke to the risks and triggers of stalking, harassment and continued abuse and coercive control post separation, including breaches of orders and coercive control exerted through child contact.

From the DHR Chair and author, “As the chair, I am obviously delighted that the recommendation has been acted upon. My sense is that the new definition addresses the recommendation and, if the same set of circumstances occurred in the future, would likely trigger a re-referral to MARAC”.

There is evidence in other DHRs that these have not been identified as repeat incidents of domestic abuse and have not triggered a repeat referral to the Marac process. For example, in a DHR published in 2015 (“DHR NB01”) reviewing the death of a woman in 2012 we see:

“There was a failure to refer repeat incidents to MARAC, who did not therefore have the full information available to enable an effective understanding of the escalation of risk and to develop an appropriate risk management plan” ...

“The Chair of the [Safety Partnership] raises with [SafeLives] the following national concerns: The need for [SafeLives] to revise the guidance on the definition of repeat incidents, to include incidents where bail conditions have been breached”

Why is it important to identify repeat cases?

There is no doubt that any definition or guidance is open to interpretation and may be influenced by local protocols and pressures. However, SafeLives look to create guidance and relevant resources that have **the safety of victims and children living with domestic abuse at their heart**.

While evidence from the effectiveness of Maracs tells us that around 60% of those victims who receive independent specialist support through the Marac process experience a cessation of abuse, that tells us that around 40% experience on going abuse from the perpetrator. It is important that we continue to provide a multi-agency response to those victims for whom the Marac process, so far, has not been effective in reducing the risk of abuse or preventing further harm. We can only do that if we identify when that abuse is continuing and work collaboratively to reduce or eliminate that risk.

Why is it important to refer repeat cases back to Marac?

Marac is a systematic multi-agency response to victims assessed to be at high risk of serious harm or homicide. If the process has not been effective or successful in reducing the risks (or the impact of those risks) that the perpetrator poses to the victim, then agencies will need to continue to work together to resolve challenges and barriers preventing effectiveness – see below.

The evidence from reviewing and quality assuring Maracs since 2009, including case audits together with learnings from DHRs, tells us that there are **four** common reasons why the Marac process has not been effective in reducing the risks of ongoing abuse for some victims or potentially preventing their homicide:

Reason	Marac not effective because	Possible Solutions
No support in place for the victim	The victim has not been engaged into the process from the point of, or soon after, identification with independent specialist domestic abuse support (Idva/Idaa). Understanding from the victim what risks they face, how they manage their own safety, what they need to feel and be safe and having a true insight into the perpetrator’s behaviour from them is fundamental to the effectiveness of the Marac process in safeguarding victims and children by the original or subsequent action plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Referrals must be made to the Idva/Idaa as soon after the domestic abuse has been identified to improve chances of engaging them into support & through the Marac process • Idvas/Idaas (and other practitioners) must be flexible, tenacious & creative in their efforts to engage victims of abuse, working with other agencies where appropriate to do so • If there is no engagement prior to the Marac meeting the action plan should include creative ways to build trust and engage the victim in to the process & to access support this may include actions to work together

Perpetrators behaviour has not been addressed	The perpetrator presents the risks to the identified victims. An action plan that does not address the perpetrators behaviour through management, disruption, diversion or proactive prosecution will mean they will continue to abuse.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information and expertise around the perpetrator must be researched & shared to inform the risk assessment The action plan must address the risks identified & include ways to manage their behaviour through support, disruption, diversion and/or prosecution (see relevant SafeLives' Guidance)
Risks are not accurately identified	<p>The voice of the victim is absent.</p> <p>Core agencies for an effective Marac were not all engaged and collaborating with the process or attended the Marac meeting so not were able to share information and expertise to inform the risk assessment and so take relevant actions to reduce risks identified.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Idva/Idaa should work to engage the victim of domestic abuse into support & into the process to coordinate the multi-agency response to them at the earliest opportunity so that their voice is heard & informs an accurate risk assessment All nine agencies for an effective Marac must engage & actively share information & expertise throughout the process, attending the Marac meeting to optimise information sharing & to volunteer actions that they can implement to help reduce risks identified
The victim and/ or perpetrator have complex needs	That impact on risk & vulnerability but are not being met by relevant services who could be working collaboratively to address all the needs of the individual (See SafeLives' Guidance).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agencies working with all parties (victims & perpetrators) work collaboratively throughout the process to understand, identify and address the complex needs of individuals – seeing the whole person and not just a single or a combination of issues. If this is not happening when complex needs are identified at the Marac meeting the action plan must reflect the risks & triggers these complex needs may present and a multi-agency safety plan created to address needs & reduce risks. Where it is deemed that the Marac meeting does not have time to create a full action plan a professionals meeting should be called by a lead professional (e.g. Idva/Idaa/police)

A standard action from a Marac meeting is for all agencies to “flag & tag” files and provide a mechanism for practitioners to identify when a person accessing their service has been a party to the Marac process in the last 12 months. This identifier will inform the practitioner that a victim has been assessed to be at high risk of serious harm or homicide and they can consider whether there are indicators that the abuse is ongoing and/or possibly escalating. The practitioner can consider whether the definition of “repeat” has been met and make the referral back into the Marac process where they will have the opportunity to further engage with support from an Idva/Idaa or other domestic abuse specialist. The case will be listed as a repeat to be discussed at the next meeting, but agencies will be proactively collaborating to identify ongoing risks and work to reduce those risks – often coordinated by the Idva/Idaa, the referring agency or police or whomever may be engaged with the victim or perpetrator.

