

## **LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND SAFER COMMUNITIES STRATEGY BOARD**

**Thursday, 25 June 2026 at 10.00 am**

### **Microsoft Teams**

### **Agenda**

1. Welcome and introductions.
2. Minutes of previous meeting. (Pages 3 - 10)
3. Matters arising
4. LRSCSB Action Log (Pages 11 - 12)
5. Declarations of interest
6. Terms of Reference review. (Pages 13 - 20)  
*Euan Walters, Senior Democratic Services Officer, Leicestershire County Council, will present this report.*
7. Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner update. (Pages 21 - 26)  
*Sajan Devshi, Performance and Assurance Officer, Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner, will present this report.*
8. Probation and Independent Sentencing Review update. (Pages 27 - 36)  
*Bob Bearne, LLR Probation Delivery Unit Head, will give a verbal update.*
9. ASB Action Plan (Pages 37 - 72)  
*Gurjit Samra-Rai, Strategic Lead – Safer Communities, Leicestershire County Council, will present this report.*
10. Youth Justice Service annual update. (Pages 73 - 88)  
*Carl Turner, Youth and Justice Service Manager, will present this report.*

Democratic Services ◦ Department of Public Health, Communities, Law and Governance

◦ Leicestershire County Council ◦ County Hall

Glenfield ◦ Leicestershire ◦ LE3 8RA ◦ Tel: 0116 232 3232 ◦ Email: [democracy@leics.gov.uk](mailto:democracy@leics.gov.uk)



11. Gambling Related Harms. (Pages 89 - 94)  
*Jo Hewitt, Strategic Lead, Public Health will present this report.*
12. Anti-social Behaviour system - ECINS (Pages 95 - 98)  
*Gurjit Samra-Rai, Strategic Lead – Safer Communities, Leicestershire County Council, will present this report.*
13. Offender to Recovery. (Pages 99 - 104)  
*David Walker, Strategic Lead Safer Communities, Melton Borough Council, will give a verbal update.*
14. Prevent Benchmarking Update. (Pages 105 - 112)  
*Anita Chavda, Community Safety Team, Leicestershire County Council, will present this report.*
15. Safer Communities Performance - Quarter 4. (Pages 113 - 118)  
*Anita Chavda, Community Safety Team, Leicestershire County Council, will present this report.*
16. Other business
17. Date of the next meeting  
The next meeting of the Board is scheduled to take place on Friday 25 September 2026 at 10.00am.



Minutes of a meeting of the Leicestershire and Rutland Safer Communities Strategy Board held at County Hall, Glenfield on Thursday, 26 March 2026.

### PRESENT

Mr. C. Pugsley CC (in the Chair)

Cllr. S. Butcher	Community Safety Partnership Strategy Group Chair – Melton Borough Council
Cllr. M. Mullaney	Community Safety Partnership Strategy Group Chair – Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council
Cllr. K. Loydall	Community Safety Partnership Strategy Group Chair – Oadby and Wigston Borough Council
Cllr. S. Findlay	Community Safety Partnership Strategy Group Chair - Blaby District Council
Cllr. Christine Wise	Rutland County Council
Ch Insp Rob Randell	Leicestershire Police
Bob Bearne	Probation Service
Ben Bee	Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service
Wendy Hope	Integrated Care Board
Kay Fletcher	Leicestershire County Council

### Officers

Gurjit Samra-Rai	Leicestershire County Council
Sally Johnson	Leicestershire County Council
Holly Wells	Leicestershire County Council
Euan Walters	Leicestershire County Council
Paul Collett	North West Leicestershire District Council
Giuseppe Vassallo	Charnwood Borough Council
Rachel Burgess	Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council
Mark Smith	Oadby and Wigston Borough Council

### Apologies for absence

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. M. Wyatt	Community Safety Partnership Strategy Group Chair – North West Leicestershire District Council

Cllr. S. Harvey  
Sajan Devshi  
Leye Price

Rutland County Council (Fire Authority)  
Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner  
Harborough District Council

#### 38. Introductions

The Chairman welcomed everyone to the meeting

#### 39. Minutes of previous meeting.

The minutes of the meeting held on 21 November 2025 were taken as read and confirmed as a correct record.

#### 40. Matters arising

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

#### 41. LRSCSB Action Log

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

It was noted that most of the actions were on the agenda for the day's meeting.

RESOLVED:

That the status of the Actions in the Log be noted.

#### 42. 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.

#### 43. Re-offending rates of prisoners following Early Release Scheme.

The Board received a verbal update from Bob Bearne, LLR Probation Delivery Unit Head, which had been requested in follow-up to the report considered at the Board meeting on 21 November 2025 regarding His Majesty's Inspectorate of Probation inspection of the Unit.

The Board was reminded that at the meeting on 21 November 2025 a member had asked for data regarding the number of prisoners that had been released under the Early Release Scheme that had reoffended. Bob Bearne informed that unfortunately this data was not available for Leicestershire and Rutland because reoffending rates were collated nationally and only in relation to whether the reoffending took place within 12 months or 2 years of release. It was too early for the data relating to prisoners released under the Early Release Scheme. However, it was known that the Early Release Scheme had resulted in an increase to the amount of recalls to prisons.

Bob Bearn offered to give a presentation at the next meeting of the Board regarding relevant issues arising from the Independent Sentencing Review and the Sentencing Act 2026 which would result in changes for Courts and the Probation Service.

RESOLVED:

- (a) That the contents of the verbal update be noted;
- (b) That officers be requested provide a presentation on the Sentencing Act 2026 at the Board meeting on 25 June 2026.

#### 44. Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service update.

The Board considered a report of Ben Bee, Assistant Chief Fire Officer, Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service (LFRS), which provided an update on the Community Safety work being carried out by the Service. A copy of the report, marked 'Agenda Item 7', is filed with these minutes.

Arising from discussions the following points were noted:

- (i) Fire Protection activity was delivered through a Risk-Based Inspection Programme focused on higher-risk premises. Between April and December 2025 11 prohibition notices had been issued to premises. These were often where residential flats sat above commercial premises.
- (ii) There had been an increase in the number of Houses in multiple occupation (HMOs). LFRS received regular notifications regarding these and worked with partner agencies to monitor those properties.
- (iii) In response to a question as to whether there was still the ability to report vulnerable adults to the fire service to enable officers to access properties in the event of a fire, it was recommended that a Home Safety Check be booked via the LFRS website evaluation. Whilst the Home Safety Check was carried out there would be an opportunity to share information about vulnerable residents.
- (iv) In response to a request from Cllr. Kevin Loydall (Oadby and Wigston CSP Chair) for a meeting with the new station manager in the Oadby and Wigston area, Ben Bee offered to arrange meetings for all the CSP Chairs with their relevant station managers.

RESOLVED:

- (a) That the contents of the report be noted;
- (b) That the opportunities for closer partnership working be noted.

#### 45. Domestic Abuse Related Death Reviews.

The Board considered a report of Holly Wells, Domestic Abuse Related Death Review (DARDR) Support Officer, regarding the current DARDRs taking place in Leicestershire. A copy of the report, marked 'Agenda Item 8', is filed with these minutes.

Arising from discussions the following points were noted:

- (i) Of the 11 DArDRs taking place in Leicestershire 9 of the victims were female. Therefore, conversations were taking place regarding creating a Violence against Women and Girls Toolkit and it was proposed that a group be set up to develop the toolkit further.
- (ii) Once the DArDRS were complete they were submitted to the Home Office, and the Home Office Quality Assurance Panel reviewed the work. However, there was a problem of delays before the Panel completed its work. Therefore, the processes were being reviewed, and the Quality Assurance Panel was being replaced by a Quality Assurance Board which would hopefully provide feedback to CSPs in a shorter timeframe.
- (iii) There had also been delays with signing off the DArDRs before they were submitted to the Home Office. Guidance for the signing process was being developed to help speed up the process.
- (iv) Some of the actions arising from DArDRs needed to be implemented on a national basis and required Home Office or government intervention. To instigate the national action the Chair of the CSP would write to the Home Office to make them aware of the action for them. However, implementing these actions on a national basis could take some time and therefore long deadlines were put in place. Whilst CSPs were the main body with responsibility for ensuring actions were completed, with some national actions local MPs could play a role.
- (v) Reassurance was given that key themes arising from DArDRs were being addressed and learning was being fed into future processes. One of the themes emerging from DArDRs was multi-generational abuse and adult child to parent violence. Guidance in relation this was being developed and the Safeguarding Children's Partnership was involved. Another theme arising from DArDRs was rural isolation. The Survivors Subgroup was being liaised with about this theme along with other partner agencies.
- (vi) Going forward the DHR work would be presented to the Domestic Abuse Local Partnership Board as part of the governance process. The Domestic Abuse Reduction Strategy was also being launched in 2026 and underneath the Strategy sat an action plan would address some of the learning from DHRs.

RESOLVED:

That the contents of the report be noted.

#### 46. CSP Domestic Homicide Review Contributions.

The Board considered a report of Gurjit Samra-Rai, Community Safety Team Manager, Leicestershire County Council, which proposed an increase in funding contributions to the Domestic Homicide Review (DHR) management process provided by Leicestershire County Council Safeguarding Partnership Board Office and other officers across the authority. A copy of the report, marked 'Agenda Item 9', is filed with these minutes.

Arising from discussions the following points were noted:

- (i) The number and complexity of DHRs was increasing. Leicestershire County Council contributed a significant amount of resources to the DHR process. The Domestic Abuse Related Death Review Support Officer post was now a permanent part of Leicestershire County Council staff. A large amount of Leicestershire County Council officer time was spent on DHRs and attendance at meetings included the Director of Children and Families, Assistant Directors, Heads of Service and other officers. Therefore, it was not proposed that the Leicestershire County Council funding contribution to DHRs be increased.
- (ii) A member raised concerns about the lack of detail provided to the Board around costs and salaries in relation to the DHR process in order to help the Board make the decision on funding contributions. Concerns were also raised about the impact of the funding increase on the budgets of District Councils, especially given the other funding contributions District Councils were required to make in relation to Community Safety.
- (iii) A member suggested that the amount of funding contribution for each District Council should depend on the number of DHRs required to be carried out in that particular District. Other members disagreed with this proposal on the basis that even if the victim resided in a particular district, the DHR work could take place across several districts or even in Leicester City, therefore it was argued the cost of the DHRs ought to be shared. It was emphasised that offenders were not restricted by council borders and Domestic Homicides could occur anywhere and at any time without warning.
- (iv) An alternative to Leicestershire County Council leading on the DHR process was for District Councils and Rutland County Council to carry out their own DHRs.

RESOLVED:

- (a) That the Board notes the content of the report;
- (b) That each District partner and Rutland County Council be invoiced £5,000 per annum to fund Domestic Homicide Reviews.

(3 members voted for the motion and 1 member voted against)

47. Anti-social Behaviour Case Management System (ECINS).

The Board considered a report of Gurjit Samra-Rai, Community Safety Team Manager, Leicestershire County Council, regarding the Anti-social Behaviour Case Management System known as ECINS which was in use in Leicestershire. A copy of the report, marked 'Agenda Item 10', is filed with these minutes.

Arising from discussions the following points were noted:

- (i) The ECINS Case Management System had been in use in Leicestershire for approximately one year. During that period issues with the system had arisen which required the involvement of the ECINS company to resolve them. Issues continued to arise on a regular basis and weekly meetings were taking place with ECINS and Leicestershire Police to troubleshoot problems. Partners had a good relationship with ECINS who were approaching the problems in a positive manner.

- (ii) In answer to a question from a member as to whether there were any penalty clauses in the contract with ECINS, it was explained that ECINS were fundamentally fulfilling the contract therefore there were no grounds to penalise them or argue that they had breached the contract. However, reassurance was given that the situation would be kept under review and evaluation would take place of whether ECINS was still the best system for Leicestershire and whether anything could be done to improve the system further. A one-year-on review meeting was taking place in May 2026 with ECINS and Leicestershire Police to assess the progress that had been made and what steps to take going forward. There were no guarantees that the system would improve. If ECINS requested additional funding for the service they were providing this would have to be challenged based on current performance.
- (iii) The contract for ECINS was held by Leicestershire County Council and whilst the contract covered 3 years, this was on a plus 1 plus 1 rolling basis. Therefore, there was no requirement to wait until the 3 years were up before terminating the contract.
- (iv) One of the main reasons for moving to the ECINS system was the ability to map hotspot areas for ASB, however this was not yet working as well as desired and more developmental work was required with ECINS to fully utilise this function.
- (v) Discussion took place about whether the way ECINS was being used in Leicestershire was too bespoke and whether ECINS should be used in the more basic way that other police forces and local authorities were using elsewhere in the country which had been more successful.
- (vi) A member noted that one of the problems was the way ECINS linked in with existing case management systems used by partners and queried whether there was a system that would better interface with existing systems.
- (vii) The Anti-social Behaviour System Governance & Co-ordination Officer who had worked on ECINS up until now was leaving and a new officer would be in place next month. The new officer would be required to continue the development of the system in Leicestershire

RESOLVED:

That the contents of the report be noted.

#### 48. Safer Communities Performance 2025/26 Quarter 3.

The Board considered a report regarding Safer Communities performance for 2025/26 Quarter 3, a copy of which, marked 'Agenda Item 11', is filed with these minutes. The report was presented by Gurjit Samra-Rai, Community Safety Team Manager, Leicestershire County Council.

There had been a rise in the rate of 'personal' Anti-social Behaviour (ASB) over the quarter. It was not known for sure why this was, but it was suggested that it could be due to the amount of work that was taking place to raise awareness of how to report ASB, and the Government action plan on ASB which had been publicised. A similar trend had

been noted with regards to Domestic Abuse reports increasing following publicity campaigns.

A pilot was taking place in relation to Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) referrals and Joint Action Groups (JAGS). Whilst JAGS were felt to be working well on the whole, consideration needed to be given to the procedures in place and it was felt that a set of minimum standards would be beneficial. A new process was being put in place with regards to how MARACS and JAGs linked together. A key issue was ensuring the appropriate representatives from partner organisations were present at JAG meetings. It was proposed to have a single point of contact within each local authority for MARACs. Alternatively, it was suggested that the single point of contact should be the Neighbourhood Policing Officer. Further consideration would be given to the single point of contact after the meeting.

There was currently no data available for the 'number of hospital admissions due to violence'. It was clarified that this metric related to violence against the patient before they visited the hospital, not violence against staff from patients. In response to concerns raised about increasing incidences of violence against staff by patients, it was clarified that individual hospitals would capture incidents of violence against staff and it would be reviewed through NHS internal governance processes.

There were currently separate metrics for environmental crime and nuisance, and it was proposed to merge them into a single metric for community crime. In response to concerns raised about this and the need for a separate metric for environmental crime, it was agreed that further consideration would be given to it after the meeting.

RESOLVED:

That the contents of the report be noted.

#### 49. Date of the next meeting

RESOLVED:

That the next meeting of the Board take place on Thursday 25 June 2026 at 10.00 am via Microsoft Teams.

10.00 - 11.30 am  
26 March 2026

CHAIRMAN

This page is intentionally left blank

## Leicestershire and Rutland Safer Communities Strategy Board Action Log

No.	Date	Action	Responsible Officer	Comments	Status
1.	13.12.24	Further updates on ASB Case Management System to be brought to the Board when there is further information to report.	Gurjit Samra-Rai	Ongoing. Report on agenda for 25 June 2026.	Amber
2.	20.6.25	Report on Home Office Sub-Threshold Pilot to come to future meeting	Gurjit Samra-Rai	Home Office have just begun review. Report will be brought to Board when results of review published.	Amber
3.	20.6.25	Check if data can be obtained regarding whether the over-representation in the criminal justice system seen in Leicestershire is mirrored in other parts of the country.  The next time a report comes to the Board regarding Youth Justice it should contain data on neurodiversity.	Carly Turner  Carly Turner	This is addressed in the Youth Justice report on the agenda for the 25 June 2026 meeting.  This data is not publicly available.	Amber  RED
4.	25.9.25	A report to be submitted to the Board in 12 months' time regarding use of Community Protection Notices in the LLR area.	Chief Inspector Craig Smith- Curtis/Anita Chavda	Likely to come to meeting on 25 September 2026	
5.	26.3.26	Bob Bearne to provide a presentation at the meeting on 25 June 2026 regarding the implications of the Independent Sentencing Review and the Sentencing Act 2026	Bob Bearne	On the agenda for 25 June 2026.	Amber

This page is intentionally left blank



## **LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND SAFER COMMUNITIES STRATEGY BOARD**

### **REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH, COMMUNITIES, LAW AND GOVERNANCE, LEICESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL**

**25 JUNE 2026**

#### **TERMS OF REFERENCE REVIEW**

##### **Introduction**

1. The purpose of this report is to enable members to review the Board's Terms of Reference and consider suggested amendments relating to the membership of the Board arising from a departmental restructure and changes to Cabinet portfolios within Leicestershire County Council.

##### **Background and Legal Basis**

2. Safer Communities Strategy Boards were set up as a result of The Crime and Disorder (Formulation and Implementation of Strategy) Regulations 2007, Section 8 of which states that "for each county area there shall be a county strategy group". The purpose of the Boards is to co-ordinate community safety priorities across the area covered by the Board.
3. The first meeting of the Leicestershire Safer Communities Strategy Board took place on 13 May 2008.
4. At a meeting of the Leicestershire Safer Communities Strategy Board on 29 September 2023 it was resolved that Rutland County Council become members of the Board and the name of the Board be amended to 'The Leicestershire and Rutland Safer Communities Strategy Board'. The Terms of Reference for the Board were amended in accordance with this.
5. Both Leicestershire County Council and Rutland Council's respective Cabinets had agreed the proposal subject to the Board's approval.
6. The first meeting of the Leicestershire and Rutland Safer Communities Strategy Board took place on 15 December 2023.

##### **Proposed Changes to the LRSCSB Terms of Reference**

7. There has been a departmental restructure within Leicestershire County Council so that Communities including Community Safety has moved to what is now named the Department of Public Health, Communities, Law and Governance.
8. In line with this, at the County Council meeting on 13 May 2026 the Cabinet portfolios were amended so that Communities including Community Safety became a separate Cabinet portfolio not including Domestic Abuse. Domestic Abuse remains within the Children's portfolio.
9. It is therefore proposed that in line with the Cabinet portfolios the Chair of the Leicestershire and Rutland Safer Communities Strategy Board should be the Leicestershire County Council Cabinet Lead Member for Communities including Safer Communities.
10. The Leicestershire County Council Assistant Director – Education and Early Help was a member of the Board because Safer Communities fell within the Children and Families Department at Leicestershire County Council. However, now that Safer Communities has moved to the Department of Public Health, Communities, Law and Governance it would no longer be necessary for the Assistant Director in Children and Families to be a member of the Board. Therefore, it is proposed to delete the Assistant Director - Education and Early Help from the membership list and replace them with the Assistant Chief Executive - Public Health, Law and Governance.
11. The Director of Public Health, Communities, Law and Governance (formerly Director of Public Health) will remain a member of the Board and his full new title should be included in the Terms of Reference.
12. Since the Terms of Reference were last updated The National Probation Service has changed its name to The Probation Service therefore that amendment needs to be made to the Terms of Reference.

