

Safer North West Leicestershire Partnership

3 Year Plan 2024-2026



Safer North West Leicestershire Partnership

OUR PURPOSE IS TO WORK TOGETHER TO PROTECT NORTH WEST LEICESTERSHIRE'S RESIDENTS, COMMUNITIES, BUSINESSES AND VISITORS FROM CRIME AND DISORDER, WHICH MAY CAUSE THEM HARM.

EVERY THREE YEARS EACH COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP IS REQUIRED BY LAW TO PRODUCE A STRATEGY. THE STRATEGY IDENTIFIES PRIORITIES AND TRENDS FOR THE PARTNERSHIP TO FOCUS ON AND PROVIDES A FRAMEWORK FOR DELIVERY. THE KEY ELEMENTS OF THE STRATEGY ARE:

- ❖ TO MAKE OUR COMMUNITY SAFER FOR RESIDENTS, COMMUNITIES, BUSINESSES AND VISITORS
- ❖ TO SUPPORT AND PROTECT ALL THOSE WHO ARE VULNERABLE WITHIN OUR COMMUNITY
- ❖ TO WORK IN PARTNERSHIP TO ACHIEVE BETTER VALUE IN WHAT WE DELIVER TO RESIDENTS, COMMUNITIES, BUSINESSES AND VISITORS

THE GOVERNMENT HAS DESIGNATED MANDATORY AREAS TO BE ADDRESSED:

- ❖ REDUCING REOFFENDING
- ❖ SUBSTANCE MISUSE (SUCH AS DRUGS AND ALCOHOL)

EACH YEAR A STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT IS CONDUCTED INTO CRIME AND DISORDER NATIONALLY, REGIONALLY AND LOCALLY, WHICH OUTLINES THE ACTIVITIES IT PLANS TO DELIVER. THE ASSESSMENT HELPS US RESPOND TO EMERGING THREATS AND TO ENSURE THE PRIORITIES ARE RELEVANT.

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Purpose - This document is the CSP 3-year Plan as mandated in the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, Sec 6.

Produced By - The North West Leicestershire District Council Community Safety team on behalf of the SNWLP.

Data Sources – Information contained with this document is from multiple sources. This includes Crime Survey England and Wales (CSEW), LLR CSP Dashboards and the Strategic Business Intelligence team (LCC) who were commissioned to provide this data.

Abbreviations -While we try to not use jargon, it is difficult across a plan covering crime and disorder to avoid, and we use some terms verbatim, and we will use some abbreviation. There is a glossary of the abbreviations at the end of this document.

The first use of each abbreviation will be followed by the abbreviation in brackets.

Introduction

This document is the 3 Year Plan for the Safer North West Leicestershire Partnership (SNWLP), created in compliance with Section 6 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998.

About North West Leicestershire

North West Leicestershire (NWL) is located in the heart of the Midlands and has a number of unique characteristics which bring their own community safety considerations. The district is home to East Midlands Airport and Donington Park race circuit in the North of the district and is also part of the National Forest. There are also stretches of the M1 motorway and other major commuter routes passing through the district.

Recent years have seen changes to the area, moving away from a heavy industrial base, whilst retaining some iconic sites such as the quarries, towards a smaller industrial and distribution-based economy.

We do still have opportunities to improve our communities. Our vision for the SNWLP is to protect North West Leicestershire's residents, communities, businesses and visitors from crime and disorder, which may cause them harm. The changing face of crime presents us with fresh challenges. The population is currently around 104,000, The national document 'Deprivation: A National View' highlights the areas in North West Leicestershire as the Coalville area is the most deprived and the rural South-West of the district being the most affluent.

The district is in the force boundary of Leicestershire police, Leicestershire Fire and rescue service. It is a 'two tier' area with North West Leicestershire District Council and Leicestershire County Council, both having responsibilities and duties. It is also part of the wider East Midlands Region. However collectively there are three local government domains that work together and have a working agreement around Community Safety, ensuring that all the residents are treated equally. This structure is referred to as Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland, abbreviated down to LLR.

About this Plan

We have a duty to publish a plan on how we will reduce and prevent crime in our district. This plan will cover how our partnership works, its structure and its approaches to setting our priorities.

It will also look at the crime trends over the last plan and the national picture. It will also lay out the plans and obligations that we meet and how we will deliver these duties.

Each year we conduct a strategic assessment into the current trends of crime in North West Leicestershire as well as county wide, nationally, and increasingly internationally. This assessment would normally assist in enabling us to set the annual priorities and then, in partnership with front line staff, we create our annual action plan. We publish the priorities every year. These priorities are decided by the membership of the CSP, but with a rigorous process to support these decisions.

About the Safer North West Leicestershire Partnership

The SNWLP works to identify where crime and disorder has or may occur, then looks at measures to address it. The partnership understands that the consequences of becoming a victim of crime or anti-social behaviour (ASB) can be far-reaching and have a devastating impact. Since their introduction, Community Safety Partnerships have encouraged a more inclusive way of working, which has contributed to a sustained fall in crime. The 1998 Crime and Disorder Act required Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships (now named Community Safety Partnerships) to be set up and placed an obligation on local authorities and police to work together to tackle crime and disorder in their area. Since this time further legislation has expanded the remit of the partnership. It now includes additional organisations such as Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCG) making them accountable for community safety.

Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (amended by the Police and Justice Act 2006) requires responsible authorities to consider crime and disorder and the misuse of drugs, alcohol and other substances in the exercise of all their duties, activities and decisions. This means that in all strategies and services delivered by statutory agencies, including District Councils, County Councils and the Police, there is a need to consider the likely impact on crime and disorder throughout their work. Since their introduction in 2012, Police and Crime Commissioners (PCC) have played an important role in community safety. The SNWLP has worked hard over recent years to build an enhanced working partnership with the office of Leicestershire's Police and Crime Commissioner.

The SNWLP brings together several agencies with a shared commitment to reduce crime and disorder in the district. By working together, we are greater than the sum of our parts offering better

Crime and Disorder Act 1998 - (17) Duty to consider crime and disorder implications.