How can repeat cases be managed effectively at the Marac meeting?

All agencies should prepare for the Marac meeting when they have received the agenda by reviewing previous minutes and action plans, ensuring they have completed actions or have clear reasons for actions that are incomplete.

The re-referring agency will present the case, identifying how the case meets the repeat threshold and sharing what they have done since they identified the ongoing abuse in terms of reducing the risks. The Chair can consider previous action plans and seek to satisfy themselves and partners that actions were completed. After new information and expertise is shared (no need to repeat information shared at previous meetings) partners can work to identify how the action plan can be enhanced to reduce current risks with consideration to those common gaps, as identified above or other reasons identified for the ongoing abuse.

Consider whether a professionals' meeting would provide solutions to the challenges, particularly around complex needs, and who should call and lead that meeting. We recommend that the Marac Coordinator is involved in administering that meeting in line with Marac operating protocols. Consider if it may be safe, appropriate and necessary to hold a joint or professionals meeting with the victim or perpetrator present. Decisions should be made on a case by case basis and by all relevant agencies with the safety of all at the heart of every decision made.

Strategic Overview of Repeat Cases

We recommend that Marac Governance look to monitor the volume and the management of repeat cases. The aim should be to **get it right first time**.

What we know

- Risks are reduced when the victim is engaged in independent support and with the Marac process where their voice is heard
- Risks are reduced when perpetrators behaviour is managed effectively & they are prevented from continuing to cause harm
- Risks can only be reduced if we can identify them accurately.
- Risk assessment is most accurate when all relevant agencies/practitioners share information that is necessary, relevant & proportionate to risk AND they use their expertise & specialism to determine how that information may influence risks and triggers.

Through **regular auditing & monitoring of repeat cases** in the Marac process, perhaps with a focus on those parties who are regularly referred back to Marac following a repeat incident, governance groups can identify gaps in practice or procedures. Strategic groups and partnership boards should be satisfied that agencies are working collaboratively to share information and expertise at the earliest opportunity to accurately assess risk and with any interventions and action plans being led by that level of risk. For those assessed to meet the Marac threshold there must be confidence that Marac process will be effective in reducing the risk of serious harm and prevent homicide.

Useful Guidance for those involved in Marac

10 Principles of an effective Marac

[Toolkit for managing High Volume of cases at Marac](#)

Managing cases with Complex Needs

[Addressing the Behaviour of Perpetrators at Marac](#)

Safeguarding Children at Marac

Guidance for 16 & 17-year olds at Marac

For further information, guidance and resources: www.safelives.org.uk

For queries please contact info@safelives.org.uk

LLR MARAC Repeats

Factors affecting LLR Repeat Stats

- Better recording and identifying of repeated incidents.
- Changes to the 'Safelives' definition of a 'Repeat Case'.
- Changes to the DA definition and wider reaching family members.
- Changes and better understanding of in legislation, CCB, Stalking etc.
- LLR robust approach to recording post 'Safelives' Review'. **
- Increased volume of reports impacts the number of repeats.
- We are seeing more PJ cases referred in with DASH's 4 and above.

- 1. Repeat referrals: Suspect deported and in India unable to return to UK. Contacts victim via social media, as there is contact (Instance) this fits the definition. Agencies continue their support but management of the suspect is not possible.
- 2. Repeat: Suspect is in South Africa, no plans to attend UK since leaving, contact via social media, fits the definition as there is contact. As above difficult to manage suspect.
- 3 No physical abuse, ongoing family court case, unwanted contact following previous MARAC reported as a repeat case due to the contact being classed as an instance.
- These incidents assessed individually would be Standard Risk.
- Due to being heard at MARAC in last 12 months it's a repeat.

- The reference of 40% repeat rate for LLR should not be looked at as a threshold but more as a trigger to highlight to the MARAC Operational Group who should look at, review and satisfy themselves that the repeats being recorded are appropriately recorded and that any cases of multiple repeats have been escalated to ensure management oversight within the agencies.

LLR April 23 to May 24

- City 656 Referrals 225 Repeats = 34%
- County 672 Referrals 260 Repeats = 38%
- Rutland 23 Referrals 11 Repeats = 47%

- LLR 1,351 Referrals 496 Repeats = 37%

- As an established MARAC we should expect to see between 28-40%

Any Questions?