### **Recommendations**

13. The Board is asked to approve the LRSCSB Terms of Reference as set out in Appendix 1.

### **Officers to Contact**

Euan Walters – Senior Democratic Services Officer  
Leicestershire County Council  
Tel: 0116 3056016  
E-mail: [euwan.walters@leics.gov.uk](mailto:euwan.walters@leics.gov.uk)

Mike Sandys – Director of Public Health, Communities, Law and Governance  
Leicestershire County Council  
E-mail: [Mike.Sandys@leics.gov.uk](mailto:Mike.Sandys@leics.gov.uk)

**Appendix 1 – Draft LRSCSB Terms of Reference**

This page is intentionally left blank

## **LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND SAFER COMMUNITIES' STRATEGY BOARD**

### **Terms of Reference and Membership**

#### **1. Purpose**

The Leicestershire and Rutland Safer Communities Strategy Board (LRSCSB) will oversee and co-ordinate the implementation and delivery of Leicestershire Community Safety Partnership and Rutland County Council priorities requested by the Board including coordination of the Police and Crime Plan.

The priorities include, reducing offending and re-offending, substance-related crime and disorder, protecting those considered to be most vulnerable in the community, reducing anti-social behaviour and increasing public confidence in local crime and disorder services.

The Board will lead the strategic approach to Safer Communities in Leicestershire and Rutland Counties and encourage agencies and partnerships to work jointly and collaboratively. The Board will also, where appropriate, encourage sharing of resources, to deliver Safer Communities common priorities and statutory responsibilities/duties, for example in relation to Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHR's) and 'PREVENT'.

#### **2. Role and Responsibilities**

- To provide strategic leadership in delivering Safer Communities priorities across Leicestershire and Rutland.
- To develop joint approaches to community safety and encourage collaborative working across agencies and partnerships in Leicestershire and Rutland.
- To prepare a Community Safety Agreement for the county of Leicestershire and promote and support the principles underpinning it. Ensuring where appropriate this also incorporates shared community safety priorities from Rutland County Council.
- To facilitate greater alignment between Community Safety Partnerships and other bodies and structures with community safety responsibilities, including Rutland County Council, the work of the Substance Misuse Board, Safeguarding Board and Health and Well-being Board.

#### **3. Membership of the Board**

The Board comprises representatives from Leicestershire County Council, Rutland County Council, each of the seven District Community Safety Partnerships, the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC), the Local Policing Directorate Commander - Leicestershire Police, Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Integrated Care Board, the National Probation Service and Combined Fire Authority.

The membership of the Leicestershire and Rutland Safer Communities Strategy Board (the Board) is detailed in Table 1 below. In addition, Leicester City Council are invited as “guests” i.e., participating observers with no voting rights.

#### **4. Chairing Arrangements**

The Chair of the LRSCSB will be the Leicestershire County Council Cabinet Lead Member for **Communities including** Safer Communities, and the Vice-Chair will be the Rutland County Council Cabinet Member with responsibility for Safer Communities.

#### **5. Substitute Members**

Substitute members may be nominated as follows, for -

Leicestershire County Council's Cabinet Lead Member, another member from that Authority.

Rutland County Council Cabinet Member with responsibility for Community Safety, another Cabinet member from that Authority.

The CSP Strategy Groups - any other member of that CSP Strategy Group (i.e. a senior officer not necessarily an elected member).

Leicestershire Police, any other appropriate officer.

Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service, any other member of that authority.

The Providers of Probation Services, any other appropriate officer.

The Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Integrated Care Board, any other appropriate officer.

Public Health, any other appropriate officer.

~~Leicestershire County Council Assistant Director Targeted Early Help and Children's Social Care, any other appropriate officer.~~

OPCC, any other appropriate officer.

\*\* Substitute members shall have voting rights in these circumstances only.

#### **6. Operational Arrangements**

The Board will meet at least quarterly.

The quorum for meetings of the Board will be a minimum of 6 voting members, this to include representatives from a minimum of 3 different partner agencies.

The Board may co-opt additional members when required to help progress specific areas of work.

The work of the Board will be supported by a Senior Officer Group and secretariat support will be provided by Leicestershire County Council's Democratic Services section.

## **7. Voting by the Board**

In accordance with the Crime and Disorder (Formulation and Implementation of Strategy) Regulations 2007 (as amended in 2011) voting on Community Safety Agreement is limited to the responsible authorities as identified in Section 5 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, who are represented on the Board.

These representatives are identified by an asterisk in Table 1 below. On all other matters all members of the Board are entitled to vote.

## **8. Senior Officer Group**

The Senior Officer Group (SOG) will -

- support the work of Board, as outlined in the above Terms of Reference
- develop the agenda and prepare papers for all Board meetings
- take forward actions from Board meetings

## **Table 1 - LSCSB Membership**

<b><u>Representing</u></b>
Leicestershire County Council Cabinet Lead Member*
Community Safety Partnerships (1 elected member representative per district area)
Blaby*
Charnwood*
Harborough*
Hinckley and Bosworth*
Melton*
North West Leicestershire*

Oadby and Wigston\*  
Rutland CC  
Leicester City Council  
Leicestershire Police\*  
Police & Crime Commissioner  
Leics. Fire & Rescue Service  
The Fire Authority\*  
Integrated Care Board  
~~National~~ Probation Service  
Director of Public Health, Communities, Law and Governance,  
Leicestershire County Council  
~~County Council Assistant Director, Education and Early Help \*~~  
Assistant Chief Executive - Public Health, Communities, Law and  
Governance - Leicestershire County Council

*\*members entitled to vote on the Community Safety Agreement (see 'Voting by the Board' at section 6).*



**LEICESTERSHIRE & RUTLAND SAFER COMMUNITIES STRATEGY  
BOARD**

**25<sup>th</sup> June 2026**

**LRSCSB UPDATE: OFFICE OF THE POLICE AND CRIME  
COMMISSIONER**

**Background**

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

**Notable developments and challenges:**

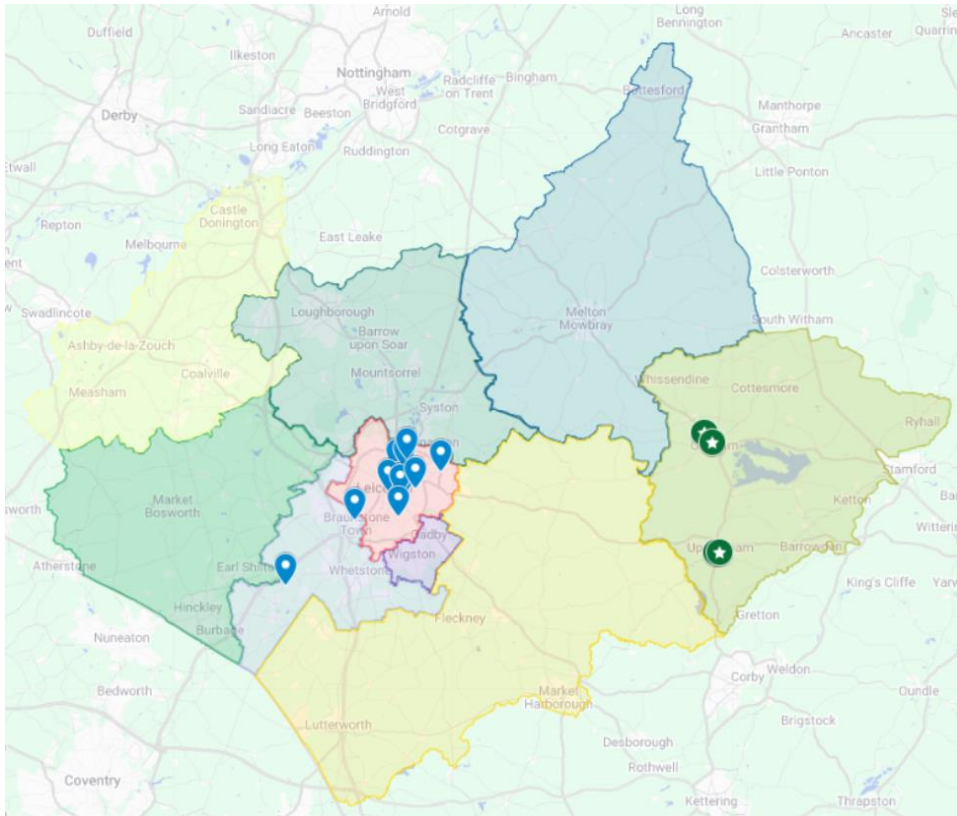
**Past Year**

2. The allocations for each Community Safety Partnership (CSP) area are outlined in the table below along with expenditure to date as of 12/06/2026.

<b>CSP Area</b>	<b>2025-26 Allocations</b>	<b>2025-26 Expenditure</b>
Leicester	£271,818.47	£76,546.00
Charnwood	£89,530.24	£89,530.00
SNWLP	£53,776.10	£5,807.80
Blaby	£52,665.76	£15,566.64
Hinckley and Bosworth	£51,217.55	£31,875.64

Harborough	£37,479.75	Nil
Oadby and Wigston	£32,554.58	Nil
Melton Mowbray	£31,335.75	£31,335.75
Rutland	£19,296.80	£5,400.00

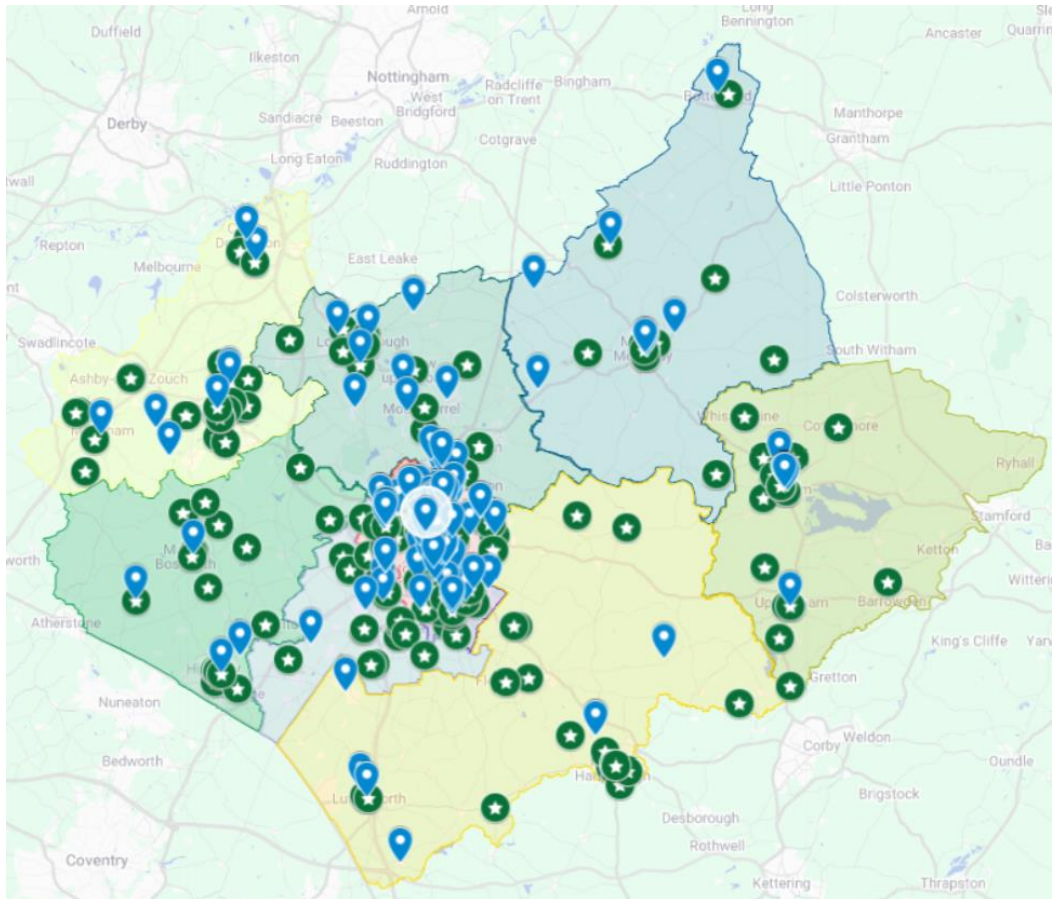
3. The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 (PRSRA) places a statutory duty on the Police and Crime Commissioner to regularly engage and consult with the public. This has been a key priority for the Commissioner, and to that end he has created dedicated 'Community Days', enabling him listening to the views of local people.
4. This section below covers engagement activity from 1<sup>st</sup> January 2026 – 31<sup>st</sup> March 2026.
5. The Commissioner undertook a total of 17 engagements in this time period.
6. Due to PCC commitments to the 2026-27 budget setting process and personal circumstances, the number of engagements is lower than previous quarters. This has been countered with a marked increase in OPCC team engagements with funded projects and across our communities.
7. The engagements of the Commissioner are categorised as 'community day engagements' and 'other engagements' classed as any engagement outside of a community day.
8. This is shown visually on the map below. The Community Day engagements are shown as stars and the other engagements are shown as pin drops:



9. The engagements are cumulatively tracked on a monthly basis by the OPCC team to ensure the Commissioner is undertaking various engagements across the city and two counties and engaging with a variety of different communities and demographics across the course of a year.
10. The total engagements since the start of the 2024/28 PCC term of office (May 24) are shown below broken down by the local authority areas.

<u>Local Authority</u>	<u>Total Engagements since May 2024</u>	<u>Total Community Day Engagements since May 2024</u>	<u>Any Other Engagements</u>
Blaby	33	23	10
Charnwood	35	21	14
Harborough	31	24	7
Hinckley and Bosworth	30	23	4
Leicester City	162	53	108
Melton	30	20	10
North West Leicestershire	39	27	8
Oadby and Wigston	27	18	9
Rutland	34	25	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>179</b>

11. This table shows that over the course of the current term of office; the Commissioner has completed 413 engagements and that this is spread across the local authority areas.
12. The same information is shown visually on the map below. The community day engagements are shown as stars and the other community engagements shown as pin drops.



13. The trends and themes highlighted from both the Commissioners community days and public inbox are analysed by the performance team and presented to the PCC at the internal Force Performance Review meeting to recommend areas to further probe the Force at either a round table or Corporate Governance Board meeting.
14. The Community Action Fund is designed to provide targeted support to community and constituted groups through a series of themed grant rounds running throughout the year. Each round focuses exclusively on prevention initiatives that address one of our six prevention delivery strategies and will support community-led projects that aim to reduce harm and improve safety. Eligible groups can apply for grants up to £10,000 to support their initiatives.
15. The themes for the rounds are as follows:

- Rural Crime;
  - Road Safety;
  - Violence and Vulnerability;
  - Business Crime;
  - Neighbourhood Crime;
  - Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG).
16. The dates for each round are as follows:
- Rural Crime - 1st September 2025 - *applications are now closed.*
  - Road Safety - 17th November 2025 - *applications are now closed.*
  - Violence and Vulnerability - 1st December 2025 – *applications are now closed.*
  - Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) - 20th April 2026 (closes Sunday 14<sup>th</sup> June 2026)
  - Neighbourhood Crime – Opens 28th September 2026
  - Business Crime – Opens 8th February 2027
17. The current round that is open is the VAWG round and organisations can apply here: <https://www.leics.pcc.police.uk/what-we-do/commissioning/current-funding-available/community-action-fund/round-4---violence-against-women-and-girls/>
18. The Commissioner has approved 3 projects similar to the Safer Streets 5 work which concluded last year. This will see approximately £70,000.00 invested across 3 areas which are Charnwood, Hinckley and Bosworth and Leicester City with the aim being to prevent and protect residents against burglary. We have conducted analysis work to identify areas of vulnerability and will be working with local authorities to deliver events that will see the distribution of target hardening items to residents that live in eligible areas.
19. The first of two events that is being delivered within Charnwood will invite residents living in postcodes beginning LE11 4 and LE11 5 to attend an event at Gorse Covert Centre in Loughborough on 28<sup>th</sup> August 2026 to collect home security items.
20. For the second event, residents living in postcodes LE4 8 and LE7 2 postcodes will be able to attend an event at the Elizabeth Park Sports Community Centre in Thurmaston on 4<sup>th</sup> September 2026 to also collect items. Details on this will be shared via our comms team in due course.
21. The next set of events are planned to be within Hinckley and Bosworth and will see similar items distributed to residents in eligible areas. We will release more information on this in the future once logistics have been worked out.
22. There has been press coverage of a Street Warden scheme the Commissioner is wishing to introduce. More details will be shared on this in due course.

23. The Our of Court Resolutions contract was awarded to Ingeus. After a short delay in mobilisation, it went live in May 2026. Face to face interventions have begun with the offender pay element due to commence later.

### **Recommendations for the Board**

24. This report is for the Board to note.

### **Report Author**

Sajan Devshi, Performance and Assurance Officer,  
The Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner

**Tel: 0116 2298980**

**Email: [sajan.devshi@leics.police.uk](mailto:sajan.devshi@leics.police.uk)**



# Probation and Independent Sentencing Review Update

**LRSCSB 25<sup>th</sup> June 2026**

**Bob Bearne**

Probation Head, LLR

# Recap – what is happening and why?



Independent Sentencing Review made recommendations for the Criminal Justice System which were been incorporated into new legislation – The Sentencing Act given Royal Assent on 22<sup>nd</sup> January 2026.



This means the way the Probation Service works will be changing



Our Future Probation Service is a programme of work to look at how the Probation Service can implement the changes, ensuring sentences are delivered and workloads are manageable.