Without prejudice to any other obligation imposed on it, it shall be the duty of each authority to which this section applies to exercise its various functions with due regard to the likely effect of the exercise of those functions on, and the need to do all that it reasonably can to prevent, crime and disorder in its area.

value for money and a more unified approach. The partnership is made up of several organisations including:

- North West Leicestershire District Council
- Leicestershire County Council
- Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner
- Leicestershire Police
- National Probation Service
- West Leicestershire Clinical Commissioning Group
- Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service

These statutory agencies of the partnership work closely with other organisations such as social housing providers, youth offending services, drug and alcohol support services, local businesses, youth groups and voluntary agencies amongst others. The SNWLP aims to bring together people and organisations that are committed to having an impact on crime and disorder in local communities.

The Partnership is funded by the OPCC and NWLDC also contributes a small budget for community safety, however officer time and partnership work, is all undertaken by the membership as well as their day Job.

The aim of the partnership is to be more than the individual teams alone can be by sharing work and accessing a wider mix of tools and powers.

Overarching Principles

As a partnership we agreed that alongside our priorities, we will have three core ideas that support the work we do. These three key principles for our partnerships are:

- To make our community safer for residents, communities, businesses, and visitors.
- To support and protect all those who are vulnerable within our community.
- To work in partnership to achieve better value in what we deliver to residents, communities, businesses, and visitors.

We also have some areas that the government have designated as mandatory for us to address. These are:

- To reduce reoffending.
- To prevent substance misuse (such as drugs and alcohol).
- To prevent and reduce serious violence.

There are also areas where some or all partners have similar duties and SNWLP will support the shared delivery of these duties. They include counter terrorism, domestic abuse and safeguarding.

Creating this Plan

This plan has been created to explain our approaches and the current trends in crime and disorder. However, this is not done in isolation. We look to include the plans of other partners, national agendas, and other areas where community safety can have an impact.

It is hard to compare crime levels or types of offending. The harm, impact, risk, and capacity all impact how the crime affects the victim, the community, or businesses. There are several

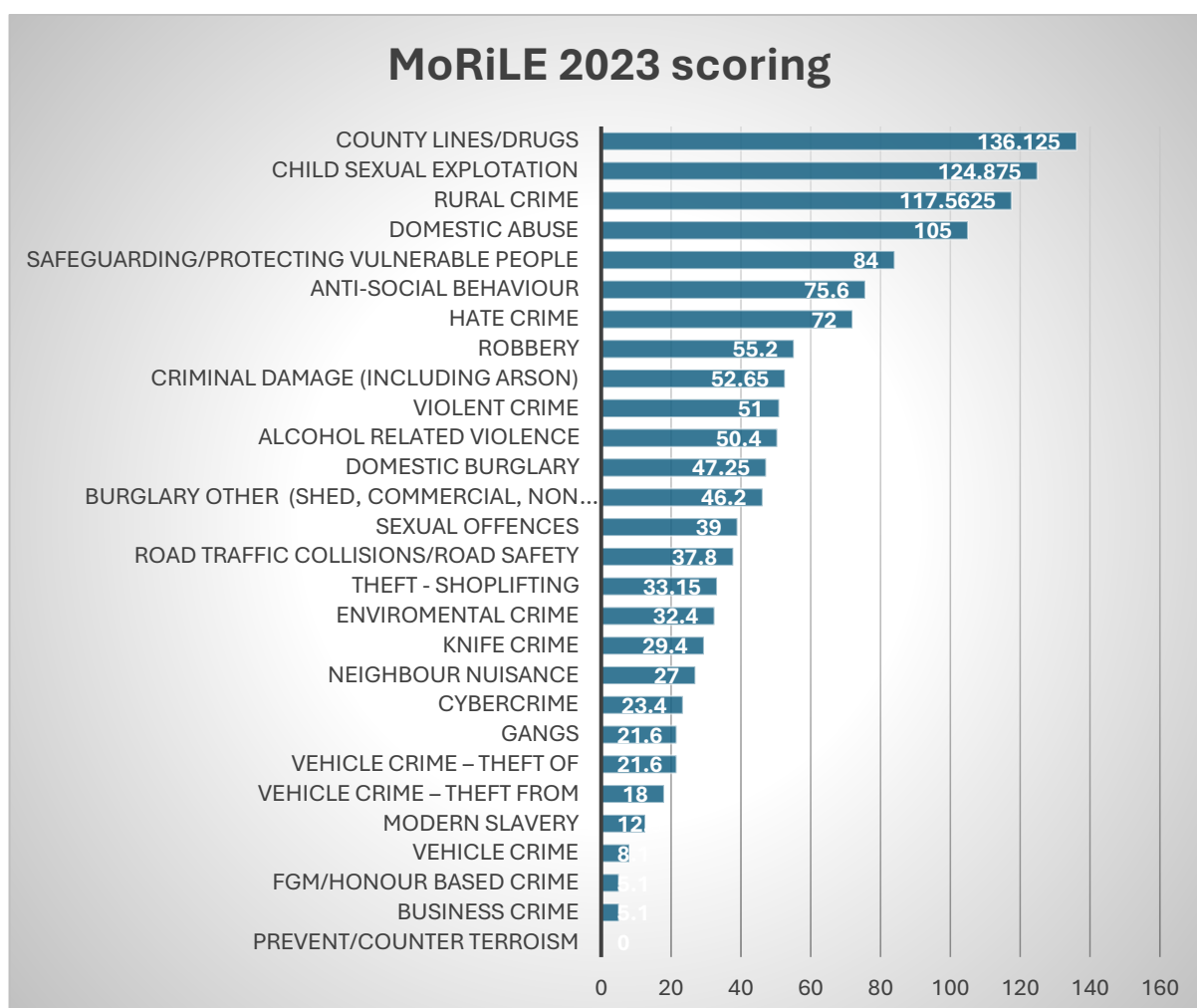
models available, but we use MoRiLE system. We have agreed that we will continue to use the process called ‘Management of Risk in Law Enforcement’ (MoRiLE). This will be the sixth year of using this system, which is based on perceptions of impact, number of offences together with other factors. The MoRiLE matrix is based on a mathematical calculation, with each outcome weighted according to the level of impact. The model that takes in to account all aspects of crime:

- Personal, Community, Environmental and Organisational impacts
- Our ability to impact the crime type
- Volume
- Frequency
- Capacity
- Knowledge of issue

MoRiLE is split into three sections, harm/impact (to the Community), likelihood (of each crime type), organisational position (can we impact/prevent these crimes?) the formula to give us the score is:

$$\text{Harm} \times \text{Likelihood} \times \text{Organisational Position} = \text{Risk}$$

We hosted a MoRiLE event in March 2023 and we used these scores for the span of our three-year plan. The graph below shows the harm score from this event. We have added the crime levels from 2023/24 to give final matrix score.