ANNUAL PREVENT DUTY ASSURANCE PROCESS 2023/24

Leicestershire Benchmarking Update 2024

COUNTER TERRORISM & SECURITY ACT 2015

Sec 26

- **General duty on specified authorities**

- (1) A specified authority must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism.

- Sec 29

- **Power to issue guidance**

- (1) The Secretary of State may issue guidance to specified authorities about the exercise of their duty under section 26(1).

- (2) A specified authority must have regard to any such guidance in carrying out that duty

PREVENT DUTY

- Govt CT Strategy and Prevent Duty – refreshed and specified authorities must be compliant by 31st December 2023.
- HO Regional Support
- Home Office Prevent Benchmark Toolkit refresh – 8 L/A Benchmarks

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.

SUMMARY OF ASSURANCE PROCESS

Key strengths identified as part of our prevent delivery for financial year 2023/24:

1. Exceptional governance structure
2. Excellent risk assessment processes across the county
3. Partnership plans are very strong

Key actions/recommendations to assist in improving Prevent delivery:

- Basic training is made mandatory for all local authority staff.

EIGHT LOCAL AUTHORITY BENCHMARKS

	Benchmark	Delivery Outcome
1	Multi Agency Partnership Group	Exceeded
2	Local Risk Assessment	Exceeded
3	Prevent Partnership Plan	Exceeded
4	Referral Pathway	Exceeded
5	Channel Panel	N/A
6	Training Programme	Exceeded in part
7	Reducing Permissive Environments	Exceeded
8	Communication and Engagement	Met

**LEICESTERSHIRE & RUTLAND SAFER COMMUNITIES STRATEGY
BOARD**

28 JUNE 2024

PROBATION HEALTH TRAINERS SERVICE

Background

1. The Probation Health Trainer (PHT) Service has been delivered locally since 2019 and supports adult offenders on community orders or on licence following release from prison to make changes towards a healthier lifestyle. By offering individualised assistance, the service helps clients access various health and wellbeing services, including GP and dental care. Health trainers work with clients on a one-to-one basis to assess their health and lifestyle needs, develop Personal Health Plans, and provide ongoing support for sustained behaviour change towards improved wellbeing. Referrals into the service are predominantly received from the Probation Service.
2. The service was jointly commissioned by Leicestershire County Council and Leicester City Council, with a total contract value of £167,500 per annum (County £67,500 and City £100,000) which commenced April 2022. Separate contracts are in place for each of the Local Authorities. The service is provided by Ingeus and the initial term of the contract ends on 31st March 2025 (there is an option to extend for a further 24 months until 31st March 2027).
3. It is not a statutory duty for the County Council to provide specific services for individuals on release from prison.
4. The County Council has a statutory duty to take appropriate steps to improve the health of people living in Leicestershire, including the provision of health improvement information and advice and support services aimed at preventing illness.
5. Evidence from Revolving Doors Agency, the Home Office and Public Health England (now Office for Health Improvement and Disparities) identifies the mortality rate for prisoners is 50% higher than the rest of the population. People leaving prison are therefore one of several populations of concern for the County Council in terms of their health and wellbeing.

Proposal

6. A service review was undertaken in autumn 2023. This included engagement with service users and stakeholders, mapping of similar services across the region, a review of performance, and a review of the evidence of effectiveness.
7. In 2022/23, 40 individuals had a personal health plan completed and out of those, 19 (47%) achieved their plan. In 2023/24 119 had a personal health plan completed and out of those, 88 (74%) achieved their plan. The personal health plans consist of the Probation Health Trainer carrying out onward referrals and signposting to the relevant services. The three main health concerns that were identified from the personal health plans are: mental health support, access to benefits and GP registration. There are existing routes into these services that could be supported through signposting by the Probation Service.
8. Other services are available that could support with the health needs of this population and provide routes into the range of services needed including the RECONNECT service, Public Health services such as First Contact Plus, Local Area Co-ordinators and Turning Point.
9. The Local Authority is under significant financial pressure currently with a Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) requiring savings from Public Health commissioned services.
10. Based on the review of existing provision, the proposal is to decommission the service when the contract ends on 31st March 2025.
11. One of the key risks in allowing the contract to end is that a population at higher risk of poor health outcomes will no longer have the same level of support. Although there is no direct replacement service being put forward, individuals can continue to receive support from a combination of services, including the Probation Service and the RECONNECT service, and greater focus can be put into strengthening pathways into existing public health services. An Equalities Impact Assessment has been completed to explore the impact in more detail and will be further updated following the engagement process.

Engagement

12. Engagement with key stakeholders commenced in May for a period of 8 weeks. Key stakeholders include service users, probation service staff and staff providing the service. The engagement will primarily be in the form of a short questionnaire with the provider assisting with completion of the engagement questionnaire where required.
13. Following this engagement period, a report will be prepared for the Cabinet in September, with a summary of the engagement findings and a recommendation for them to consider.

Recommendations for the Board

14. To note the contents of the Report for information.

Officer to contact

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