Changes will be implemented in stages

# Roadmap – February to May 2026

Early improvements	Sentencing Changes	Simpler processes and new tools	
February	March	April to	May
<p>Justice Transcribe roll out</p> <p>Decommissioning of PSR Gatekeeping</p> <p>Move away from the SDR template/Layer 3 OASys completion</p> <p>OGRS4 generation</p> <p>APoP Reallocations (pilot with Kent, Surrey and Sussex)</p>	<p><b>Sentencing changes - Presumption to suspend short Sentences, Extension to Suspended Sentence Orders and Extend Deferred Sentences 22.3.26</b></p> <p><b>Recall FTR56: Tranche releases commence 31.3.26, and new recall model goes live.</b></p> <p>New Induction pack launched 2.3.26</p> <p>APoP Reallocations national roll out (date TBC)</p>	<p>Unpaid work: remove 12-month requirement (11.5.26)</p> <p><b>Sparks – replacement for current toolkits (11.5.26)</b></p> <p><b>Early Termination (11.5.26)</b></p> <p><b>PSS repeal (11.5.26)</b></p> <p>MPOP 🖥️</p> <p>Online check in 🖥️</p> <p>ARNS Sentence Plan 🖥️ (L&amp;D from 23.3.26 – go live)</p>	<p><b>Recall FTR56: Tranche roll-out completes</b></p> <p>Courts: Verification report 29.5.26</p> <p>Courts: Prepare a Case for Sentence goes live 13.4.26 🖥️</p>

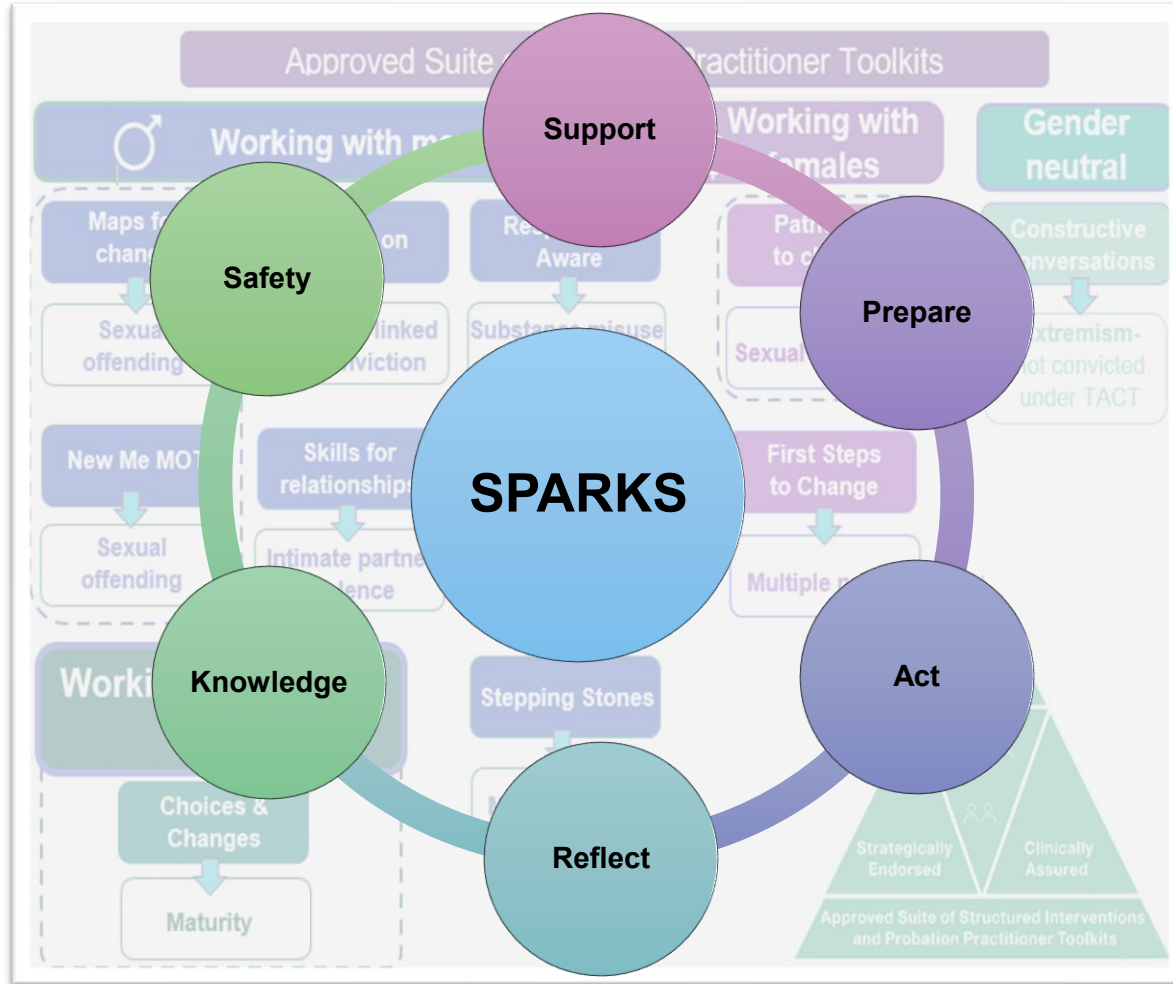


# Early Termination of SSO and Community Orders

- The new Sentencing Bill will enable Community Orders and Suspended Sentence Orders to be terminated early where appropriate, without being returned to court.
- This measure will commence from 11<sup>th</sup> May 2026 for Low/Med Risk of Serious Harm and ALL IMPACT/Reset suspended Cases (CO/SSOs only)
- Early termination can be implemented retrospectively so there will be a backlog of cases to focus on initially. Concurrent orders are not in scope during this interim period.
- Cases eligible for termination will be those where:
  - a. All court-ordered requirements are complete.
  - b. All objectives in the Sentence Plan are complete, and no further objectives to manage risk are needed.

30

# SPARKS Framework- Launching 11<sup>th</sup> May 2026



---

A single, unified framework consolidating toolkit content

---

Person-centred, relational approach to supervision

---

Hosted on the rehabilitation portal

---

- Progression Model for Standard Determinate Sentences
- Probation Requirements & Restrictive Measures
- Sentence packages based on new Tiering Model

# • Progression Model for Standard Determinate Sentences

- Most SDS custodial sentences will be in 3 parts:
  - First 33% in custody (50% for more serious offences)
  - Middle 33% on Intensive Supervision on Licence
  - Final 33% on 'reactive management but still subject to licence condition

Is retrospective, so Prison Service needing to recalculate approx. 40,000 release dates. This group released in 'tranches' between Sept 26 – June 27

- Much greater use of Electronic Monitoring for most offenders
- A greater range of Restrictive Requirements/Conditions in Community Orders/ Suspended Sentence Orders and Licences e.g drug testing, restricted movement, prohibitions etc.



- Supervision Packages set out how the level of probation supervision is determined for Community Orders, Suspended Sentence Orders with a Probation Requirement, and Licences.
- The current 4-tier model is being replaced with a 7-tier model (Tiers A being the highest to G, the lowest level) from September 2026.
- This change is designed to make supervision more proportionate, consistent, and sustainable - ensuring that the people who pose the greatest risk receive the most intensive support and contact. There will be a maximum number of supervision sessions for each tier;
- The changes will include **two** essential safeguards:
  - a. Domestic abuse offenders cannot be placed in the lowest tiers
  - b. Risk of Serious Harm and MAPPA status will set minimum supervision levels

# What will supervision packages mean for Probation supervision delivery?

## 1. Does this mean some people on probation will receive less contact?

The changes will mean resource follows risk: They will rebalance the workload to ensure greater resource is spent on higher risk offenders to ensure better public protection and improved reoffending rates.

The evidence consistently shows that effective supervision depends on the quality, timing, and purpose of each contact. Focusing effort where it matters most will improve outcomes for individuals and keep the public safer. SPARKS will be used to support one to one supervision sessions.

## 2. What role does professional judgement play in the new model?

Practitioner judgement remains central to the new model. Actuarial tools - including the All-Reoffending Predictor (ARP), Combined Serious Reoffending Predictor (CSRPE), and Sexual Reoffending Predictor (SRP) - provide an objective, evidence-based starting point for tiering. However, RoSH assessments and MAPPA status are also important factors for tiering, and practitioners retain some discretion to account for dynamic and situational risks.

## 3. Are there safeguards for the most vulnerable cases?

There are safeguards in place for the following cases to ensure a sufficient level of contact: domestic abuse cases (index offence or historic), stalking and child protection cases, High and Very High RoSH, newly released lifers and IOM cases.



## **LEICESTERSHIRE & RUTLAND SAFER COMMUNITIES STRATEGY BOARD**

**25 JUNE 2026**

### **LLR ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR (ASB) ACTION PLAN – DEVELOPMENT, PUBLICATION AND IMPLEMENTATION UPDATE**

#### **Purpose of report**

1. The purpose of this report is to provide the Board with an overview of the Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland (LLR) ASB Action Plan, including its development, publication and initial implementation.
2. The Board is asked to note progress and support ongoing partnership delivery.

#### **Background**

3. The requirement to produce a local ASB Action Plan forms part of the Government's Neighbourhood Policing Guarantee, requiring all police forces to publish a jointly developed plan aligned to national guidance.
4. The LLR ASB Action Plan has been developed through a collaborative, multi-agency process, including partnership workshops, consultation and engagement with multiple key stakeholders.
5. The Action Plan represents a co-produced partnership response, informed by data, community insight and operational learning from across Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland.
6. The Action Plan has been presented through Strategic Partnership Board (SPB) Executive governance, with SPB branding adopted to reflect our collective approach, reinforce shared accountability and emphasise that the plan represents a whole-system partnership response to ASB.
7. The plan was approved for publication in March 2026 and [formally published](#) on 1 April 2026 in line with the national timeline.
8. Communications activity followed on 7 May 2026, supported by supported by a one-page public summary, in line with national direction. The delay [on press releases](#) relating to the pre-election period due to local elections in parts of the country.

**Proposals/Options**

9. The ASB Action Plan is now in its implementation phase.
10. Delivery is being progressed through established partnership arrangements, notably the ASB Strategy and Delivery Groups.
11. No alternative options are proposed, as the plan meets national requirements and has been jointly agreed through established governance processes.

**Notable developments and challenges:**

12. The Action Plan is now live and publicly available, supported by internal and external communications activity to raise awareness and promote understanding.
13. The ASB Strategy Group has adopted the Action Plan and incorporated its priorities into the partnership delivery plan for the coming year, strengthening governance and alignment across organisations.
14. Engagement across the partnership has been positive, providing a strong foundation for coordinated delivery.
15. Key considerations include:
  - Ensuring consistent promotion and communication of the Action Plan across all partner organisations;
  - Maintaining momentum following publication and initial rollout;
  - Embedding the plan within existing organisational structures and frontline activity.
16. Opportunities exist to:
  - Improve public awareness and confidence in reporting ASB;
  - Strengthen partnership data-driven, evidence-based problem-solving approaches;
  - Enhance data sharing and performance monitoring capabilities across the system;

**Past Year**

17. Over the past year, activity has focused on:
  - Development of the ASB Action Plan through multi-agency collaboration;

- Engagement and consultation with partners and stakeholders;
- Alignment with national expectations and local priorities;
- Establishment of governance through the ASB Strategy Group in addition to policing internal structures;
- Preparation of supporting communications and public-facing materials.

## **Coming Year**

18. Priorities for the coming year include:

- Delivery of the Action Plan through a partnership response;
- Continue embedding the ASB priorities within existing partnership delivery frameworks;
- Strengthening performance monitoring and reporting arrangements;
- Continued communications activity to promote awareness and reporting;
- Further development of partnership approaches to evidenced-based prevention, problem-solving and victim support.

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

19. The key issues are as follows:

- Strengthening data sharing and performance monitoring across the partnership;
- Improving public awareness and engagement with ASB reporting and support, including seldom heard groups and ASB Case Reviews;
- Maintaining alignment between local delivery and strategic partnership priorities, ensuring the plan is embedded and understood.

## **Issues in local areas**

20. Resourcing is likely to remain a challenge throughout the lifespan of the plan. ASB demand and delivery will remain locally driven through Community Safety Partnerships. While ASB impacts all localities, there is variation in demand, priorities and capacity, requiring tailored local responses within a shared strategic framework. The Action Plan supports this approach by providing a consistent structure whilst enabling local flexibility.

**Recommendations for the Board**

21. The Board is invited to:

- (a) Note the contents of the report;
- (b) Support and endorse the continued partnership delivery of the LLR ASB Action Plan;
- (c) Reinforce collective ownership and accountability across partner organisations.

**Officer to contact**

Stephen Bunn  
Superintendent – Leicestershire Police

Tel: 0116 222 2222 ID:2908

Email: [stephen.bunn@leics.police.uk](mailto:stephen.bunn@leics.police.uk)



**Strategic  
Partnership  
Board**

For Leicester, Leicestershire  
and Rutland

# **Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) Action Plan**

## **Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland**

# **2026-2029**

**Force: Leicestershire**

**ASB Lead Officer: Supt Stephen Bunn**

**Date of Plan Publication: 1st April 2026**

# Contents

<b>Introduction</b>	03
<b>Local Context</b>	04
Understanding the Extent and Nature of the Problem	04
Partnership Working	14
Community Engagement and Involvement	15
Repeat and Vulnerable Victims	18
What Works in Preventing and Reducing ASB	19
<b>Delivery and Analysis</b>	20
Our Objectives and Action Plan	21
Anticipated Outcomes and Impact	27
Governance and Reporting	28
<b>Communication and Sustainability</b>	29
Communication	29
Sustainability	29

# 1. Introduction

- 1.1. Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) is not a minor inconvenience – it causes harm to individuals, families and communities and, if left unchecked, it can lead to more serious offending.
- 1.2. The current Government has made reducing ASB a key commitment and this forms a central part of the Safer Streets Mission. One of the aims of the mission is to create safer communities where individuals can live, work, and thrive without the fear of ASB impacting their daily lives. To support this, all Police Force areas, under Pillar 4 of the Neighbourhood Policing Guarantee (NPG)<sup>1</sup> are required to identify a dedicated Lead Officer for ASB and work in partnership to produce and deliver an ASB Action Plan.
- 1.3. The Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland (LLR) ASB Partnership consists of Leicestershire Police and the 10 local authorities across the sub-region. The Partnership is committed to preventing and reducing anti-social behaviour (ASB), supporting victims, especially those most vulnerable and/or at risk of repeat harm, and tackling underlying causes through evidence-based problem-solving and strong partnership working across LLR. Through taking a victim-centred, pro-active approach to tackling ASB, we aim to reduce its occurrence, strengthen community safety and build trust and confidence in services.
- 1.4. We have a long-standing commitment and significant combined experience in tackling ASB. Our local ASB Action Plan therefore seeks to build on this, strengthening our shared approach and activity for the benefit of all communities across LLR. An evidence-based, collaborative approach to developing the plan has been taken which has included engagement and co-production activity with communities and partners. The plan is also aligned with and supports delivery against other local strategies and plans including:
  - [The Police and Crime Plan 2024-2029](#)
  - [The Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner \(OPCC\) and Leicestershire Police's Joint Prevention Strategy 2025-2029](#)
  - Leicestershire Police's Neighbourhood Policing Enabling Strategy 2026-2027
  - LLR's ASB Partnership Delivery Plan for 2026-2027
- 1.5. Although it is recognised that there are clear links between ASB and street and retail crime, the primary focus of this plan is on preventing and reducing ASB. Activity to address street and retail crime is already embedded within Leicestershire Police's Neighbourhood Policing Strategy and its associated delivery plans as well as in Community Safety

<sup>1</sup> Pillar 4: Crackdown on anti-social behaviour. [HM Government \(2025\) Neighbourhood Policing Guarantee Performance Framework](#)

Partnership's plans where these crime types have been identified as a priority. This plan therefore concentrates on ASB, while remaining cognisance of the inter-related nature of ASB and wider crime.

## 2. Local Context

- 2.1. An effective approach to preventing and reducing ASB requires an ongoing commitment to data sharing and analysis, gathering and use of insights from a range of sources - including victims and communities - and involving all relevant partners in priority setting and delivery. This section provides an overview of ASB in our area including a summary of the findings from recent community insights work. Following this, our local approach to partnership working and community engagement, including how we identify repeat and vulnerable victims is outlined.

### Understanding the Extent and Nature of the Problem

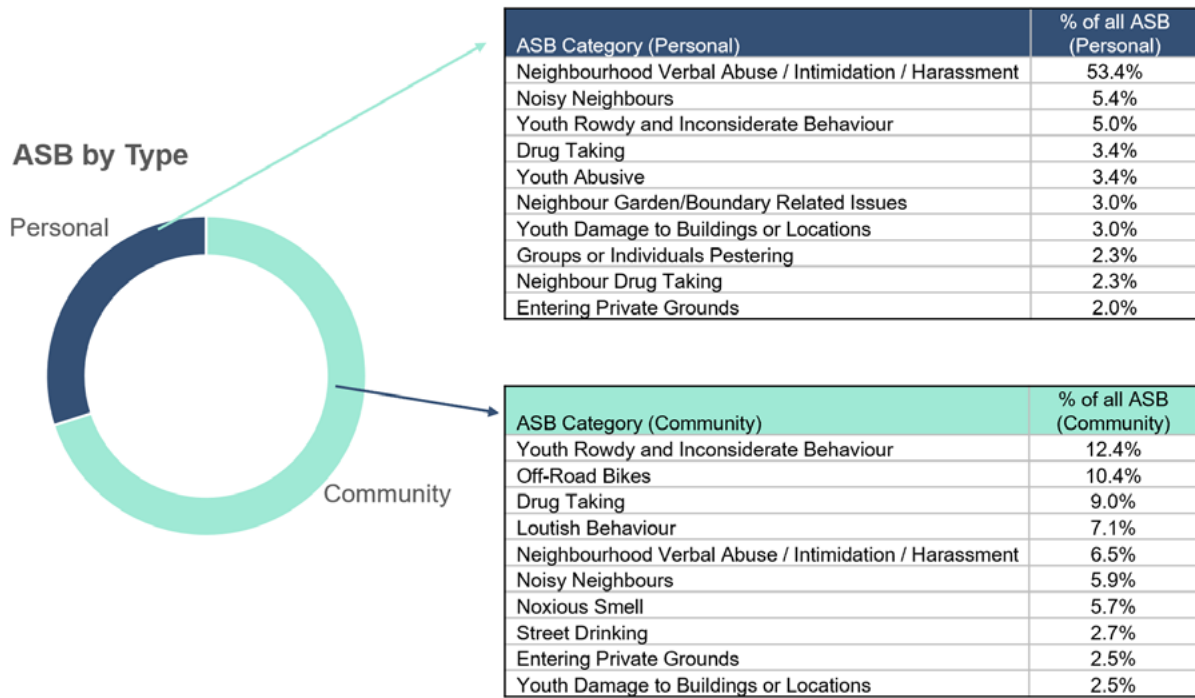
- 2.2. Across the Partnership we adhere to the definition of ASB outlined under section 2 of the [Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act \(2014\)](#):
- (a) Conduct that has caused, or is likely to cause, harassment, alarm or distress to any person.
  - (b) Conduct capable of causing nuisance or annoyance to a person in relation to that person's occupation of residential premise; or
  - (c) Conduct capable of causing housing-related nuisance or annoyance to any person.
- 2.3. Whilst the Partnership collectively adopts this statutory definition, it is also important to distinguish between ASB that is primarily a policing matter and ASB that is more appropriately led by local authorities and/or other partners.
- Police led ASB typically involves criminality, risk, threat or vulnerability requiring an immediate or investigative response, such as drug-related activity, public disorder and targeted harassment.
  - Local Authority and Partner led ASB typically involves noise complaints, neighbour disputes without harassment, fly-tipping, waste management concerns, housing-related nuisance, or environmental health issues.
- 2.4. In practice, many situations involve overlapping responsibilities; therefore, all case managed reports of ASB are risk assessed and responded to using a partnership-focused, problem-solving approach to determine the most appropriate lead agency. This ensures responses are proportionate, victim-centred, and make best use of the combined tools, powers and expertise across the partnership.

- 2.5. When understanding ASB it is important to recognise that individuals and communities are impacted by it in different ways. LLR has a diverse population residing, working and/or visiting places spanning a large geographical area characterised by a mixture of a city, market towns and rural areas. Utilising data and insights enables understanding of both the extent and nature of ASB across the whole of LLR. It is also possible to identify hotspots and repeat locations as well as increase understanding of victims and perpetrators. Using data and insights enables us to take a more evidence-based approach to setting priorities and planning activity, protecting the most vulnerable people and places and targeting resource in a way which is most likely to have an impact.