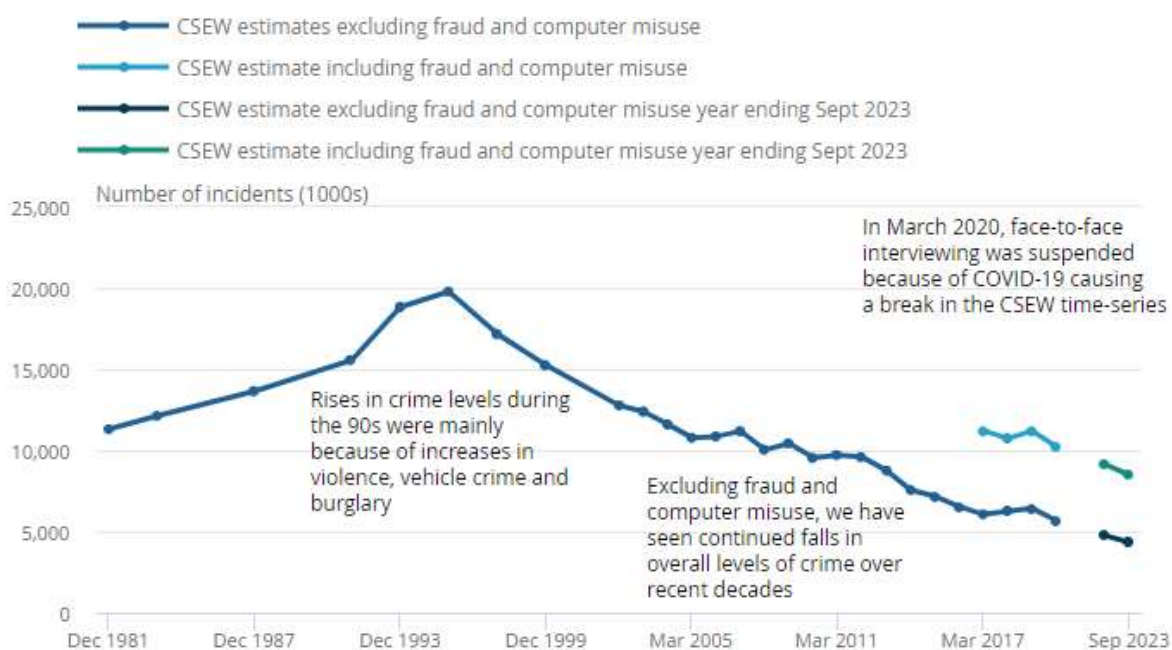


How does crime in our district compare nationally?

All crime is unwanted and has an impact on the victims, business and the wider community. Crime is sadly a fact of life and while we aim to reduce it and keep our community safe, we cannot stop all crime. Life in our area is safer and the crime levels are lower than the national average. In comparison to other parts of Leicestershire, we are also in the average range of crime for the LLR area. As we can't prevent all crime, we can aim to make the area safer and become one of the safest parts of LLR. This has been our ambition for many years, and we continue to improve the safety of our community.

According to Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) estimates for the year ending September 2023, people aged 16 years and over experienced 8.5 million offences, no significant change compared with the year ending September 2022 (9.1 million offences). However, this follows a long-term downward trend and more recent falls since the beginning of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, with total crime 17% lower than the year ending March 2020 (10.2 million offences).

England and Wales, annual estimates



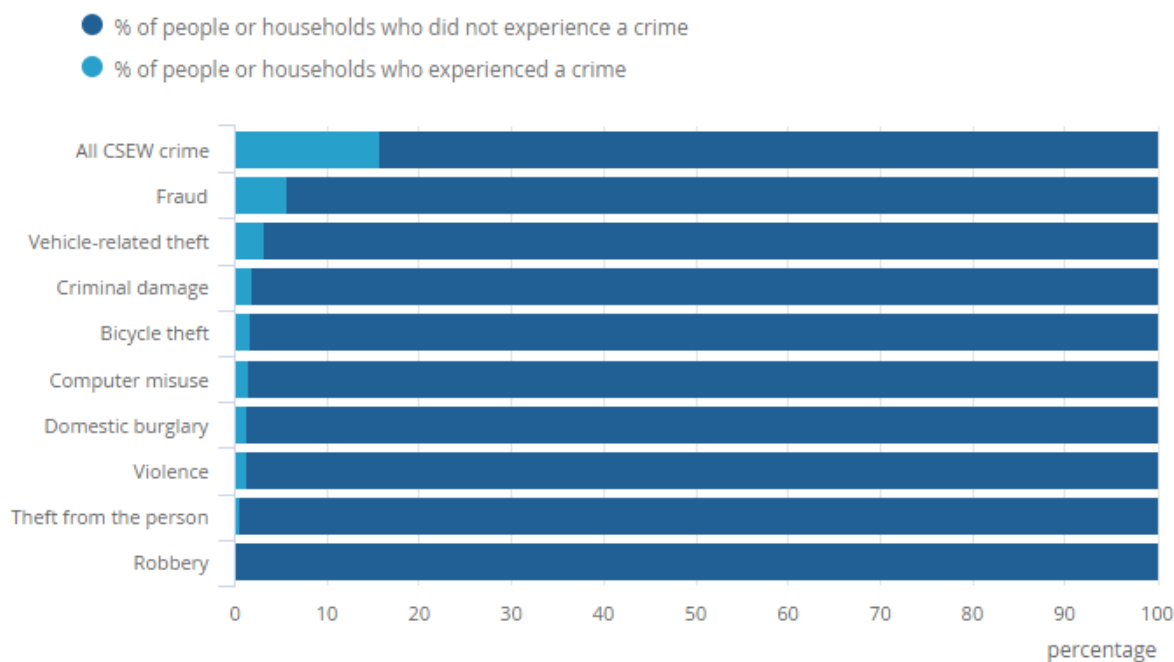
The CSEW remains the best estimate of long-term trends in crimes against the household population for the crimes included in the survey. However, estimates for the year ending September 2022 and September 2023 should be interpreted with caution. The CSEW estimates presented for the year ending September 2022 are based on lower than usual interview numbers following the gradual return to face-to-face interviewing from October 2021 (20,980 respondents). Both years are subject to lower response rates, which may affect the quality of the estimates.