## Data Analysis

- 2.6. A range of data sources informs our understanding of ASB across LLR, including police-recorded incident data and proxy crime data<sup>2</sup>. These datasets offer valuable insight into the extent, nature, geography, timings and person involvement. However, it is important to note there are limitations to this data. ASB is under-reported, meaning recorded data captures only part of the true picture and may not reflect the full scale or impact experienced by our local communities. In addition, consistently sharing data across agencies, resulting in potential gaps in our collective understanding, remains a challenge. The new, local case management system aims to resolve this by giving partners shared access and visibility of cases. Ongoing improvements to data recording, quality and processes will strengthen our ability to build a more accurate and holistic understanding of ASB across LLR.
- 2.7. Data shows that the majority of ASB reporting is categorised as community related issues (70%) followed by Personal related (30%). Further analysis of the data highlights differences between the types of ASB reported under the Personal and Community categories.
- 2.8. The majority of Personal ASB reports are categorised as Neighbourhood Verbal Abuse, Intimidation, or Harassment, which account for over half of all incidents within this category (53.4%). All other personal ASB types, including noisy neighbours, youth related disorder, and drug taking, occur at significantly lower levels, each representing between 2% and 5% of the total number of reported incidents.
- 2.9. In contrast, Community ASB is characterised by a more even distribution across multiple issue types, with 'Youth Rowdy and Inconsiderate Behaviour' (12.4%), 'Off-road Bikes' (10.4%), and 'Drug Taking' (9.0%) emerging as the most frequently reported concerns.

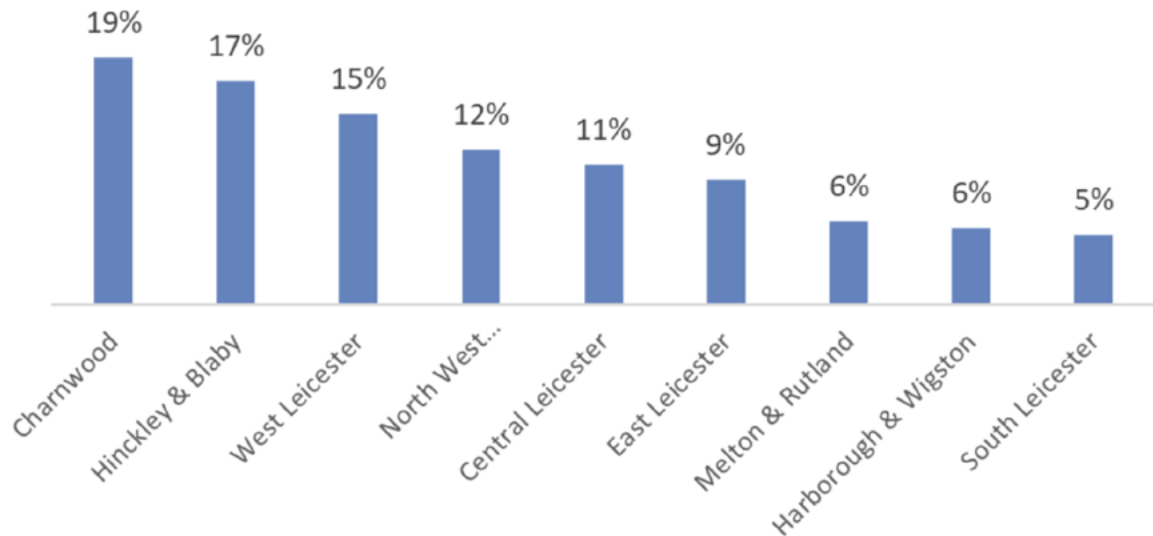
2. ASB based on crime data within this section is estimated using a set of proxy offence and incident types, including Public Order, Harassment, Criminal Damage, and other categories that commonly capture ASB related demand. These offences provide an indicative measure of ASB, but it is important to note the differences between proxy data and recorded ASB incidents.



- 2.10. Proxy offence data reinforces this picture, highlighting Public Order (22%), Criminal Damage (20%), Harassment (17%), and Traffic Offences (16%) making up the majority of ASB related incidents.
- 2.11. Risk assessment data shows that most cases fall within the medium risk category (60%), with only a small proportion (2%) identified as high risk. Analysis of aggravating factors indicates that drugs (36%) are the most prevalent contributor, followed by age-related factors (25%), mental health conditions (17%), and alcohol use (11%).
- 2.12. Focusing on temporal patterns, ASB is more common Monday to Friday and shows a seasonal increase during the summer months (peaking in May, followed by June and July). The largest increases in ASB over the summer is linked to incidents related to 'disregard for community and personal wellbeing', as well as higher levels of aggravating factors such as drug use and mental health-related issues.
- 2.13. May is the peak month for most high volume ASB types, including noise, nuisance behaviour, criminal damage/vandalism, and vehicle related nuisance. Other categories such as intimidation/harassment and drug/substance misuse & dealing peak later, in June, and remain at higher levels into July.
- 2.14. Seasonality also varies across local areas. While many areas peak between May and June, Hinckley & Blaby, North West Leicestershire, and Melton & Rutland reach their highest levels in August, and Central Leicester peaks in July.
- 2.15. Analysis of location data highlights that Neighbourhood Policing Areas (NPA) in Charnwood and Hinckley & Blaby making up the highest proportion of incidents (19% and 17% respectively). This is followed by

West Leicester, North-West Leicestershire, Central Leicester and East Leicester.

ASB Incidents by NPA:

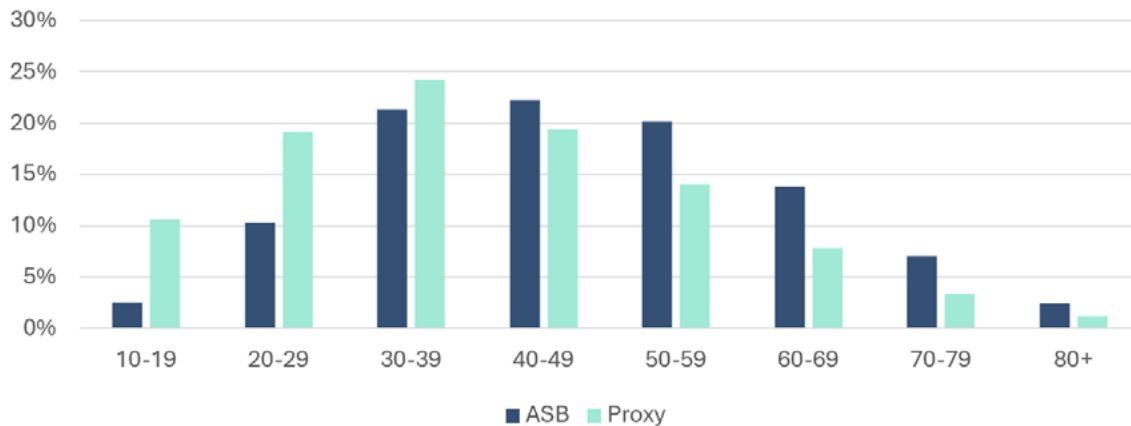


2.16. More specifically, proxy data highlights the following police beats as reporting the highest volume of incidents: Braunstone & Rowley Fields, City Centre, Beaumont Leys, Freeman, Market Bosworth, Cultural Quarter, Whitwick and Ibstock, New Parks, Hinckley Greater, Syston, Abbey and Westcotes.

2.17. With regards to victims of ASB, data across a 12-month period shows that 39% of victims are repeats, indicating ongoing issues for many individuals. Victims are predominantly female (55%) and mainly White (75%), with smaller proportions from Asian (18%) and Black (7%) groups.



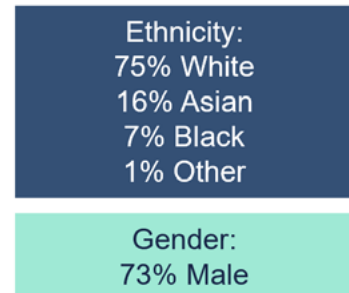
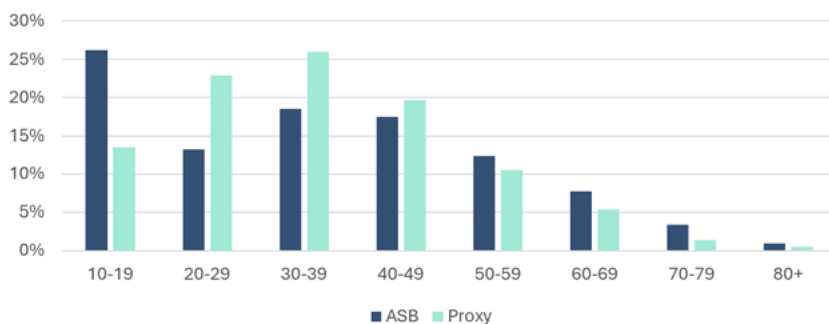
Victim/Complainant Age (ASB & Proxy)



2.18. Victim age is concentrated across the 30–59 range in both Sentinel and Proxy datasets, with much lower representation among younger (10–19) and older (70+) age groups. This aligns with data on the rate per population for ASB incidents, which shows the highest victimisation rates among those aged 40–49, followed by 30–39 and 50–59. Proxy ASB reflects a similar pattern but peaks at a younger age group, with the highest rates observed among those aged 30–39, followed by 40–49 and 20–29.

2.19. Overall, the profile suggests repeat harm affecting adults primarily within the 30–59 age bracket, with a slight female majority.

Perpetrator Age (ASB & Proxy)



- 2.20. Perpetrator data highlights that individuals involved in ASB are predominantly male (73%) in the Proxy dataset, with most identified as White (75%), followed by Asian (16%) and Black (7%).
- 2.21. Age patterns differ across datasets, with ASB incidents reporting the highest proportion of perpetrators in the 10-19 age group, while Proxy data highlights peaks across the 20-39 range. Representation decreases steadily from age 50 onwards, with small proportions among those aged over 70.
- 2.22. This aligns with data on the rate of ASB incidents per population, with those aged 10-19 reporting a rate of 1.5 times higher than the next highest groups (30-39 and 40-49). For Proxy data, the greatest rates are seen with those aged 30-39, followed by 20-29 and 40-49.
- 2.23. Overall, ASB perpetration is most common among younger age groups through to those in their 30s, with a predominantly white, male majority.
- 2.24. Work undertaken within Leicestershire Police's Hotspots Action Fund Project identified 22 hotspots in 2024/25: 19 mixed-profile (Serious Violence and ASB) hotspots and 3 ASB-only hotspots. All hotspots were shared with the Community Safety Partnerships and Local Authorities in May 2025 and a joint approach to treat these areas as been applied since.

### ASB Hotspots

- Fosse Park
- Hinckley Argents Mead
- Beaumont Leys Shopping Centre

### Mixed Profile Hotspots





#### City

- Abbey Street
- Braunstone Gate
- Clocktower
- Conduit Street
- Hotel Street
- Granby Street
- Humberstone Gate
- Market Street
- Narborough Road
- Haymarket
- St Nicholas Place
- High Street
- Wellington Street
- Rally Park

#### County

- Hinckley Town Centre
- Loughborough
- Coalville
- Ashby
- Melton

2.25. A summary of findings from this section are outlined below:

<p><b>Extent &amp; Nature</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community-related ASB makes up the majority of reports (around 70%), with personal ASB accounting for the remaining 30%.</li> <li>• Personal ASB is dominated by neighbourhood verbal abuse, intimidation and harassment, while community ASB shows a broader mix including youth rowdy behaviour, off-road bikes and drug-related concerns.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Geography</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Location data identifies Charnwood and Hinckley &amp; Blaby as the highest volume areas, with further hotspots concentrated around retail centres and urban locations.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Timings</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Temporal patterns highlight ASB is more prevalent during weekdays and increases in the summer months.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Person Profile</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A notable proportion of victims are repeats (39%), predominantly adults aged 30–59, with females making up the majority (55%), with three-quarters of victims being White</li> <li>• Perpetrators are mostly male and White, with age patterns peaking among 10–19 and 20–39 year olds</li> </ul>

## Community Insights

2.26. This section draws on several sources, including Neighbourhood Link surveys, targeted ASB surveys conducted at beat surgeries, findings from Nottingham Trent University's independent evaluation of the Hotspots Action Fund, and wider insights activities such as the VRN's Children and Young Person Survey. While these datasets provide valuable perspectives on lived experience, local concerns, perceptions of safety and the impact of ASB, the insights collected are not fully representative of all communities. Engagement levels vary across areas and demographic groups, and some communities remain under-represented due to barriers to engagement or reporting. Currently, there is no consistent partnership-wide approach for capturing community insights, which limits our ability to build a complete and comparable picture across LLR. Strengthening multi-agency data collection and community engagement processes, including better integration of partner data through ECINS and collaborative survey approaches, will allow for a more comprehensive understanding of ASB affecting our communities to better inform future priorities.

2.27. The CSEW (year ending March 2025) reported that 33% of residents aged 16 and over experienced or witnessed ASB in LLR, which is lower than both the regional and national averages.

- 2.28. Nottingham Trent University's independent evaluation (2024/25) into the local Hotspots Action Fund Project some useful insights. The study matched ten hotspots with ten controls, using surveys, interviews, and crime data over 12 months. Researchers gathered 1,901 public questionnaires and 213 business interviews to assess perceptions of safety, police visibility, and crime experiences. Quantitative analysis employed matched controls and statistical models to compare intervention outcomes with a multi-year baseline.
- 2.29. Findings show that people in hotspot areas reported greater police visibility, a better match between policing levels and local need, and higher confidence that the police were addressing crime; seeing officers generally made people feel safer. Perceptions were not uniform across groups, with under 25s and some ethnic minority respondents less positive, signalling the need for tailored engagement and responses. Businesses in hotspot locations described a wider range of problematic incidents linked to ASB and retail harm (notably shoplifting and criminal damage). Most respondents valued visible patrols but emphasised that active engagement and relationship-building with local officers mattered more than visibility alone for tackling persistent retail issues.
- 2.30. Neighbourhood Link (NHL) data, including Origins and Acorn profiles, is being used by Leicestershire Police in Neighbourhood Policing Areas (NPAs) to identify seldom heard groups and emerging communities, and to focus engagement activity at beat level. Between 2022-2024, over 24,000 NHL surveys were completed with around three quarters of respondents reporting some exposure to ASB, and the key themes are consistent year on year. The most common concerns raised through NHL relate to Road Safety issues, ASB (general) and Drug Dealing, which align to Community ASB rather than Personal ASB. These stable themes are used alongside incident and case location data and targeted local engagement to help shape priorities and "you said, we did" updates.
- 2.31. Between 16th December 2025 and 19th January 2026, a targeted ASB survey was completed at Police Beat Surgeries across LLR. 147 respondents completed the survey with 58% reporting that had directly experience ASB or witnessed it happening to others. From the survey, top 3 issues identified by the respondents across LLR were:
- Drug use or dealing (16%)
  - Inconsiderate parking (12%)
  - Fly tipping or littering (12%)
- 2.32. Respondents to the survey have reported that these issues are most likely to occur in an urban location (city) at either their home or whilst taking place in recreational activities – except for drug dealing which also cites school or workplace.

2.33. In contrast, the perceived issues across rural districts were reported to be:

- Drug use or dealing (15%)
- Intimidation and Harassment (13%)
- Fly tipping or littering (12%)

2.34. The recent Children and Young Person Survey (2025) carried out by the Violence Reduction Network had over 2,000 respondents. A key finding was that only 8.6% of young people see ASB as a major community issue, but 9.2% witnessed it and 12.5% participated in it over the past year - making it the second most common behaviour after theft (19.9%). These findings suggest targeted interventions should focus on raising awareness, early prevention, and encouraging positive behaviour among at-risk young people.

2.35. A summary of the findings from this section can be found below.

<p><b>People</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Survey data (Neighbourhood Link and targeted ASB surveys) indicates that 58-75% of respondents have experienced or witnessed ASB, despite the CSEW reporting lower recorded levels (33%) than regional/national averages.</li> <li>• Community concerns consistently highlight drug use/dealing, road safety, youth related disorder, and environmental issues such as fly tipping.</li> <li>• Perceptions of safety vary, with younger people and some ethnic minority groups reporting lower confidence, lower police visibility, and less positive experiences of policing.</li> <li>• Focusing on young people, a small proportion (8.6%) see ASB as a major community issue. Despite this, 9.2% have witnessed it and 12.5% have participated in ASB - making it the second most common behaviour after theft.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Places</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urban areas most frequently report drug dealing, disorder, inconsiderate parking and environmental issues.</li> <li>• Rural communities highlight intimidation, harassment and fly tipping alongside drug related concerns.</li> <li>• Business communities report wider ASB linked harms, particularly retail crime and criminal damage.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Response</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hotspot policing has increased police visibility, improved feelings of safety and strengthened alignment between policing levels and local need. However, the benefits are not equally experienced across all demographic groups.</li> <li>• Businesses value meaningful engagement and relationship building with officers more than visibility alone.</li> </ul>

## Partner Insights

2.36. During the design of this ASB Action Plan, the LLR-wide ASB Strategy Group attended a co-production workshop to share the data and insights from other stakeholders and with the aim of identifying strengths and areas for development in the current partnership response to ASB. The table below summarises these and they have been used in the production of the plan.

Theme	Strengths	Areas for Development
<b>Community Engagement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strong social media presence</li> <li>• Established reporting processes</li> <li>• Use of Neighbourhood Link surveys</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reaching more remote/rural areas</li> <li>• More consistent survey approach</li> <li>• Reduce digital exclusion</li> </ul>
<b>Partnership Working</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Well-established partnership</li> <li>• Strong VRN</li> <li>• Prevention activity</li> <li>• Clear ASB partnership structure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen health focus to tackle causes</li> <li>• Further decrease silo working</li> <li>• Improve partnership systems</li> </ul>
<b>Prevention &amp; Early Intervention</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Effective structures (e.g., JAG)</li> <li>• Problem-solving approach</li> <li>• Early partner engagement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase consistency of JAGs</li> <li>• More investment</li> <li>• More shared training</li> </ul>
<b>Multi-Agency Problem Solving</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Effective when right partners attend</li> <li>• Strong communication and relationships</li> <li>• Access to What Works guidance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Embed SARA training</li> <li>• Increase use of data</li> </ul>
<b>Visible Patrols</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hotspot policing</li> <li>• Regular patch walks</li> <li>• Safer Streets patrols</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase use of voluntary sector</li> <li>• Improve targeting of locations</li> <li>• Increase joint patrols</li> </ul>
<b>Use of Tools &amp; Powers</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Effective ASB Support Team</li> <li>• Good annual training offer</li> <li>• Good understanding of powers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Navigate resourcing and capacity issues</li> <li>• Ensure consistent use of powers – training / feedback</li> </ul>
<b>Victims &amp; Vulnerability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Good repeat identification</li> <li>• Joint case management system</li> <li>• Improved risk assessments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage and enable professional curiosity</li> <li>• Increase information sharing between partners</li> </ul>
<b>Data &amp; Performance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strong VRN data support</li> <li>• Established CSP structure</li> <li>• Shared understanding of data value</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Share more data to strengthen our joint understanding</li> <li>• Build on and improve partnership system data</li> </ul>
<b>Use of Tools &amp; Powers</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Effective ASB Support Team</li> <li>• Good annual training offer</li> <li>• Good understanding of powers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Navigate resourcing and capacity issues</li> <li>• Ensure consistent use of powers – training / feedback</li> </ul>

## Partnership Working

2.37. Whilst Leicestershire Police have lead responsibility for the ASB Action Plan, preventing and reducing ASB, requires a whole system approach drawing on the expertise and powers of a wide-range of partners, including community-based groups and organisations. Locally, Leicestershire Police collaborate with partners at both a strategic and local level. These partners are outlined below with a brief description of the role they play in preventing and/or reducing ASB in our area.

Partner / Organisation	Role Description
<b>Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner</b>	Sets policing and crime priorities, commissions victims and preventative services, holds the police to account and drives partnership working across Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs)
<b>Police (Statutory CSP Partner)</b>	Delivers Neighbourhood Policing, uses ASB powers under the 2014 Act, investigates incidents, assess risk, protect victims and work jointly with other agencies to resolve ASB.
<b>Leicester City Council, Leicestershire County Council, Rutland County Council and District &amp; Borough Councils (Statutory CSP Partner)</b>	Share responsibility for tackling ASB with police and social landlords. Provide environmental enforcement, housing ASB functions, licensing, early help, youth services and leads Community Safety Partnerships.
<b>Integrated Care Board (ICB) (Statutory CSP Partner)</b>	Tackles root causes of ASB, commissions prevention, early intervention, safeguarding and support services including health pathways.
<b>Leicestershire Fire &amp; Rescue Service (Statutory CSP Partner)</b>	Contribute to community safety, risk reduction, safeguarding and multi-agency problem-solving.
<b>Probation Service (Statutory CSP Partner)</b>	Manage offenders in the community, share risk information, support rehabilitation and reduce reoffending linked to ASB.
<b>Youth Justice Teams</b>	Provide assessment, early intervention, diversion and safeguarding for children involved in or at risk of ASB.
<b>Health Providers – e.g., Leicestershire Partnership Trust, Turning Point</b>	Deliver mental health, substance misuse, crisis and support services that address underlying ASB causes and protect vulnerable individuals.
<b>Housing Providers / Registered Social Landlords</b>	Manage tenancy-related ASB, enforce tenancy conditions, participate in case reviews and work closely with statutory agencies.
<b>Education – Schools, Colleges</b>	Provide early identification of risk, safeguarding responses and partnership engagement with young people vulnerable to ASB.
<b>VCSE Sector – Voluntary, Community &amp; Social Enterprise</b>	Provide outreach, victim support, mediation, community engagement, diversion and neighbourhood engagement and insight.

Partner / Organisation	Role Description
Business Sector & Business Improvement Districts (BIDs)	City and town centre safety, retail-focused problem solving and joint prevention activity.
Community Groups / Residents' Associations	Provide local insight, represent community concerns and co-design solutions to ASB within neighbourhoods.

2.38. Our established partnership arrangements are outlined below with strategic oversight at force-level provided through the Strategic Partnership Board (SPB). Within this structure and to support effective partnership working there is also a dedicated ASB Strategy Group with a shared annual ASB Partnership Delivery Plan. Members of the ASB Strategy Group co-produced this plan, and it will remain the main mechanism for monitoring and review with formal reporting up to SPB Executive on a quarterly basis.

### ASB Governance: Strategic & Local Infrastructure



2.39. Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) play a vital, role in tackling ASB and statutory partners will continue to pro-actively participate in all seven of our local CSPs, thereby ensuring localised responses are developed and delivered. Members of CSPs attend the ASB Strategy Group and Chief and Senior Officers from all local authorities are members on SPB

and SPB Executive.

2.40. As outlined above, the Police and Crime Commissioner and his office play a particularly important role in tackling ASB through producing and delivering the Police and Crime Plan, funding and commissioning which includes ensuring victim services are in place. The PCC will deliver his scrutiny and performance responsibilities and monitor delivery of this plan through the internal Corporate Governance Board. (CGB).

## Community Engagement and Involvement

2.41. Communities also play a pivotal role in the prevention and reduction of ASB. As well as enhancing our collective understanding of the extent, nature and impact, working collaboratively with communities enhances the overall response due to their unique reach and the role they can and do play in both prevention and reduction.

2.42. Central to our approach is meaningful engagement with residents, businesses and victims so that local concerns, lived experience and perceptions of safety shape priorities and contribute to delivery. This includes ensuring communities are empowered to play a role in problem-solving activity in their area.

2.43. In policing, engaging and involving communities is embedded into Neighbourhood Policing Team's everyday work including through, Police Community Support Officers (PCSO), Dedicated Neighbourhood Officers (DNO) and Neighbourhood Police Officers (NPO). Current arrangements include [named contactable officers/staff](#), local beat surgeries and community meetings, local events, [Neighbourhood Link](#) messages and surveys, and use of force-managed social media channels. Leicestershire Police also work with established community groups and Independent Advisory Groups (IAGs), including faith leaders and local advocates, to support a broad range of perspectives.

2.44. Rural community [engagement](#) includes Farm Watch WhatsApp groups, hub meetings with key stakeholders, annual public meetings and targeted engagement at high footfall locations and events.

2.45. Wider examples of community engagement and involvement include:

- Targeted listening events in priority hotspots with local authorities and the VRN, a "you said, we did" publication rhythm through Neighbourhood Link.
- Youth engagement, education activity and commissioned street outreach in ASB hotspots.

- Business engagement through forums with BIDs and retail partners, reflecting what has been working in Melton and city-centre workstreams.
- Approach for digitally excluded groups, offering simple paper surveys through libraries and hubs, combined with multilingual surveys as per the translation work already started.
- Drawing on lived experience and youth voice where appropriate to inform prevention messaging, engagement and service improvement.
- Alongside police and partner reporting routes, our communications will signpost independent reporting options (e.g., [Crimestoppers](#) and [Fearless](#) for young people) where appropriate to encourage reporting and reduce barriers;

2.46. We recognise that traditional engagement methods can miss the insights and contributions from those who do not routinely engage with policing and other statutory partners. We continuously seek to strengthen inclusivity by working with VCSE sector organisations and community representatives to reach seldom-heard groups, and by using a mix of in-person and digital options that reduce barriers to participation.

2.47. Leicestershire Police use a 'you said, we did' approach to show how feedback has influenced action. We will continue to maintain and develop feedback mechanisms, including anonymous routes where people may fear retaliation or lack confidence that their concerns will be acted upon. This includes [online tools and submissions](#) that allow people to share concerns about public places where they feel unsafe, alongside surveys, consultations and local engagement.

2.48. All partners play an important role in engaging and involving communities. Partner examples include joint listening events in hotspot areas with local authorities, youth engagement and outreach commissioned through partners and the Violence Reduction Network (VRN), business forums led in collaboration with BIDs and retail partners, and CSP activity that brings all partners, including communities, together to co-design solutions. These partnership arrangements ensure engagement activity reflects the breadth of community experience, and that ASB prevention is genuinely shared across agencies rather than police-led alone.

## Repeat and Vulnerable Victims

- 2.49. Whilst ASB can affect entire communities, those who are direct victims of these behaviours are particularly impacted. This is exacerbated further where individuals have additional vulnerabilities or are repeatedly victimised.
- 2.50. We prioritise the identification and [support](#) of repeat and vulnerable victims. Leicestershire Police's policy and procedures set clear service standards, safeguarding arrangements and expectations for proportionate investigation and problem-solving. Our approach is victim-centred and trauma-informed.
- 2.51. Leicestershire Police identify repeat victims early and prioritised them throughout their response. Repeat victimisation, defined as being the victim of an incident more than once in the last 12 month, is flagged at first point of contact through checks on police systems, ensuring that repeat status informs threat and risk assessments, service-level decisions and investigation standards. Once identified, ASB repeat victims are offered a tailored, proportionate service that may include targeted crime-reduction visits, environmental visual audits and problem-solving activity through NPA and partnership structures. This structured approach ensures we safeguard victims, reduce the likelihood of further harm and work in partnership to address the underlying causes of repeat victimisation.
- 2.52. Partners using ECINS ASB case management system apply the same repeat-victim definition as the police, ensuring a consistent approach and enabling shared case management when repeat ASB is present. This means local authorities, housing teams, youth justice services and commissioned support providers can identify and escalate repeat-victim concerns directly, ensuring that support and problem-solving activity is coordinated rather than siloed.
- 2.53. Where repeat ASB or vulnerability is identified, cases can be escalated to Joint Action Groups (JAGs) within each local CSP, enabling coordinated multi-agency problem-solving involving all relevant partners. These forums provide a route to share information lawfully, understand cumulative harm, support safeguarding and agree practical joint actions, such as housing interventions, environmental improvements, tenancy support, youth diversion and/or community reassurance activity.
- 2.54. [Victim First](#) provides free, independent support for victims and witnesses of crime and high risk ASB (with consent) across Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland for both Police and Partner agency referrals. In 2026/27 an additional pathway for support is being trialled in Leicestershire Police. A new role will identify high risk, repeat and/or vulnerable victims who have not currently taken up the Victim First offer of support and additional

pro-active engagement will take place to ensure the victim receives the support they need.

- 2.55. Victims can also request an ASB Case Review (Community Trigger) so their concerns can be considered through a multi-agency review where thresholds are met. Across the Partnership we work hard to ensure victims know how to contact us, how to escalate matters, and are aware of their right to request a review of how their ASB issues are being handled. Where behaviour reaches the criminal threshold, Leicestershire Police ensure victims also understand their entitlements under the Victims' Code.

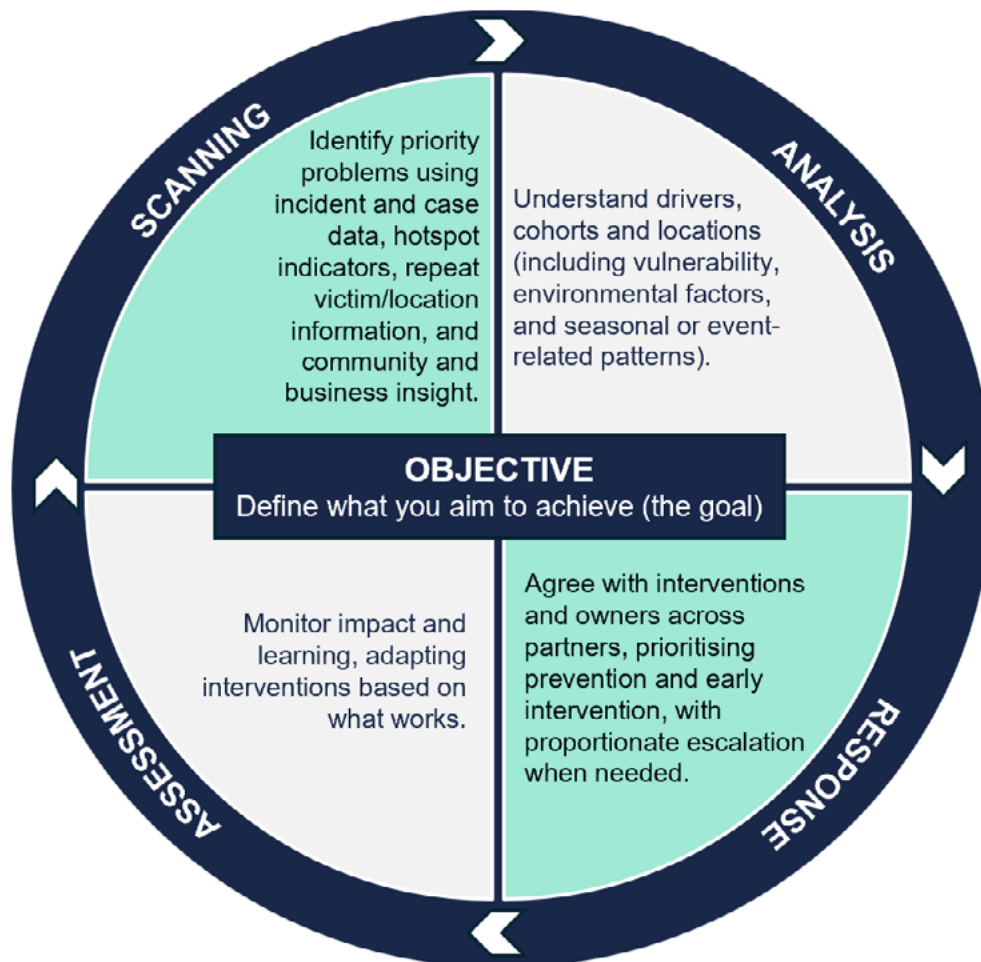
## What Works in Preventing and Reducing ASB

- 2.56. To ensure our activity is effective and delivers meaningful, long-term impact, all elements of this Action Plan will be informed by the best available evidence. We will continue to consolidate national best practice and emerging research, spanning primary, secondary and tertiary prevention, and apply proven approaches such as hotspots policing, structured problem-solving methodologies, community led engagement and targeted young person and community diversion. term impact, all elements of this Action Plan will be solving methodologies, community led engagement and targeted young person and community diversion. term impact, all elements of this Action Plan will be solving methodologies, community led engagement and targeted young person and community diversion.
- 2.57. By embedding these evidence-based interventions across our shared partnership response, we will ensure that activity is both prevention focused and proportionate to local need, enabling partners to align resources, coordinate interventions and prioritise [what works](#). This approach provides a clear and robust foundation for decision making, and strengthens our collective ability to reduce harm, build community confidence and secure sustainable outcomes for our communities across Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland.

## 3. Delivery and Analysis

- 3.1. Following the above overview and analysis of our local context, this section outlines our five objectives and linked actions that across the Partnership we will deliver and embed over the next three years. It then outlines the anticipated outcomes and impact and how this will be measured and reported.
- 3.2. Our overarching aim is:

Working in partnership, we will prevent and reduce anti-social behaviour within our communities by addressing its underlying causes, protecting and supporting victims and delivering co-ordinated action



- 3.3. A problem-solving approach is embedded in our objectives and planned activity with the partnership agreeing to adopt the O/SARA model.

## Our Objectives and Action Plan

3.4. To achieve our shared aim, we have agreed five objectives which are outlined below with accompanying tables outlining the associated actions for each objective using the required SMART approach.

- » **To strengthen our evidence-based approach to tackling ASB, ensuring that prevention and problem-solving are at the centre of what we do.**  
Prevention and evidence-based problem-solving are at the core of our approach. We will use structured problem-solving (OSARA) to understand the causes of ASB, targeting activity to where it will have greatest impact, coordinate proportionate multi-agency responses, and routinely assess what is working so we can adapt.
- » **To ensure officers and staff have the knowledge, skills and support to deliver good quality response to ASB case management.**  
We will ensure our frontline response is consistent, skilled and good quality, with clear risk assessment and case management discipline. This supports accurate recording, proportionate decision-making and safeguarding, and enables effective responses
- » **To put victims and communities at the heart of our response improving satisfaction, ensuring safeguarding and support and preventing repeat harm.**  
Victims and communities are central to our shared approach. We will identify and protect repeat and vulnerable victims (including businesses), ensure timely contact and reassurance, and activate referral and safeguarding routes through established partnership processes.
- » **To maintain robust partnership operating procedures utilising all available tools, powers & proportional escalation processes.**  
Drawing on the full range of ASB tools and powers consistently and proportionately is vital for effective ASB management. We will use the agreed Incremental Approach with good recording and monitoring in place to ensure decisions are transparent and auditable
- » **To improve our data quality and performance monitoring to increase understanding and to support continuous improvement.**  
Strengthening data quality and accessibility across the partnership, improve reporting capability through ECINS and Power BI, and use this to inform targeting, supervision and continuous improvement, while being transparent about current limitations.

**Objective 1: To strengthen our evidence-based approach to tackling ASB, ensuring that prevention and problem-solving are at the centre of what we do.**

<p><b>Action 1a: Increase and embed consistent SARA problem-solving training across the partnership</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Specific:</b> Deliver SARA-based problem-solving training to police and all relevant partners and produce toolkit.</li> <li>• <b>Measurable:</b> Track training delivery and assess improvements through feedback and outputs.</li> <li>• <b>Achievable:</b> Adapt and use existing resources, materials, and expertise are available from relevant teams.</li> <li>• <b>Relevant:</b> Evidence-based, collaborative approach consistent with NHP and Prevention strategies.</li> <li>• <b>Timebound:</b> Delivered in 26/27 and embedded into routine ASB training from 27/28.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Action 1b: Apply structured problem-solving to understand causes and co-ordinate a multi-agency response</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Specific:</b> Increase the use of problem-solving plans using the required template/agreed processes.</li> <li>• <b>Measurable:</b> Numbers and quality of problem-solving plans.</li> <li>• <b>Achievable:</b> Builds on existing practice but with improved targeting of use and quality.</li> <li>• <b>Relevant:</b> Partnership is prioritising and co-ordinating its collective resources in an evidence-based way.</li> <li>• <b>Timebound:</b> Timescales for lifespan and review of plans to be set in partnership.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Action 1c: Maximise prevention opportunities through deploying education and diversionary activities</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Specific:</b> Improve education and increase diversionary pathways through campaigns, Pol-ed and community diversion.</li> <li>• <b>Measurable:</b> Numbers and type of education sessions, positive feedback, increase in diversion-related outcomes.</li> <li>• <b>Achievable:</b> Draws on existing work of the prevention directorate, youth justice and Strategic Partnership Board.</li> <li>• <b>Relevant:</b> Community insights and research confirms importance of prevention and early intervention in ASB responses.</li> <li>• <b>Timebound:</b> Action to be delivered throughout lifespan of ASB Action Plan but monitored quarterly.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Action 1d: Deliver targeted hotspot police and partner patrols underpinned by problem-solving</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Specific:</b> Deliver data-driven hotspots patrols in areas most impacted by ASB with accompanying problem-solving</li> <li>• <b>Measurable:</b> Tracked patrol hours with reductions in ASB in hotspot areas</li> <li>• <b>Achievable:</b> Track record of deploying hotspot patrol model utilising existing (as well as additional) resource</li> <li>• <b>Relevant:</b> Targets resource using a known effective strategy.</li> <li>• <b>Timebound:</b> Undertaken and tracked on a quarterly cycle, monitoring and responding to changes in ASB.</li> </ul>

**Objective 2: To ensure officers and staff have the knowledge, skills and support to deliver good quality response to ASB case management.**

**Action 2a: Ensure all frontline officers and staff have up-to-date knowledge on ASB case management**

- **Specific:** Deliver training focussing on recording, risk assessment and case management processes.
- **Measurable:** Track training delivery and assess improvements through improved case handling metrics.
- **Achievable:** Adapt and use existing resources, materials, and expertise are available from relevant teams.
- **Relevant:** Supports victim-centred response and improves quality of service.
- **Timebound:** Delivered in 26/27 as part of Business-As-Usual training cycle with targeted training if need arises.

**Action 2b: Maintain robust risk assessment processes**

- **Specific:** Ensure all case managed ASB have victim, perpetrator and case risk assessments completed and reviewed.
- **Measurable:** Tracking non-compliance trends via the weekly email and the number of missing risk assessments.
- **Achievable:** Builds on existing processes with weekly lists of missing risk assessment supplied to NPAs.
- **Relevant:** Risk assessment underpins safeguarding and supports proportionate responses.
- **Timebound:** In place for 2026/27 and reviewed on a bi-monthly at the Problem Solving and ASB meeting.

**Action 2c: Deliver strong case oversight and regular supervisory review**

- **Specific:** Ensure cases are progressed in line with agreed standards with clear supervisory reviews and oversight.
- **Measurable:** By regular investigating officer case updates and 28-day supervisory review compliance.
- **Achievable:** Process in place, will be closely monitored to ensure remains effective and deliverable.
- **Relevant:** Provides reassurance to victims, supports victim confidence and satisfaction.
- **Timebound:** In place for 2026/27 and reviewed and monitored through the Neighbourhood Policing Board.

**Action 2d: Provide regular and timely contact in line with victim wishes**

- **Specific:** Ensure regular victim updates are completed in line with their wishes, and we adhere to the victim's code
- **Measurable:** Tracking compliance of victim update field on ECINS - ASB case management system.
- **Achievable:** Process in place and will be closely monitored to ensure remains effective.
- **Relevant:** Supports victim confidence and continued engagement with the investigation.
- **Timebound:** In place for 2026/27 and reviewed and monitored through the Neighbourhood Policing Board.