Although police recorded crime does not tend to be a good indicator of general trends in crime, it can give more insight into lower-volume, but higher-harm offences reported to the police, including those that the survey does not cover or capture well. Data for the year ending September 2023 showed:

- The number of homicides decreased by 9% to 591 offences compared with the year ending September 2022 (651 offences)

- Police recorded robbery offences increased by 12% to 79,091 offences compared with the year ending September 2022 (70,792 offences), but they remained 12% lower than the year ending March 2020 (90,187 offences)
- Offences involving knives or sharp instruments (excluding Greater Manchester Police and Devon and Cornwall Police) increased by 5% (to 48,716 offences) compared with the year ending September 2022 (46,367 offences), but remain 5% lower compared with the year ending March 2020 (51,228 offences)
- Offences involving firearms (excluding Devon and Cornwall Police) increased by 3% (to 6,233 offences) compared with the year ending September 2022 (6,024 offences)
- Theft offences increased by 9% to 1.8 million offences compared with the previous year, this was largely a result of a 32% increase in shoplifting offences
- There was a slight increase (2%) in vehicle offences compared with the previous year, which included an 8% increase in theft or unauthorised taking of a motor vehicle compared with year ending September 2022 and a 17% increase compared with the pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic year ending March 2020

The latest CSEW estimates showed that approximately 84% of people aged 16 years and over did not experience any of the crimes asked about in the survey. Overall, 16% said they had experienced a CSEW crime. The likelihood of being a victim varied by crime type, with fraud having the highest likelihood of victimisation (5.8%), followed by vehicle-related theft (3.2%).



Crime Levels 2019-2023

We have a stable dashboard for crime and disorder levels, and we have been able to compare like for like for over four years. This is created from redacted Police data. While we do not see addresses or victim details, we do see data, to the Council ward level on various crime types.

Each year we can look at trends and plan our annual strategic assessment. While trends can emerge at any time, this gives us a statistical basis for our work. As well as using this to set the annual priorities, we can track our impact over a longer period. As well as our local dashboard,

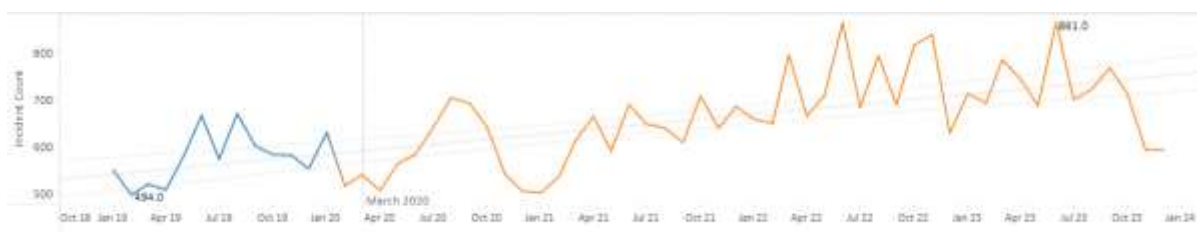
we use other data sources from many sources. This allows us to improve our knowledge base and help understand the wider needs of the community.

Due to our information sharing agreement (ISA) we get lots of information from partners. This includes Ambulance, Fire and Police. The NHS provide us with data from A&E where relevant. The next few pages will look at the crime trend over the past few years.

All Crime

When we look at the ‘all crime data’, we need to consider this figure is based on the number of crimes reported. It does not consider the impact of each crime type. Some cases may only count as a single incident but can have a huge impact on the community.

Since 2019, the total number of reported crime has risen from 6,846 to 8,534 in 2023. This is a 19.8% increase in 4 years, giving us an average increase of just below 5%. However, the graph below shows how much variation between each year is recorded. If we look at the annual changes, we see that in 2020, there was a 2.7% increase. In 2022, this was 16.7%. at the end of 2023, this was a reduction of 2.5%.



Covid can be seen as a factor in these wild changes with new crime types and returns to normal life all impacting figures. In the details below, you see the impact on various changes by crime type.

Taking the initial statement around the All-crime figure, the top 5 wards for reporting crimes, per resident, known as the ‘crime rate per 1000’, is shown below. This will be broken down over the following crime types and all are based on the figures for the end of 2023. Each crime type will include the same breakdown.

All Crime	Rate
District average	78.4
Coalville Central	296.8
Ashby Castle North	192.4
Greenhill	186.6
Diseworth, Belton, Grace Dieu	143.1
Ibstock Centre	134.6

Over the year, the level of reporting fluctuates. Based on the four-year average, June is the busiest month and February sees the smallest number of reports.



All Crime 2023

Serious violence-All

Serious violent crime has been made a statutory duty for all CSP's and we have a duty to act in partnership with the Leicestershire Violence Reduction Network (VRN). The Serious Violence Duty came into force on 31 January 2023. It requires specified authorities, for one or more local government areas, to work together and plan to prevent and reduce serious violence, including identifying the kinds of serious violence in the area, the causes of that violence and to prepare and implement a shared strategy for preventing and reducing serious violence in the area. (Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022 Act Ch1 Part 2).

Section 6 of the Crime and Disorder Act has also been amended and as a result Community Safety Partnerships are required to have the prevention and reduction of serious violence as an explicit priority in their strategies and plans.

The VRN is an alliance of groups, organisations, and communities determined to prevent and reduce serious violence locally. They share a vision for Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland to be a place where all people can lead their lives free from violence and the fear of violence. Their mission is to achieve 'prevention through connection' by building an inclusive, collaborative and courageous network which will drive the short- and long-term change required to successfully tackle the causes and consequences of violence.

They are one of 21 Violence Reduction Units (VRUs) across the United Kingdom committed to understanding and tackling the root causes of violence. The Leicestershire VRN was such as this VRU a Network that reflects the core belief that everyone has a role to play, and we can only prevent violence if we work together. They take a public health approach to this work, investing and using data and research, focusing on prevention and early intervention as well as criminal justice responses and working closely with communities to develop, deliver and evaluate solutions.



The VRN's definition includes all ages and is drawn from applicable crime types within Home Office crime groupings: Homicide, Violence with Injury and Robbery. The VRN's initial priority focus is on serious violence by or against a person under 25 years. Domestic abuse has been added to this as well.

You can find out more about the VRN on their website [Home | Violence Reduction Network](#)

Safer North-West Leicestershire Partnership (SNWLP) and the five specified authorities ('duty holders') outlined in the legislation within the partnership are required to work in partnership to deliver the following:

- Apply a public health approach to their collective work to prevent and reduce serious violence.
- Agree a local definition of serious violence ensuring this includes a focus on public place 'youth violence'.
- Define the local area and partnership model through which the duty will be delivered.
- Produce a Strategic Needs Assessment by 31 January 2024.
- Produce, publish and implement a strategy by 31 January 2024.

Duty holders are also expected to consult with 'relevant authorities' (education, prisons and the youth secure estate) in developing strategies and they are expected to support their implementation.

The Strategic Partnership Board (SPB) provides the local partnership model at system level for Leicester, Leicestershire, and Rutland and with support from the Violence Reduction Network, will meet the mandatory requirements. Temporary Home Office funding drawn down from the OPCC will be used to fund additional posts which will focus on supporting Community Safety Partnerships to develop locality-based responses including in relation to the provision and use of data and partnership development.

Overall, SNWLP is in a strong position in relation to compliance with the duty, being mostly compliant with all indicators listed within the self-assessment.

It is recommended that the CSP continues to engage in and contribute to the local partnership arrangements for discharging the duty whilst also progressing the steps identified over the next 6-12 months.

In terms of the local profile for 'violence against the person' classification, the district average is 30.53, with Greenhill and Coalville the most impacted wards. Every ward has reported violence in the past year, the lowest being Ashby Castle South.

This highlights the impact of night time violence, with Ashby Castle North, the third highest of the wards.

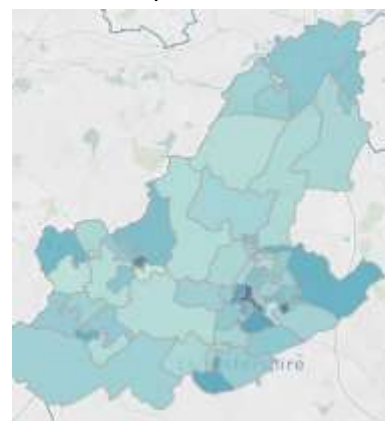
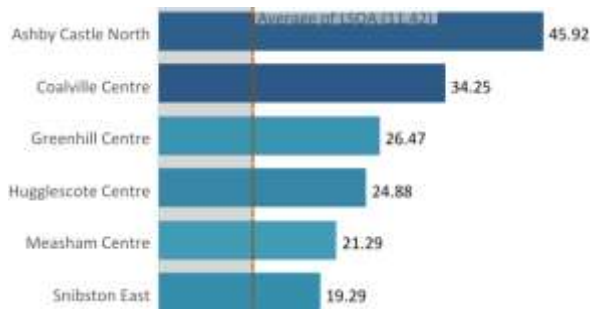


Figure 1 Violence Against Person hot spot map

	Rate
District average	30.53
Coalville Centre	92.37
Greenhill Centre	86.70
Ashby Castle North	76.53
Hugglescote Centre	59.49
Snibson East	53.95

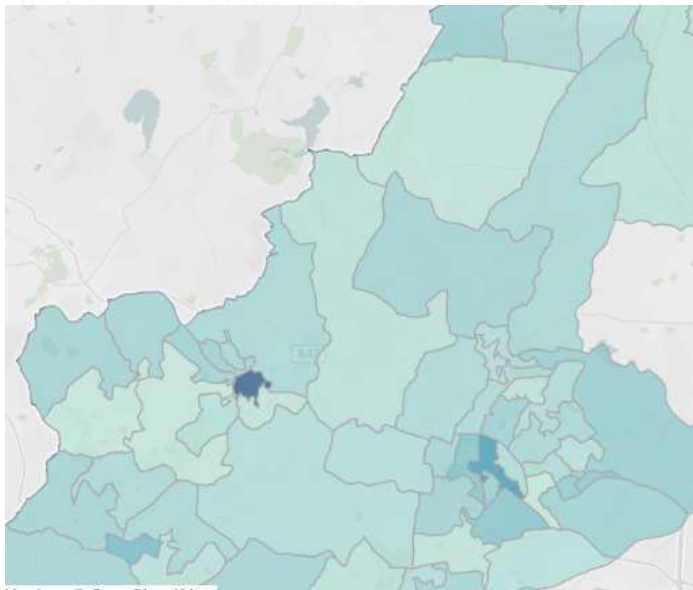
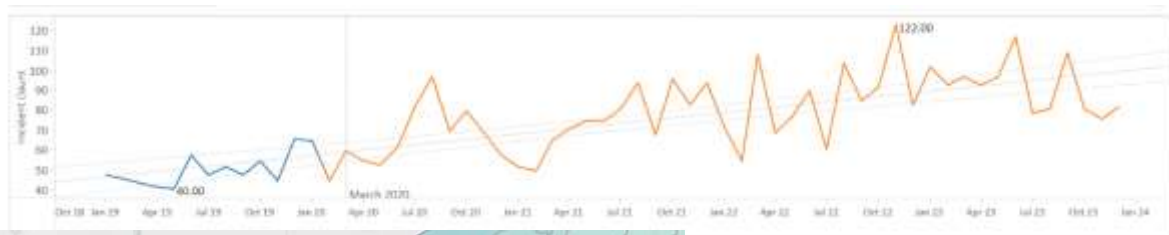
When we explore the severity of the offending, we see small changes in to five most prolific wards.