**Objective 3: To put victims and communities are at the heart of our response improving satisfaction, ensuring safeguarding and support and preventing repeat harm.**

<p><b>Action 3a: Increase awareness and reporting via the co-design and roll-out of a campaign</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Specific:</b> Co-design and deliver a campaign aimed at increasing awareness/reporting including for seldom-heard groups.</li> <li>• <b>Measurable:</b> Production of campaign with capability of tracking reach, engagement and impact</li> <li>• <b>Achievable:</b> Research work underway and resources secured for 2026/27.</li> <li>• <b>Relevant:</b> Assists in addressing findings related to under-reporting amongst some communities.</li> <li>• <b>Timebound:</b> Design and launch in 2026/27 with continued roll-out throughout the lifespan of this plan.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Action 3b: Provide timely and tailored support for victims of ASB</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Specific:</b> Ensure clear referral routes into Victim First, trial the new pathway for high risk, repeat and/or vulnerable victims.</li> <li>• <b>Measurable:</b> Referral and types of referral, waiting times, engagement rates, reduced repeat victimisation.</li> <li>• <b>Achievable:</b> Victim First service in place and new pathway designed for 2026/27.</li> <li>• <b>Relevant:</b> Good quality victim support supports safeguarding, recovery and prevents repeat victimisation.</li> <li>• <b>Timebound:</b> In place for 2026/27 and reviewed on a bi-monthly basis at the Victims Improvement Board.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Action 3c: Ensure timely victim care through identification and prioritisation of repeat victims</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Specific:</b> Ensure repeat victims are identified early and offered a timely and tailored service</li> <li>• <b>Measurable:</b> Track number of repeat victims, identification of repeats and the service offer via audits</li> <li>• <b>Achievable:</b> Process in place, will be closely monitored to ensure remains effective</li> <li>• <b>Relevant:</b> Provides reassurance to victims, supports identification of safeguarding issues and repeat harm.</li> <li>• <b>Timebound:</b> On-going delivery across the lifespan of this plan, monitored through the Neighbourhood Policing Board.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Action 3d: Promote the ASB Case Review process to victims to improve satisfactory resolution</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Specific:</b> Agree and deliver multi-agency communications to ensure victims are aware of their rights to request a review.</li> <li>• <b>Measurable:</b> Clear information available and communicated across partnership websites and channels.</li> <li>• <b>Achievable:</b> Partnership resource for co-ordinating reviews will assist in increasing promotion and awareness.</li> <li>• <b>Relevant:</b> Improves confidence and strengthens accessibility and victim voice and helps ensure multi-agency accountability.</li> <li>• <b>Timebound:</b> Action to be delivered across the lifespan of this plan.</li> </ul>

**Objective 4: To maintain robust Partnership operating procedures utilising all available tools, powers & proportional escalation processes.**

**Action 4a: Use the full range of ASB tools and powers through the Incremental Approach**

- **Specific:** All partners to adhere to the incremental approach, utilising available tools/powers proportionately.
- **Measurable:** Compliance with incremental approach, volumes/appropriateness of use of available powers.
- **Achievable:** Shared procedures, processes, training and governance in place.
- **Relevant:** Tailored and targeted use of a range of tools and powers support prevention and reduction.
- **Timebound:** Quarterly monitoring in internal (police) and partner performance and governance boards.

**Action 4b: Escalate complex cases for joint partnership action**

- **Specific:** Escalate complex cases to relevant Joint Action Groups at a local level.
- **Measurable:** Number of cases escalated and resolved, tracked through JAG recording/case management system.
- **Achievable:** JAGs provide a route for escalation and enhanced partnership problem-solving with routes into CSPs.
- **Relevant:** Escalation routes ensure joint ownership and comprehensive response where complexity persists.
- **Timebound:** Monitoring through JAGs with parent CSP providing strategic oversight.

**Action 4c: Be child-centred to ensure age-appropriate and effective responses**

- **Specific:** Ensure police and partnership responses are child-centred and seek to prevent and divert wherever possible.
- **Measurable:** Breakdown of performance against 4a by age, use of diversionary pathways, reduction in first time entrants.
- **Achievable:** Police are strengthening their overall child-centred approach, partners supported by YJ with child-first policy.
- **Relevant:** Research indicates effective in prevention, safeguarding and avoid unnecessary criminalisation of children.
- **Timebound:** Requires a sustained approach but progress to be monitored through monitoring indicators as above.

**Action 4d: Use existing internal and partnership forums to monitor performance and unblock barriers**

- **Specific:** Use JAG and CSPs (local) and the ASB Strategy Group (LLR-wide) as escalation routes and to track progress.
- **Measurable:** Evidence of performance monitoring and risk/issues/actions at local and LLR-wide meetings.
- **Achievable:** Established meetings and escalation channels in place, additional support with monitoring captured in Obj 5.
- **Relevant:** Clear and sustainable partnership and accountability essential for effective ASB management.
- **Timebound:** Quarterly monitoring with annual review to identify themes and to share good practice.

**Objective 5: To improve our data quality and performance monitoring to increase understanding and to support continuous improvement.**

**Action 5a: Improve data quality through increasing accurate ASB case data and classifications**

- **Specific:** Support accurate recording through clear guidance, training and feedback process.
- **Measurable:** Improved quality in recording across all relevant fields.
- **Achievable:** Existing training and audit processes can be used to secure improvements.
- **Relevant:** Good quality data is essential for planning responses, safeguarding, assurance and public confidence.
- **Timebound:** Relevant for the lifespan of the plan but monitored on weekly, monthly, quarterly

**Action 5b: Design and launch a shared partnership data dashboard**

- **Specific:** Co-design and launch a multi-agency dashboard linked to the shared case management system.
- **Measurable:** Existence of dashboard, evidence of access and use of data to inform, monitor and report.
- **Achievable:** Work allocated to Data, Evidence and Evaluation Team in the Prevention Directorate.
- **Relevant:** Supports understanding, improves responses and provides assurance.
- **Timebound:** Launch of dashboard in quarter one 2026/27, use to be monitored through lifespan of plan.

**Action 5c: Implement a performance management framework**

- **Specific:** Co-design and launch a refreshed performance management framework and regime for ASB.
- **Measurable:** Existence of framework, evidence of implementation at internal and partnership Board level.
- **Achievable:** Work allocated to Data, Evidence and Evaluation Team in the Prevention Directorate.
- **Relevant:** Supports collective accountability, enables shared understanding of compliance and impact, gives assurance
- **Timebound:** Launch in quarter one 2026/27, use to be monitored through lifespan of plan.

**Action 5d: Use data to identify and plan for seasonal and other trends**

- **Specific:** Through analytical support, identify notable trends (including seasonal) and develop partnership responses.
- **Measurable:** Analysis of data, development and delivery of bespoke responses (e.g. safer summer)
- **Achievable:** Established record of collaborating to target resource to address trends.
- **Relevant:** Targets prevention, engagement and visibility to peak demand period.
- **Timebound:** Dependent on trend/response, monitored through ASB Strategic Group

## Anticipated Outcomes and Impact

- 3.5. A performance monitoring and evaluation framework will be developed for this plan outlining key outputs, outcomes and impact which will enable us to understand progress and identify and problem-solve any issues arising.
- 3.6. We will measure success using a combination of activity, outcome, and experience measures. We will be transparent about data limitations and will strengthen data quality and accessibility across partners to improve targeting, monitoring, and evaluation over time.
- 3.7. Consistent with the [Neighbourhood Policing Guarantee Performance Framework](#), the following headline measures will be tracked and reported:
- Police recorded incidents of ASB (police recorded crime)
  - Public experience of ASB in their local area and proportion that have experienced or witnessed ASB in the local area in the last 12 months (Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW))
  - Perception of ASB in local areas/perceive ASB to be a problem in local area (CSEW)
  - Police use of ASB powers (Home Office voluntary data return – ADR)
  - Satisfaction with police response to reported ASB (CSEW)
  - Overall satisfaction with the way police handled the matter (CSEW)
- 3.8. Provisional headline measures for the five objectives within this plan are outlined below. Data sources for these measures include STORM (Police Incident Management System) and ECINS (Partnership Case Management System) as well as outputs from activity such as audits, surveys, project monitoring (for example, hotspots).

Objective	Provisional Headline Measures
<b>01. Prioritise Evidence Led Prevention &amp; Problem Solving</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attendance at training with positive learning outcomes</li> <li>• Problem-solving plans meeting quality standards including partnership involvement</li> <li>• Levels of school and college sign-up to Pol-Ed</li> <li>• Volumes of ASB education sessions delivered in schools, colleges and youth work settings</li> <li>• Appropriate use of formal and informal diversion</li> <li>• Tracked police and partner hotspots patrol hours</li> <li>• Reduction in ASB in hotspots locations</li> </ul>

Objective	Provisional Headline Measures
02. Deliver good quality ASB case management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attendance at training and use of learning and development resources</li> <li>• Completion and compliance with risk assessment process</li> <li>• Compliance with 28 days supervisory reviews</li> <li>• Compliance with the Victims Code</li> </ul>
03. Keep victims and communities at the heart of our response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reach of and engagement with ASB Campaign</li> <li>• Engagement and completion of Victim First support</li> <li>• Positive feedback from victims on support service</li> <li>• Victim satisfaction rates</li> <li>• Reduction in repeat victimisation</li> <li>• Repeat data tracked with audits to ID those potentially missed</li> <li>• Volumes and outcomes of ASB case reviews</li> </ul>
04. Ensure robust partnership procedures, utilising available tools & powers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of tools and powers via each relevant partner</li> <li>• Escalation and resolution of complex cases</li> <li>• Adherence with the Incremental Approach</li> <li>• Reduction in First Time Entrants (children)</li> </ul>
05. Use data to increase understanding and support continuous improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data quality compliance</li> <li>• Production and evidenced use of multi-agency data dashboard</li> <li>• Production and implementation of performance management framework</li> <li>• Partner engagement in responses to seasonal and other trends in ASB</li> <li>• Reductions in ASB following seasonal/trend responses</li> </ul>

## Governance and Reporting

3.9. Partnership governance for this plan, including the reporting of progress and performance, will be through the ASB Strategy Group and in turn, the Strategic Partnership Board (SPB) Executive. This will support the partnership approach taken in our area to preventing and reducing ASB. SPB Exec includes community representation, but wider communication and reporting will be achieved through existing channels and platforms as outlined in the Communications section below.

3.10. Within Leicestershire Police, governance will be provided through the Local Policing Board chaired by an Assistant Chief Constable. The Force-wide Performance Board and Executive Board will track and scrutinise progress. In line with the Corporate Governance Framework, the Police and Crime Commissioner will also monitor, support and scrutinise delivery and performance through the Corporate Governance Board (CGB).

## 4. Communication and Sustainability

### Communication

- 4.1. Leicestershire Police and partners will communicate progress in delivering this plan through wider communications and engagement activity with communities. This will be through a blended mix of engagement routes so that victims, communities, businesses receive timely updates in ways that work for them.
- 4.2. We will use established channels as the backbone of delivery: our social media platforms, [Neighbourhood Link](#), [Force website](#), beat surgeries and local engagement events, supported by partner channels and local media where appropriate. Neighbourhood Link and the Force website will provide a structured route for local priority updates and a regular “you said, we did” approach, alongside targeted messaging to specific communities and locations.
- 4.3. Alongside routine communications, we will use targeted listening and tailored engagement to reflect earlier commitments within this plan around diverse communities, seldom-heard groups, young people and businesses, ensuring our communications and engagement methods are accessible and locally targeted.
- 4.4. Through our campaign work, we will also work in partnership to co-produce and promote campaigns increasing awareness of ASB prevention, how to report and behaviour-change approaches to reduce perpetration.

### Sustainability

- 4.5. This plan aligns with the Strategic Partnership Board’s priorities and reflects the partnership’s long-standing commitment to preventing and reducing ASB. It is also part of Leicestershire’s commitment to Neighbourhood Policing. As such it will be integrated into existing governance and delivery plans thereby supporting sustainability.
- 4.6. Resources are likely to remain challenging for the lifespan of this plan, and it will therefore be important to adhere to the data-driven, evidence-based and joint problem-solving approach outlined. This will ensure resources are targeted and used in the most effective way and responsibility for tackling ASB is shared across the system. The focus on prevention and early intervention alongside more tertiary, targeted activity such as hotspot patrols and use of enforcement, will increase

the likelihood of both short-term impact and longer-term, sustainable change.

- 4.7. Importantly, this plan is supported and will be co-delivered by the ASB partnership, including ensuring communities are engaged and involved. The internal and external system of governance and support, with a shared commitment to continuous improvement, will further enhance sustainability.
- 4.8. This plan will be delivered and tracked through a ASB partnership annual delivery plan which will include quarterly reviews. Partner organisations will also capture relevant actions within their own internal delivery plans. A partnership review of the plan will be led by Leicestershire Police's ASB lead on an annual basis.



# Strategic Partnership Board

For Leicester, Leicestershire  
and Rutland

This page is intentionally left blank

Leicestershire & Rutland  
Safer Communities Strategy  
Board



Making Leicestershire & Rutland Safer

## LEICESTERSHIRE & RUTLAND SAFER COMMUNITIES STRATEGY BOARD

25 June 2026

### YOUTH JUSTICE ANNUAL UPDATE

#### Purpose of report

1. The purpose of this report is to provide Board Members with an annual update on matters relating to Youth Justice. This relates to those children who are engaged with the Youth Justice Service through a voluntary prevention offer or through statutory work directed by the Out of Court Disposal Panel or through Court.
2. Leicestershire County Council is commissioned to deliver prevention and statutory youth justice work on behalf of Rutland County Council.

#### Relevant Action Log Updates – Action 3

3. **Neurodiversity data** – A snapshot of data taken in June across the Youth Justice caseload found that 49% children were assessed as having a neurodevelopmental need.
4. **Disproportionality data** – Data relating to over-representation in the criminal justice system can only be accessed for Leicestershire, therefore, no comparison can be made locally or nationally. Work with a Race Equity Expert is due to commence in July and is funded through a project called the Whole Area Model through the Youth Endowment Fund. This creates an opportunity to understand how the partnership can best address issues of disproportionality.

#### Performance Headlines 2025-2026

5. Performance continues to be strong across Leicestershire and mirrors the positive performance from 2024-2025.
6. **First Time Entrants (FTE's)** into the Criminal Justice System (CJS) – This measure remains low at 90 between Jan 2024- December 2025. Performance is well ahead of the East Midlands rate of 128, that of the average Youth Justice Service (YJS) at 148 and the England rate at 163.
7. **Use of Custody** - The use of Custody for children across Leicestershire remains low and has continued to do so for the last four years at the rate of 0.04. Again, performance remains strong when compared with the East Midlands and England at 0.10.

8. **Offence type** - Violence against the person remains the offence that children are most convicted for. The peak age of children becoming involved with Youth Justice is 16-17, this used to be 13-14.
9. Performance is monitored quarterly by the statutory Youth and Justice Partnership Board which is chaired by the Director of Children's Services at Leicestershire County Council.

### **Youth Justice Strategic Plan 2026-2027**

3. The Youth Justice Plan 2026-2027 was approved by Full Council on 13 May 2026. It was prepared by the Youth and Justice Management Board and provides strategic direction for the current year with a focus on preventing children from entering the criminal justice system and improving outcomes for those who are in the criminal justice system. The Plan is Appendix One of this report.
4. In pulling key headlines from the Youth Justice Plan; over the past year, the Service has continued to embed Child First practice across the service through a comprehensive training plan that has involved improving the knowledge of the workforce, improving service approaches and to focus on supporting children to communicate and engage better with adults and professionals. This has been bolstered with a strengthened focus on health and addressing and understanding inequalities.
5. Significant work has been undertaken to support victims. This has included the establishing of a Restorative Approaches Team, a full victim offer which includes a dedicated pathway for victims who are children and ensuring that victim voice is heard. This is a focus area for His Majesty's Inspectorate of Probation (HMIP) when they inspect the Service.
6. Work has been undertaken in collaboration with the Police around the appropriate diversion of children away from Court. This has included the development of a Joint Decision and Resolution Panel (JDRP), engaging children in full assessments and meaningful interventions and ensuring victims are engaged in the process where they consent to be. The partnership has developed a Deferred Prosecution Scheme for low-level motoring offences.
7. From 1<sup>st</sup> April 2026, the Service and partnership was compliant with the newly introduced Knife Crime legislation which offers stringent oversight of decision making, monitoring the impact of interventions and scrutiny responsibilities being placed on the Youth and Justice Partnership Boards as written in statute.
8. Over 2026-2027, there are five key areas of focus, two of which are a continuation around health and wellbeing and services for victims. During this year a Speech and Language Therapy service will be commissioned.

9. There is a focus on improving education, training and employment outcomes for children. This has continually presented as a challenge in the service as offending related behaviour and criminal convictions are significant barriers for children. More recently, education and training opportunities for young people in general are significantly worse than they have ever been.
10. Turnaround Funding has been received for a three-year period to focus on prevention and diversion work. The service is working in collaboration with the Police to develop a triage and intervention function to ensure that every child who has had contact with the Police has a pathway of support offered where they consent. Finally, for those children who have complex support systems in place, it is important that this makes sense to children and that this is co-ordinated around expertise.
11. In May 2026, a new white paper was agreed called “Cutting Youth Crime Changing Young Lives.” This paper focuses on reforming the youth justice system. The detail that helps deliver on this white paper has not yet been developed and it has confirmed that this will be undertaken in collaboration with the sector.

### **Recommendations for the Board**

12. The Board is asked to note the contents of this Report.

### **Appendices**

Appendix 1 – Youth Justice Plan 2026-2027

### **Officer to contact**

Carly Turner  
Head of Youth Justice  
Tel: 0116 305 0030

Email: [carly.turner@leics.gov.uk](mailto:carly.turner@leics.gov.uk)

This page is intentionally left blank

Appendix 1

# **Youth Justice Plan 2026/27**

## **Leicestershire Youth and Justice Service**

### **Leicestershire County Council**

## **Foreword from the Chair of the Board**

Welcome to our annual Youth Justice Strategy for 2026/27.

It is with great pride and a strong sense of shared purpose that we introduce the Leicestershire Youth Justice Strategy for 2026/27. This strategy reflects the collaborative efforts of our partners, the voices of children and families, and our commitment to building a safer, fairer community for all.

This strategy builds upon the achievements realised under the Leicestershire Youth Justice Plan 2023/26 and establishes both ongoing and new priorities for the forthcoming year. These priorities have been developed collaboratively with members of the Leicestershire Youth Justice Partnership Board, ensuring clear strategic leadership, direction, and robust governance of the plan. Key partners involved in this process include Leicestershire Police, the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner, the Violence Reduction Network, the Integrated Care Board, Public Health, the Youth Justice Service, Probation, Children's Social Care, and Education.

The engagement of the workforce has played an important role in the development of this plan, with valuable feedback from young people, parents and carers participating in our evaluation project helping to shape strategic priorities and focus areas for children.

In addition to enabling the Youth Justice Service to fulfil its statutory responsibilities and achieve its principal objectives, this strategy also underpins the efforts of the Leicestershire Youth and Justice Partnership Board (YJPB) towards its established strategic goals. The annual strategy is complemented by a collection of service and project plans, each providing greater detail on the specific actions we will undertake to realise the overarching ambitions set out within this strategy within the Board and across the wider partnership.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'S.A. Cooke', is enclosed within a thin yellow rectangular border.