Ashby Castle North increase to the most prolific, 45.95 per 1000 against a district average 11.45.

Over the four-year period, we see a fluctuation in the level of violence with injury, with a significant increase since 2019. However, the slow impact of our work, the trend has been reducing.

Figure 2 top 5 wards for violence with injury

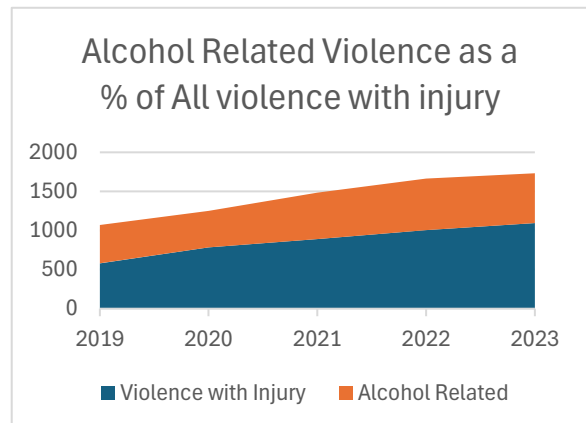


The data shows a 34.9% increase in violence in 2020 with the level still increasing, but at a much-reduced rate. In 2023, this was 8.7%. between 2022 and 2023, there was an increase of 88 incidents, to 1095. The rate per 1000 is 30.53 for this category.

When looking at specific violence, the police flag both alcohol and domestic related crime.

As you would expect, the two largest NTE centers have the largest spikes in

Alcohol related. Since 2019 the number of incidents has increased from 489 to 637. When looking at the percentage of violence with injury and NTE, we can see the significant share each year. While not a like for like comparison, the percentage share over the five years allows us to see comparable data. In 2019, we saw the greater percentage share from alcohol related violence. With our focus works, this is now reduced to 58%.



Serious violence-domestic abuse

In the past four years, we have had significant changes to the approach of domestic abuse.

The new Domestic Abuse Act came in to effect in 2021. Government consulted in March 2018 on a new statutory definition of domestic abuse to ensure that it is properly understood, considered unacceptable and actively challenged across statutory agencies and in public attitudes. The proposed definition expanded the existing government non-statutory definition by including the concept of economic abuse rather than simply financial abuse.

Part 4 of the Act 2021 details a duty on Tier One local authorities to assess the need for support and prepare strategies to provide support for victims (who need to reside) in relevant accommodation (also referred to as safe accommodation throughout this guidance). This has put in place a new statutory framework, providing clarity over governance and accountability. The Act places a duty on each Tier One local authority in England to:

- Appoint a multi-agency Domestic Abuse Local Partnership Board which it must consult as it performs certain specified functions (below).
- Assess, or plan for the assessment of, the need for domestic abuse support in their area for all victims (and their children) who reside in relevant safe accommodation, including those who come from outside of their area.
- Prepare and publish a strategy for the provision of such support to cover their area having regard to the needs assessment.
- Give effect to the strategy (through commissioning / de-commissioning decisions).
- Monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the strategy.
- Report back annually to central government.
- Requires the Secretary of State to issue statutory guidance, having consulted the Domestic Abuse Commissioner, local authorities and such other persons as considered appropriate.
- Requires all local authorities in England to have regard to the statutory guidance in exercising their functions under Part four.
- Requires Tier Two councils to co-operate with the Tier One authority, so far as is reasonably practicable.

This duty is separate to local authority housing duties under the Housing Act 1996 and the Homelessness Reduction Act 2017 and does not place a requirement on authorities to provide domestic abuse victims with accommodation.

However, local authorities must still comply with their duties under homelessness law in line with chapter eight of the homelessness code of guidance for local authorities.

From the guidance, for the Act, Domestic Abuse is defined as:

Behaviour of a person (A) towards another person (‘B’) is ‘domestic abuse’ if;

- a. A and B are each aged 16 or over and are personally connected to each other, and
- b. The behaviour is abusive.

Behaviour is ‘abusive’ if it consists of any of the following:

- Physical or sexual abuse
- Violent or threatening behaviour
- Controlling or coercive behaviour
- Economic abuse (see subsection four)
- Psychological, emotional or other abuse

It does not matter whether the behaviour consists of a single incident or a course of conduct.

‘Economic abuse’ means any behaviour that has a substantial adverse effect on B’s ability to:

- Acquire, use or maintain money or other property, or
- Obtain goods or services.

For the purposes of this Part A’s behaviour may be economic behaviour ‘towards’ B even though it consists of conduct directed at another person (for example, B’s child).

References in this part to being abusive towards another person are to be read in accordance with this section.

For the purposes of this part, two people are ‘personally connected’ to each other if any of the following applies:

- They are, or have been, married to each other.
- They are, or have been, civil partners of each other.
- They have agreed to marry one another (whether the agreement has been terminated).
- They have entered into a civil partnership agreement (whether the agreement has been terminated).
- They are, or have been, in an intimate personal relationship with each other.
- They each have, or there has been a time when they each have had, a parental relationship in relation to the same child and they are relatives.