Sharon Cooke

Chair of the Leicestershire Youth Justice Partnership Board

Interim Director of Children and Family Services - Leicestershire County Council

### **Aims of the Youth Justice System**

The youth justice system aims to prevent children from entering the criminal justice system, reduce reoffending, and ensure custody is used only when necessary. These aims reflect a clear commitment to safeguarding children's welfare and supporting safer communities by addressing the underlying factors that contribute to offending and ensuring responses remain proportionate, child-centred, and aligned with national expectations.

### **Governance, leadership and partnership arrangements**

The Youth Justice Service in Leicestershire meets all the statutory requirements of a Youth Justice Service set out in the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. The service has seconded staff from Police, Probation and Health. Financial contributions are made by all statutory partners in line with national and local agreements.

The service has access to CAMHS Adverse Childhood Experiences Team, Turning Point (substance misuse), Liaison and Diversion and Care Navigators who sit within the wider Health partnership. The Service is integrated into Children and Families Services at Leicestershire County Council and has full access to Children's Social Care and Education Services.

Alongside multi-agency teams, the service contracts with external providers to support the delivery of essential statutory functions, such as appropriate adult services (The Appropriate Adult Service) and speech and language therapy. Rutland County Council commissions the service to fulfil statutory responsibilities related to youth justice and prevention initiatives.

The activities of the Youth and Justice Service are monitored and directed by the Leicestershire Youth and Justice Partnership Board, which is chaired by the Director for Children and Families Services, who provides independent oversight and scrutiny to the Board. The Board are provided with quarterly national and local data which is scrutinised. The Service continues to perform well; having a low number of children who are First Time Entrants into the Criminal Justice System and low numbers of children remanded or sentenced to custody.

In addition to its statutory partners, Leicestershire Youth and Justice Partnership Board benefits from having representatives from Education Services, the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC), Turning Point, Youth Magistrate and a representative from the Voluntary Sector, along with the Youth Justice Board. The Partnership Board meets on a quarterly basis with good attendance from all key partners who are represented at the appropriate senior level.

The Youth and Justice Service is part of Children and Family Services at Leicestershire County Council (see appendix 1). Appendix 2 outlines the service structure and its range, while appendix 3 details staff by ethnicity and gender, where disclosed.

The Head of Youth Justice role oversees both strategic and operational aspects of Youth Justice within the Local Authority. They are accountable to the Youth and Justice Management Board, as well as various Partnership Boards. As Head of Youth Justice, they fully coordinate board activities with members and the Chair. Their additional duties include managing youth work, supporting young carers, handling cases involving low or medium risk missing children, leading youth voices, overseeing grants and funded projects related to the Service, addressing anti-social behavior, and serving as a MAPPA Panel Member for all under-18s in the county. The current post-holder also serves as the regional representative for the Association of YOT Managers.

The development of Board Members and staff is overseen through a structured training plan that prioritises child-centered practice, incorporates insights from quality assurance activities, and includes targeted training initiatives to promote consistent and high-quality standards and builds a confident and skilled workforce.

### **Progress and Priorities – 2025/26**

Over the past year four priority areas were given focus and activity was driven across the partnership.

#### **1. Ensuring children are receiving a high-quality personalised and meaningful service.**

In 2025/26, the Leicestershire Youth Justice Service organised a series of training sessions aimed at enhancing Child First practice among managers, practitioners, and volunteers. These sessions centered on the four foundational principles of child-first practice: recognising children as children, fostering pro-social identity, engaging collaboratively with children, and minimising stigma. This framework emphasises addressing the developmental needs of children ahead of their offending behaviour to achieve improved outcomes for children, victims, and communities. This represents an ongoing cultural evolution within the service and broader sector towards more trauma-informed and relationship-focused methodologies.

Within the Service, anyone under 18 is referred to as a child when speaking with professionals. Records are written directly to the child, using plain English, free of acronyms, and focused on analysis, so children can understand their journey, actions taken, reasons, and outcomes. The Service uses communication passports to detail how a child prefers to be addressed and communicate, key information for adults, and the child's needs. Initially launched in collaboration with Youth Magistrates,

communication passports are now standard at induction for every child. Practitioners introduce themselves through staff biographies, helping children learn about those supporting them. This approach is expanding to include details about projects and venues across the Service. Each child's Youth Justice record should feature either their photo or an image they select to bring that child to life. This is part of the journey around purposeful practice.

There has been a focus on improving the quality of assessments and interventions as part of child-first practice. In relation to assessments, this is ensuring that the assessment reflects the lived experiences of the child and portrays a rounded view of their life including the factors that contribute to their offending, the protective factors within their lives and a balance with the risks and vulnerabilities within their lives, within communities and towards victims. The intervention plan for the child should focus on addressing the needs identified within their assessment and prioritising the safety of victims, communities and the child.

The journey around improvement has been supported by quality assurance work, improvement cycle meetings and moderation meetings across the management team. This is overseen by the Youth and Justice Management Board. This work will continue to develop into the future with a focus on achieving consistency and adaptability across the workforce.

## **2. Improving health outcomes for children who are working with the Youth and Justice Service**

Many children in the YJS have unmet health and wellbeing needs such as mental health and wellbeing worries, learning needs, substance misuse and neurodiversity, all of which are structural drivers of offending related behaviour. Addressing these needs is a crucial component in supporting children to live healthy lives.

Public Health at Leicestershire County Council have funded a Youth Justice Health Lead post to strengthen health outcomes for children, following detailed Health Needs Assessment. The role has focused on sourcing training and support for the workforce around health, for example around condom distribution, substance misuse training and specialist autism training. The Youth Justice Health Lead has connected the Service with the Liaison and Diversion Team, the introduction of Care Navigator information into the service upon every allocation and has been a specialist point of contact for involvement with the CAMHS ACES Team. This role is involved in engaging in panels focused on supporting children who are assessed as posing a high risk and providing a view on health-related support and advice that could be provided.

Over the last year, progress has been made with the Nature4Nurture Project; a wellbeing project for children linked to gardening and sustainability. The project

deliberately creates a quiet, reflective safe space which contributes positively to emotional regulation and mental wellness. Children have expressed feelings of pride in their efforts in nurturing the plans and the spaces, have appreciated learning to care and then giving back to the community when gifting their produce.

Work has been undertaken in collaboration with girls to develop a structured, therapeutic and empowering groupwork programme called 'EmpowerHer'. The focus of the programme is on emotional and mental health, healthy relationships, improving self-esteem and developing identity. Each session has an activity to help with empowerment and self-regulation such as cooking, mindfulness and creativity. The programme has a partnership focus with contributions during sessions from CAMHS, Everyone Active and Turning Point. The girls who have attended the group have shared that they have learnt to manage their emotions, feel calmer through learning new activities and share feeling safe in the group. A programme has also been developed for and with boys which provides a safe space where they can explore identity, emotions and understand masculinity and during this year this has run once so far, with positive feedback.

This year has focused on securing funding for speech and language therapy (SALT), and the commissioning process has commenced for a three-year programme. Joint working and strengthening relationship work has been undertaken between Youth and Justice and SEND services and developing data around Education, Health and Care Plans (EHCP). 80% of the children involved with Youth Justice have speech, language and communication needs. These actions will continue into 2026/27.

### **3. Ensuring victims are receiving high-quality and personalised service**

Significant developments have happened during 2025/26 in relation to the work that the Service undertaken with Victims. This is to ensure that the Service is compliant with statutory responsibility with the Victim's Code and in line with the focus on victims by His Majesty's Inspectorate of Probation (HMIP).

The main development has been an investment in creating a Restorative Approaches Team which includes the Volunteer Development Officer, Restorative Approaches Co-ordinator and a new Restorative Approaches Worker Youth Worker Post. The Team is led by a Senior Youth Worker.

The Team have created a full victim offer for child victims and a referral pathway to support services for both adult victims and child victims for ongoing support. The victim impact statement (VIS) has been redesigned to enable the victim to express emotional impact, describe the ongoing effects for them, identify what they need to feel safer and enable their voice to be better represented in decision making. This document, and the screening tool, help identify the ongoing support needs for victims and gain consent for referrals to onward services where appropriate.

The data element of understanding the demographics of the victims engaged in the Service has taken a considerable amount of work. This has involved the reconfiguration of Core+, our case management system, and the building of tableau dashboards, which present the data extracted from Core+. Partnership work is underway with the Police to improve the process around gaining consent from the Leicestershire Police and improved demographic data for victims. Wider partnership work has commenced around the offer to victims across Leicestershire, including practice sharing opportunities.

This is an area of practice that will continue to be developed to ensure that the best services are provided to victims.

#### **4. Developing the process and offer around out of court and diversion**

During 2025/26, considerable work has been undertaken in collaboration with Leicestershire Police to avoid the unnecessary criminalisation of children, where appropriate.

A significant change was the introduction of a Leicestershire Joint Decision and Resolution Panel (JDRP), from the previous panel which was a collaboration with a neighboring Youth Justice Service. The JDRP is jointly held with the Police and attendance is secured from Children's Social Care and the Restorative Approaches Team, on behalf of victims. The JDRP is held weekly to ensure the timely hearing of children who meet the criteria. All children who are heard at the JDRP have a full YJB approved assessment completed with them and the allocated practitioner attends panel to introduce their child and provide a brief overview of their assessment findings and plan of work.

In collaboration with Leicestershire Police, the Panel can utilise Outcome 22 as part of a Deferred Caution Scheme (DCS), this means that if a child engages with intervention well, their agreed outcome is resulted as no further action (NFA). During 2025/26, a Deferred Prosecution Scheme (DPS) was introduced enabling children who had committed low level driving offences to receive intervention and for their offences to be categorised as no further where they engaged well in sessions. Prior to this development, children would have attended Court and received penalty points and a fine with no statutory involvement with Youth Justice Services. This outcome would mean that children were classified as First Time Entrants (FTE) in the criminal justice system and research identifies that children who are FTEs are more likely to have increased contact with the CJS, have their education, employment and future opportunities impacted negatively and face increased stigma and labelling.

During this year, the Service has been involved in the Whole Area Model Pilot which is a Youth Endowment Fund project focused on developing consistency and rigor around

this area of work, including measuring impact. This Project and area of focus will continue into 2026/27.

In relation to performance for 2025/26, when compared to the national average, Leicestershire Youth Justice Service (YJS) consistently performs well against the three main performance indicators, having a lower number of first-time entrants, a lower reoffending rate taking over the long term and a lower number of custodial sentences and remands. Risks, issues and performance are monitored quarterly by the Youth and Justice Partnership Board.

The YJS is compliant with all statutory returns to the Youth Justice Board (YJB).

### **Voice of children, parents and carers**

The Service recognises that building strong relationships helps children develop resilience and reach their potential. Feedback from all interventions consistently shows that relationship building is a valued strength among children, parents, and carers. Voice work and participation work within the Service is underpinned by the Lundy Model of Participation.

During 2025/26, new processes were introduced to capture voice and feedback more consistently and a forum developed to evaluate the impact of the feedback received.

### **Children have commented:**

“My worker helped improve things at school”

“I had someone to listen to me”

“They helped with my anger”

“Eco-map helped me know which people support me”

“Get to talk about everything”

“My Dad says I’ve grown up”

“My worker put a police marker on me so the police were aware I had a learning disability”

“Its helped me think about my actions”

“I needed help and help was there and I was supported through it all”

“Helped me find my own place”

“Helping me know what options I have for after school and getting me on a college course”

“Silver lining”

“So I didn’t get a charge and a chance for education”

“It’s Improved my mental wellbeing and my family noticed this”

“Listened and cared. Provided me with easy-to-understand education and I was able to reflect. The support my worker provided means I am prepared for the future and have a deeper understanding.”

“I felt comfortable with the team, and they helped me with everything”

“She treated me like an adult and respected my thoughts”

“Talked about relationships with parents and friends. Talked about my emotions. What makes a good healthy relationship. How my mental health impacts on me. Help with education. I identified my insecurities and how I can work towards being a better version of myself.”

**Parents and carers have commented:**

“Made my daughter feel confident and able to talk again”

“The support brought us closer”

“Supported our child through a time that he needed it and we appreciate that thanks”

“Just reflecting as a family and looking how to deal with difficult situations in a different manor”

“Giving us knowledge and supportive tools to prevent another situation from happening.”

“I think this is a good service to help children learn from any mistakes they might make and give them better options rather than just punishment this will help guide them in the right direction.”

“My daughter’s worker has made my daughter think about her future and want a better life for herself and helped guide her back on to the right path.”

“His worker was personable and genuinely caring about our circumstances and difficulties. She worked quickly to understand my son and used appropriate methods to engage him in often sensitive conversations.”

“Understanding his needs and getting the assessment and support he needed”

“All of my son’s workers have gone above and beyond”

“Just wanted to say a huge thank you to my son’s worker for her support. She is a real credit to the service. We really valued her sessions with my son. From the first meeting it was so easy to see just how passionate she is in supporting young people and their families. We valued her commitment and her input. We couldn’t think of a more suitable person to have worked with our child. The worker made my son and us, feel listened to and heard.”

During 2026/27, the Service will be developing the feedback and evaluation offer to include 3 and 6 monthly follow up calls where parents and carers have provided consent.

### **Priorities and Developments for 2026/27**

This year the partnership has chosen to focus on the five key priority areas:

➤ **Improving education, employment and training outcomes for children involved in Youth and Justice.**

This year the partnership will drive robust oversight and scrutiny around educational performance of the children engaged in Youth Justice. Consideration will be given to data that is available across the partnership to help improve outcomes for children. The Board will ensure that practitioners and children have access to timely specialist support based on the needs of children. During 2026/27, a project will be undertaken considering the feasibility of developing a social enterprise focused on supporting children in to education, training and employment.

➤ **Strengthening the support for children concerning their health and wellbeing involved within the Youth and Justice Service.**

This year, the partnership will assess health needs to measure progress and set future priorities. Board Members will ensure children in diversion programs have the same access to health services as those in police custody or court. In 2026/27, the Service will introduce a social prescribing model for youth justice participants and seek ongoing funding.

➤ **Improve support for victims in Youth and Justice Service through coordinated partnerships, better access to tailored resources, and regular evaluations to meet their specific needs.**

This year, the partnership will focus on driving improvement around consent rates for victims and improved data sharing to support the Board confidence that the offer for victims meets their needs. The Board will understand the voice of victims and use this insight to inform service and strategic delivery, ensuring that feedback and lived experiences directly shape support pathways.

- **Ensure children who are at risk of entering the criminal justice system have appropriate pathways to support.**

The Youth and Justice Partnership Board will ensure that there are robust pathways and offers in place for children who are at risk of contact with the youth justice system with a focus on prevention. The partnership will work with the Violence Reduction Network to embed Young Futures Prevention Panels as part of this approach. During 2026/27, the Service will develop a triage process for all children who have had contact with Leicestershire Police. There will be an increased focus on the vulnerabilities which propel children into the youth justice system, such as anti-social behaviour and the Service response to this.

- **Ensure a coordinated partnership response to children at the highest risk of harm and exploitation, and/or serious violence.**

The Partnership Board will oversee compliance with the new knife crime duties placed on Youth Justice and the partners during 2026/27. The Board will ensure that the services available to children work operate a joined up and child first approach to reducing harm both strategically and operationally. This will focus on prevention offers of support and early identification. The Partnership will be fully compliant with the new knife crime legislation when it is launched on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2026, and Board will monitor compliance and record any reasoning against any cases that depart from the guidance.

Throughout the five priorities and all other business covered by the Partnership Board, Members will focus on reducing the over-representation and disproportionality of children in the Youth Justice System by strengthening partnership data to ensure fair and equitable responses across all agencies and challenge, where this is not happening.

This page is intentionally left blank



## **LEICESTERSHIRE & RUTLAND SAFER COMMUNITIES STRATEGY BOARD**

**25 June 2026**

### **GAMBLING RELATED HARMS**

#### **Purpose of report**

1. The purpose of this report is to provide Leicestershire & Rutland Safer Communities Strategy Board members with an overview of Gambling Related Harms, the Gambling Levy and an update on the efforts being progressed locally by partners.

#### **Gambling and associated harms**

2. The Gambling Act 2005 regulates betting, gaming, and lotteries in Great Britain, with licensing objectives focused on:
  - a. Preventing gambling-related crime and disorder;
  - b. Ensuring fairness and transparency;
  - c. Protecting children and vulnerable people.
3. Gambling is an activity where someone risks something of worth. The Gambling Act 2005 defines gambling as gaming (e.g fruit machines or card games), betting (e.g horse races), or participating in a lottery, and includes online gambling.
4. Harmful gambling is defined by the adverse impacts from gambling on the health and wellbeing of individuals, families, communities and society. The associated harms are considered a public health concern due to the negative impact on health, relationships, financial and social circumstances. Harmful gambling is often an addictive and secretive behaviour, affects multiple individuals and presentation at services is affected by stigma.
5. At the extreme level, gambling disorder is recognised as a health harming addictive behaviour in the International Classification of Diseases 11<sup>th</sup> Revision (ICD111) and the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders 5<sup>th</sup> Edition (DSM-5).
6. The gambling landscape has changed significantly since the 2005 Act. Gambling services are available at any time of the day and night, new

technology has been introduced to increase gambling use, and understanding of gambling related harm has developed.

7. The Department of Culture, Media and Sport has committed to reviewing the Gambling Act. Various steps are being taken from strengthening restrictions on bonuses, completing financial checks, through to introducing a statutory levy on the gambling industry to fund the prevention, research and treatment of gambling related harm.

### **Gambling Statutory Levy**

8. The Gambling Statutory Levy came into force in April 2025. It mandates licensed gambling operators to contribute financially to a national fund aimed at tackling gambling-related harms
9. The levy raised just under £120 million in the first year across Great Britain and is being distributed across three strategic pillars:
  - a. **RESEARCH:** 20% to UK Research and Innovation (UKRI)
  - b. **PREVENTION:** 30% to the Office for Health Improvement and Disparities (OHID) and Scottish and Welsh Governments to develop a comprehensive approach to prevention and early intervention
  - c. **TREATMENT:** 50% to NHS England, and Scottish and Welsh Governments to commission treatment and support services.  
\*Treatment and recovery services are provided through the NHS East Midlands Gambling Harms Clinic and via VCSE organisations.
10. OHID have established a dedicated gambling harms prevention programme to oversee the transition from the previous voluntary, industry-funded system to a new, industry-independent levy model. Over an initial two-year transition period, annual levy funding is being allocated to upper-tier local authorities (£12M) and VCSE organisations (£25.5M), for the sole purpose of delivering gambling harms prevention activity.
11. For 2026/2027, Leicestershire County Council will receive £121,110 and Rutland County Council £6,157. OHID have outlined a staged approach for use of this spend including an initial focus on establishing foundations, capacity building, developing a needs assessment and an emphasis on strategy and planning. Good progress has been made against these objectives across Leicestershire. As a result, plans are being considered for spend including aligning specific roles in public health to progress the harmful gambling portfolio, potential awareness campaigns and supporting access into treatment.
12. Leicestershire and Rutland are closely aligned in their approach to preventing harmful gambling, however, are taking separate steps given local stakeholders and governance.