For the purposes of subsection, a person has a parental relationship in relation to a child if:

- The person is a parent of the child, or
- the person has, or has had, parental responsibility for the child/

In this section:

- “Child” means a person under the age of 18 years.
- “Civil partnership agreement” has the meaning given by section 73 of the Civil Partnership Act 2004.
- “Parental responsibility” has the same meaning as in the Children Act 1989 (see section 3 of that Act).
- “Relative” has the meaning given by section 63(1) of the Family Law Act 1996.

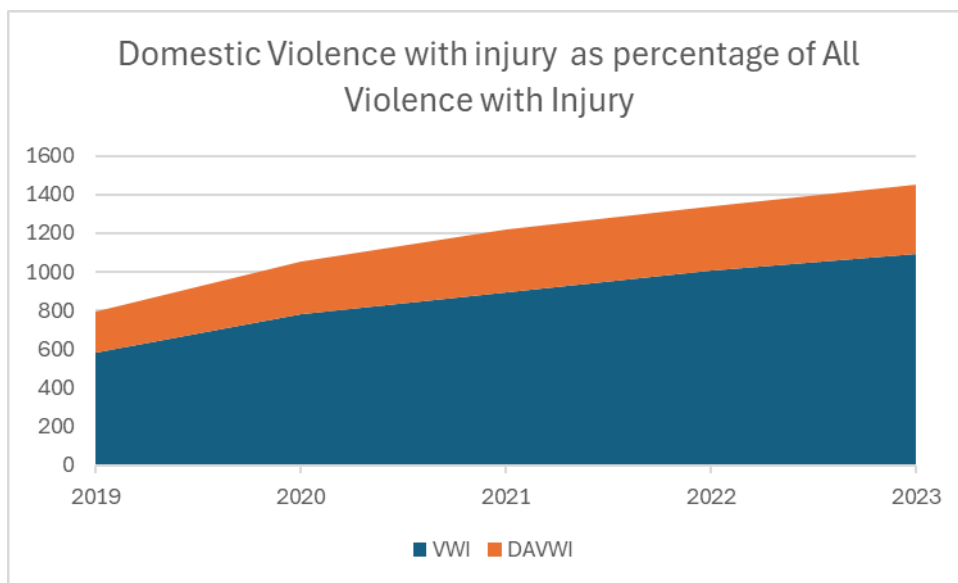
The Domestic Abuse Act 2021 was rolled out in stages over 2 years.

- The Domestic Abuse Commissioner was established as a statutory office holder to monitor the provision of services on domestic abuse.
- Local authorities granted new lifetime tenancies to victims of domestic abuse who previously had such tenancies.
- Children who are impacted by domestic abuse are now recognised and treated as victims of domestic abuse.
- A new offence of non-fatal strangulation and suffocation now applies in England and Wales.

- Complainants of offences relating to domestic abuse are to be automatically considered for special measures in criminal proceedings. These measures could include screens to shield witnesses from defendants, live links for witnesses to give evidence or evidence given in private for cases involving sexual offences or intimidation.
- Perpetrators of domestic abuse are prohibited from cross-examining their victims in person and vice versa in family and civil proceedings in England and Wales. The court will be required to appoint a qualified legal representative to conduct cross-examination where no alternative exists.
- The Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme (DVDS) has been implemented, which enables the police to disclose information to a victim or potential victim of domestic abuse about their partner's or ex-partner's previous abusive or violent offending.
- There was an amendment to the definition of the 'controlling or coercive behaviour' offence so that cases involving abuse by family members will no longer require the family members to live together for the behaviour to be considered an offence.
- The government has begun preparing for the pilot scheme for the new civil Domestic Abuse Protection Notice (DAPN), which will provide immediate protection following a domestic abuse incident, and a new civil Domestic Abuse Protection Order (DAPO), which will provide flexible, longer-term protection for victims.

Locally our work has focused on the implementation of this, and we are funded to help support this work. We now have a dedicated link worker, funded by us but employed by WALL. (Women's Aid Leicestershire Limited)

Over the past 5 years, we have seen an increase from 824 incidents to 1125 last year. An increase of 37%. We saw a spike in the lockdown period with increases of 17.4%. Last year we saw a small decrease.



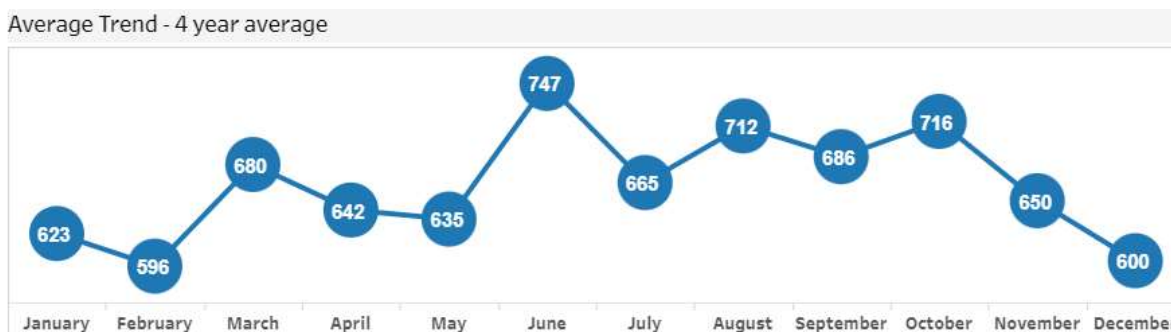
Again, if use the same metrics as

the alcohol related behaviour. We see the levels lack the volatility of the alcohol related violence. It is pegged at 35% (+/-3%).

This gives us a static figure with which to target our work. The levels of domestic violence at ward level, is less confined than alcohol related violence.