### **Leicestershire Harmful Gambling Health Needs Assessment (HNA)**

13. Partners across Leicestershire have worked together to develop the Leicestershire Harmful Gambling Health Needs Assessment (HNA) and recommendations, endorsed by the Health and Wellbeing Board. Preventing

harmful gambling is now a commitment in the Staying Healthy Partnership commitments and action plan, along with being captured as a high-risk group in the Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland Suicide Prevention Strategy.

14. The HNA considers who is at risk from the harms of gambling, the level of need across Leicestershire, the impact, current services and policy and guidance that shapes the gambling landscape. Key headlines:
  - a. Anyone exposed to gambling products is at risk of experiencing the harms, and our understanding of the importance of language and the harms is continuing to develop. There are populations more vulnerable to the harms associated with gambling, and inequalities in the extent to which populations are affected, with increased risk in vulnerable communities already experiencing inequalities: 16–24-year-olds, males, ethnic minority communities, veterans, unemployed, poor mental health, individuals in deprived neighbourhoods and homeless populations. Children are also considered vulnerable to the harms from gambling, with increasing awareness of the links between young people, gaming and addictive behaviours.
  - b. Gambling harms have a wide impact on the individual, families and communities when considering housing, finances, family breakdowns and the impact of suicide. For every individual gambling at harmful levels, six to ten other people are impacted, which amounts to between 53,412 and 89,020 Leicestershire residents estimated as affected. It is also estimated in Leicestershire that over 9,500 children live in the same household as an adult who might benefit from gambling treatment and support.

#### Local Progress - Leicestershire

15. Experts by experience continue to drive, shape and influence progress, from ongoing work with local Veteran communities through to focus groups and further planned engagement activities with those impacted by the harms from gambling across Leicestershire. A recommendation from the HNA was for partners to explore introducing screening questions where there are opportunities, now in line with the refreshed NICE guidelines. Screening is part of the Healthy Workplaces needs assessment, Turning Point substance use services and the First Contact + offer, along with being captured as a presenting issue through the Mental Health Neighbourhood Cafes.
16. A further recommendation from the HNA focused on raising awareness of harmful gambling with anyone who works across Leicestershire and Rutland and may have opportunities to have conversations around gambling. Leicestershire County Council Public Health and Rutland County Council Public Health are working with 'Chapter One' to roll out a training programme and educational resources across Leicestershire and Rutland. Chapter One was set up by families bereaved by gambling related suicide and is led by people with lived and professional experience recognised as experts in gambling harms prevention.

### Local Progress – Rutland

17. For Rutland, an estimated 43% of adults reported gambling in the previous four weeks (based on a small sample survey), falling to 23% when National Lottery participation is excluded (NIHR Addictions Policy Research Unit). It is estimated that between 2,163 and 3,605 residents are affected by gambling harms. These estimates use the same methodology as the Leicestershire HNA, accounting for six to ten people being affected for every individual gambling at harmful levels.
18. Rutland held a workshop late in 2025, with the aim to bring partners together on the topic of gambling harms. The workshop led to the development of a partnership framework, with themes on training, screening, preventing and treating gambling harms. Quarterly reflection sessions are being held, to monitor progress, including the training offer. Local social prescribing teams now triage with gambling related questions and support information has been added to the Joy platform, alongside Rutland County Council's health and wellbeing page.
19. Developing local understanding is a key priority moving forward, as data is predominantly estimate based and lived experience (outside of the training offer) is limited in discussions.

### **Recommendations for the Board**

20. The Board are asked to:
  - a. Note the contents of the report;
  - b. Support and encourage participation in the Leicestershire and Rutland Gambling Harms training delivered by Chapter One;
  - c. Implement screening for gambling harms when there are opportunities in your organisation, in accordance with NICE guidance, and with the support of learning from the training

### **Further Information**

21. [Leicestershire Gambling Harms HNA](#)
22. Leicestershire and Rutland training: [Gambling Harms booking page](#). Please email [hello@chapter-one.org](mailto:hello@chapter-one.org) to arrange an in-person session for a team or department.
23. [NICE Guidelines](#) - Gambling-related harms: identification, assessment and management
24. [Gambling-related harms evidence review](#)
25. [High stakes: gambling reform for the digital age](#)

**Officer(s) to contact****Jo Hewitt**

Strategic Lead Public Health  
Leicestershire County Council  
Public Health, Communities, Law and Governance  
0116 305 2602  
[jo.hewitt@leics.gov.uk](mailto:jo.hewitt@leics.gov.uk)

**Mitch Harper**

Public Health Specialist (Rutland)  
Leicestershire County Council  
Public Health, Communities, Law and Governance  
0116 3050913  
[Mitchell.harper@leics.gov.uk](mailto:Mitchell.harper@leics.gov.uk)

This page is intentionally left blank

Leicestershire & Rutland  
Safer Communities Strategy  
Board



Making Leicestershire & Rutland Safer

## **LEICESTERSHIRE & RUTLAND SAFER COMMUNITIES STRATEGY** **BOARD**

**25<sup>th</sup> June 2026**

### **ECINS Update**

#### **Purpose of report**

1. The purpose of this report is to update the Board on progress to date to embed ECINS, the new partnership anti-social behaviour (ASB) case management system, across Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland (LLR) one year into the project.

#### **Background**

2. The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 places a duty on responsible authorities (including local police bodies and local district, borough, and county councils) to work together to reduce crime and disorder in their areas.
3. The ASB recording and management system, Sentinel, was introduced across LLR in 2011 after learning was taken from national and local serious case reviews around the importance of and requirement to share relevant information.
4. In 2023 a full business case to provide more detail on a potential system change was presented to Chief Officers across Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland (LLR).
5. Partnership agreement was gained to look to procure a new case management system in 2024 and in early 2025, the ASB Partnership procured ECINS, an ASB recording system which was identified would best meet the needs of the partnership and the people they serve.
6. Implementation of the system across a well embedded partnership has been an important and at times challenging journey. However, the team working to embed the system have worked tirelessly across the partnership and with the system owners to train users, embed processes, review practice and usage and work to further develop the system to best meet the needs of the Partnership.
7. This is a cross-partnership project and so does not affect one locality any more than another. Leicestershire County Council host a partnership ASB System Governance and Coordination Officer Post which is funded by, and

responsible to, the partnership of 10 LLR Local Authorities and Leicestershire Police, this officer drives and supports the majority of the work on this project.

### **Past Year**

8. The Partnership has worked tirelessly and collaboratively over the past year and whilst there have been issues with the system embedding to business as usual, there remains a strong relationship with the System Providers enabling open and honest communication to overcome issues.
9. The Partnership has overcome a number of challenges in implementing ECINS. Migrating legacy sentinel data created several challenges, which have now been dealt with and no longer pose an ongoing issue. All of the legacy Sentinel duplicate profiles on the system have now been merged, increasing the ability to identify repeat victims.
10. Police users had been struggling with frequent glitches surrounding the 'Police Input form' – a bespoke way for Police users to create cases on ECINS, but the frequency of issues has decreased over recent months and the GENIE software integration which was faulty for a considerable time has now been resolved following weekly technical meetings with the provider.
11. A custom development has been created such as the address search filters which allow users to enter keywords, or even partial postcodes to more easily find cases.
12. User training and understanding of the system has improved considerably, carrying out monthly monitoring reports to assess user errors. There has been a further drop off in these errors, with users better understanding how to utilise our custom categories and tools and share access with other organisations.
13. The ECINS Co-ordinator left post in March 2026, this was a huge loss to the partnership, however after a second round of interviews a new officer has been recruited and will take position in a month's time.

### **Developmental work underway and planned**

14. Work is progressing with ECINS on several system improvements. This includes creating a custom data-export specification to meet partnership needs and developing a Power BI dashboard to streamline data collection, visualisation, and hotspot mapping.
15. The Information Sharing Agreement (ISA) is currently being reviewed to ensure it is still fit for purpose now the Partnership is using ECINS and a review of Joint Action Groups (JAGs) is also underway.
16. We have also recently received some feedback from ECINS on a list of potential 'phase 2 developments' including the use of AI; the Partnership is reviewing these internally to balance feasibility/ costs/ impact etc.

17. Once government announce the plan for Local Government Reorganisation for LLR, work will commence on how the ECINS can best respond to ensure data access is managed and data is not lost.

### **Conclusion**

18. Overall, the Partnership has overcome significant challenges since going live with ECINS. Local Authority users are getting on well with the system and are using the appropriate platforms for efficient, partially automated, recording of ASB incidents.

### **Recommendations for the Board**

19. The Board is recommended to note the contents of the Report

### **Officer to contact**

Gurjit Samra-Rai, Community Safety Manager, Leicestershire County Council

Tel: 0116 3056056

Email: [Gurjit.samra-rai@leics.gov.uk](mailto:Gurjit.samra-rai@leics.gov.uk)

This page is intentionally left blank



Melton  
Borough  
Council

# Offender to Recovery



# What we will be covering

- Safer Communities team and hot spot policing
- Cycle of behaviour and addiction
- Impact on business



# Hot spot policing

Since July 2025 the Safer Communities have had a dedicated Officer to work within the Town Centre to address persistent ASB and look at problem solving initiatives to combat this.

- Tools and powers
- Disc/ SMART
- Partnership working



# Cycle of behaviour

Through the intensive work it has become apparent that there is a core group of individuals within Melton that commit the most offences and cause the most ASB, both in retail premises and at properties near the town centre.

The Council and the Police continuously enforce on the same individuals. We are now looking to pursue a more health care-based approach rather than dedicate resources continuously to the same recurrent problems.



# Impact on businesses

Over the last 12 months we have been able to identify 10 key offenders within the Town. These individuals have committed the majority of shop related crime over this time period. The common denominator is substance misuse.

In the last 12 months there has been 790 recorded incidents of shop thefts within Melton Mowbray.



# Offender to recovery

The offender to recovery scheme has been running in the West Midlands for a number of years and has been a huge contributing factor in the recovery of some of Birmingham's most prolific offenders.

We have researched this thoroughly and have facilitated multiple working groups to establish the support already available in the Borough. Though we have noted that there is a gap in persistent engagement, which is ultimately what will be needed by this particular demographic to support them into their recovery.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hDK6F6C732Q>



**HOME OFFICE  
ANNUAL PREVENT DUTY ASSURANCE  
PROCESS 2025/26**

Leicestershire Benchmarking Update 2026

# 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 Counter Terrorism (CT) Strategy and Prevent Duty – refreshed 31<sup>st</sup> December 2023.
- Home Office (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 2025/26:**

- There continues to be a very strong prevent partnership across Leicester, Leicestershire, and Rutland, with a solid governance structure and excellent delivery group processes.
- Risk assessment processes are very dynamic and informed by current events and regular governance review.

# SUMMARY OF ASSURANCE PROCESS

## **Key actions/recommendations to assist in improving Prevent delivery:**

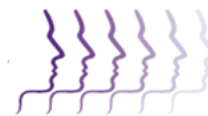
- From 2026 the Prevent team are ensuring District and Borough partners are keeping their own quarterly risk log up to date, to most accurately inform the County action plan. It is recommended that this process is tracked to assure the Authority has full and timely oversight of all district and borough risks and associated mitigating actions.
- Last year, a dip-sampling exercise took place to review the referral process undertaken with Channel Chairs and CTP - this was noted as an example of best practice that provided further assurance of the robustness and effectiveness of the referral pathway – it is recommended that the process is adopted as a regular practice across LLR going forward.
- There continues to be an effective Venue Hire Policy in place which is endorsed by the Corporate Management Team. In 2025 this was put under pressure following an issue that was highlighted via a booking taken at a significant LCC owned property. The incident highlights the need for corporate Resources to work together and share responsibility with Community safety to ensure a robust process is in place, to safeguard LCC owned and leased properties from radicalising influences.

# EIGHT LOCAL AUTHORITY BENCHMARKS

	<b>Benchmark</b>	<b>Delivery Outcome</b>
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
7	Reducing Permissive Environments	Exceeded
8	Communication and Engagement	Met

This page is intentionally left blank

Leicestershire & Rutland  
Safer Communities Strategy  
Board



Making Leicestershire & Rutland Safer

## **LEICESTERSHIRE & RUTLAND SAFER COMMUNITIES STRATEGY BOARD**

**25<sup>th</sup> JUNE 2026**

### **SAFER COMMUNITIES' PERFORMANCE 2025/26 Q4 REPORT**

#### **Introduction**

1. The purpose of this report is to update the Leicestershire & Rutland Safer Communities Strategy Board (LRSCSB) regarding Safer Communities performance for 2025/26 Quarter 4.
2. The Safer Communities dashboard has been updated and the whole process has been simplified by the Business Intelligence Team. The format that was formerly used was complex and led to capacity issues within the team. This simpler dashboard in Excel format includes all the information that was available via the drop-down options but now shown on two pages. A key has also been provided for ease of reference for interpreting the data. The values that have been presented are based on rates per 10,000 per population, unless otherwise stated in dashboard.
3. The Safer Communities dashboard up to Q4 is attached to this report. Additional detail is available in the following complementary dashboards that are still uploaded to Tableau these areas include:
  - [Domestic Abuse](#)
  - [Hate Incidents](#)
  - [Anti-Social Behaviour](#)
4. The dashboard includes a rolling 12-month average for each indicator. The table gives a district breakdown, where available.
5. 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.

#### **Key points of the dashboard are summarised below:**

6. **Protect and Support the most vulnerable in communities**  
The Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) repeat referral:
  - Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conferences are regular meetings of professionals from partner organisations who meet to discuss how to help

individuals who are most at risk of serious harm due to domestic violence and abuse.

- The Indicator regarding MARAC repeat referrals is to be continued, with the following conditions noted:
  - The frequency of MARAC meetings held varies between MARAC's and local authorities. The repeat referral indicator is now calculated according to the 'SafeLives' guidance on what the repeat percentage should look like in their '10 Principles of a Good MARAC'. The guidance to this will be available in the updated MARAC Operating Protocol.
- The percentage of incidents which are repeat incidents is 30.4% which is lower than the previous year of 33.1% (the MARAC repeat rate continues its downward trajectory and is now 2.3% lower than a year ago), and this is within the Safe Lives recommended range of 28 – 40%.

The Domestic Crime and Incidents:

- The rate is higher than a year ago, arrow indicated higher no polarity.

The Domestic Violence with Injury:

- The rate has fallen compared to a year ago. There are some variations in the districts where Oadby and Wigston has a relative high rate for both, and Northwest Leicestershire has a high rate for crime and incidents but a low rate for violence with injury.

Sexual Offences:

- The rate is slightly higher than previous year, arrow indicates higher – worse.

**7. Continue to reduce Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)**

- ASB - Total figures have had an increase over the last year.
- ASB - Nuisance and environment has now been combined as Community and currently is 8.6 incidents per 1000 population slightly higher than previous year of 8.1.
- Rise in rate of 'personal' ASB currently 1.8 which is higher than previous year of 0.8.

**8. Ongoing Reductions in crime**

- Total Crime and Violence with Injury has improved over the last two years.
- Burglary Residential, Burglary Business & Community, vehicle offences has improved over the last year and are both now lower.
- Overall crime and all crime statistics are all lower

**9. Preventing Terrorism and Radicalisation**

- The number of hate crimes reported to the police remains low with a slight increase and is currently 1.4 offences per 1000 population. The current values is slightly higher when compared to the previous value (1.3).
- Hate Crime and Racially or religiously aggravated crime have both risen compared to this time last year.
- A question from the Leicestershire Insight Survey asks residents how much they agree that people from different backgrounds get on well. Latest figures show 86.6 % of people from different backgrounds who get on is slightly down from previous year.

**Recommendations**

10. That the Board notes the 2025/26 Quarter 4 performance dashboard.

**Officers to Contact**

Anita Chavda  
Projects and Planning Officer  
Community Safety Team  
Tel : 0116 3057662  
E-mail: [anita.chavda@leics.gov.uk](mailto:anita.chavda@leics.gov.uk)

This page is intentionally left blank

**Quarter 4 FY 2026 Safer Communities Performance Dashboard**

Outcome	Indicator	Value one year ago	Current Leics Value	Direction	Trend	Blaby	Charnwood	Harborough	H&B	Meilton	NWL	O&W	Rutland
Protect and support the most vulnerable in communities	MARAC (repeat rate)	33.1%	30.4%	↓									10.0%
	Domestic crime & incidents (rate per 1000 rolling 12 months)	15.9	16.5	↑		15.4	16.1	12.7	17.2	16.1	18.2	18.8	9.4
	Domestic violence with injury (rate per 1000 rolling 12 months)	2.4	2.1	↓		2.1	2.1	1.7	2.3	2.1	1.8	2.8	1.3
	Sexual offences (Police crime statistics - rate per 1000 rolling 12 months)	2.8	2.9	↑		3.3	2.9	2.1	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.2
	Hospital admissions for violence (per 100k pop 2021/22-23/24)		17.5										
Continue to reduce anti-social behaviour	ASB - Total (rate per 1000 rolling 12 months)	8.9	10.3	↑		10.3	12.8	7.0	8.8	8.5	11.7	8.4	5.1
	ASB - Community (new indicator replacing Environment and Nuisance)	8.1	8.6	↑		8.4	10.4	5.9	7.2	7.0	9.8	6.8	4.2
	ASB - Personal (rate per 1000 rolling 12 mo)	0.8	1.8	↑		1.9	2.1	1.1	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.6	1.0

**Compared to average**

- High
- Medium
- Low

↑ Higher no polarity  
 ↓ Lower no polarity  
 → Similar  
 ↓ Lower - good  
 ↑ Higher - good  
 ↑ Higher - worse  
 ↓ Lower - worse

Outcome	Indicator	Value one year ago	Current Leics Value	Direction	Trend	Blaby	Charnwood	Harborough	H&B	Melton	NWL	O&W	Rutland
Ongoing reductions in crime	<b>Total crime</b> (rate per 1000 rolling 12 months)	66.2	<b>61.8</b>	↓		63.2	68.2	48.8	61.4	60.1	63.7	58.3	43.6
	<b>Burglary residential</b> (rate per 1000 rolling 12 months)	2.7	<b>2.0</b>	↓		2.5	2.3	1.7	2	1.1	1.7	2.4	1.2
	<b>Burglary Business and Community</b> (rate per 1000 rolling 12 months)	1.6	<b>1.5</b>	↓		0.8	1.8	1.4	2	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.7
	<b>Vehicle offences</b> (rate per 1000 rolling 12 months)	5.3	<b>4.0</b>	↓		4	4.7	3.1	4	3	4.6	2.8	4.2
	<b>Violence with injury</b> (rate per 1000 rolling 12 months)	7.6	<b>6.6</b>	↓		6.2	6.9	5.4	7.3	7.1	6.8	6.5	5.3
PREVENT	<b>Hate Crime</b> (Police data- rate per 1000 rolling 12 months)	1.3	<b>1.4</b>	↑		1.5	1.6	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.6	0.4
	<b>Racially or religiously aggravated crime</b> (crime and incident data)	0.6	<b>0.8</b>	↑		0.7	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.4
	<b>% agree their area is a place people from different backgrounds get on well together</b> (high is good)	90.3	<b>86.4</b>	↓		78.9	84.7	91.1	91	90.6	90.9	87.8	n/a

**Compared to average**

- High
- Medium
- Low

Higher no polarity

Lower no polarity

Similar

Lower - good

Higher - good

Higher - worse

Lower - worse