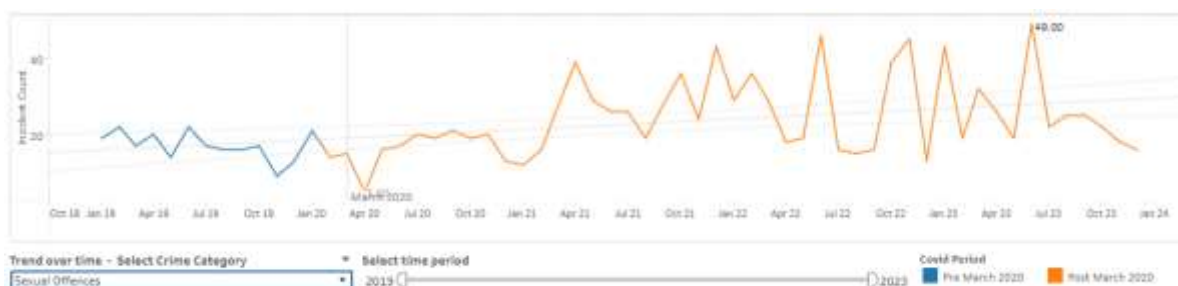
Central Greenhill has the highest recorded domestic abuse. With 31.77 crime rate. The district average is 10.46. Again, every ward has reported some domestic abuse, but typically, the levels are lower in the district.

The seasonal trend over four years we see a pattern that spikes in June. This is reflected in the one-year trend. This helps plan our work. The variance is between 596 and 747 on average.

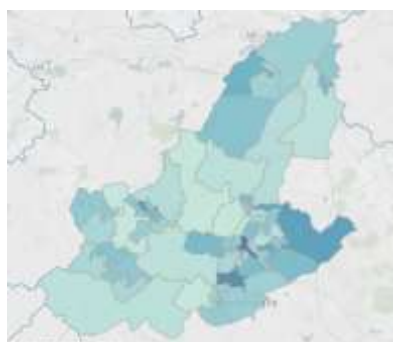


Serious violence-sexual offences

The reporting of sexual crimes has also seen changes over the past few years. While little direct changes to legislation have occurred, national work streams, action plans, media event and a change in attitudes towards reporting all have made the management of sexual offenses a higher priority to the public. The ‘Me too’ movement has shifted the public debate and has increased awareness. This can be seen in the increase of reporting over the past years, however, following Police, government and our local work, we are starting to see the levels of reporting become more stable. While this is higher than previous years, we need to acknowledge that some of this is the reporting of offenses that would not have been raised previously.



We saw the largest increase in 2021, with an increase of 62%. The past year saw a 1.6% reduction. Location wise, the expectation would be that sexual offences are focused in the night time economy. However, the data shows a spread across the population centers.



The map shows that Coalville is the darkest colour, meaning highest number, but Ashby Castle, the other NTE hotspot is not.

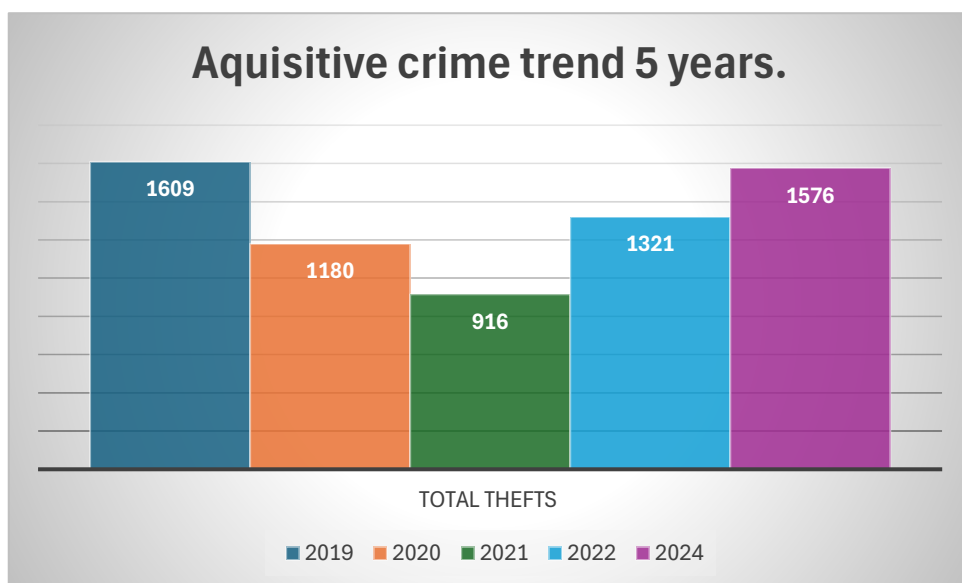
Exploitation

As part of our work to support the prevention of exploitation, our partnership will embrace the model of contextual safeguarding. Contextual safeguarding is an approach to understanding, and responding to,

young people’s experiences of significant harm beyond their families. It recognises that the different relationships that young people form in their neighbourhoods, schools and online can feature violence and abuse. Parents and carers have little influence over these contexts, and young people’s experiences of extra-familial abuse can undermine parent-child relationships. Therefore, children’s social care practitioners need to engage with individuals and sectors who do have influence over/within extra-familial contexts, and recognise that assessment of, and intervention with, these spaces are a critical part of safeguarding practices. Contextual safeguarding, therefore, expands the objectives of child protection systems in recognition that young people are vulnerable to abuse in a range of social contexts.

Acquisitive crime (inc Burglary, Theft from Motor Vehicle, Theft of Motor Vehicle)

Volume crime such as thefts as seen fluctuations over the past 5 years, but the trend is, in general terms, relatively static. In 2019, 1609 reports and in 2024 1576 reports, a decrease of 33. However, the impact of Covid and the lock down in particular saw a reduction of 693. The reduction of opportunity for home and vehicle thefts being the primary cause. With the end of lockdown, the levels returned to pre lockdown levels.



There is variance with in the data and if we focus on 2023, then post lockdown, clearer trends emerge. Burglary offences remained at stable levels. Motor vehicle related theft offending has returned to pre-lockdown levels.

It is in the increase of the shop lifting that we see the most significant changes.

According to convincestore.com, shoplifting offences have increased by 37%, with the number rising to 430,104 compared to 315,040 in the year ending December 2022, according to latest figures from the Office for National Statistics.

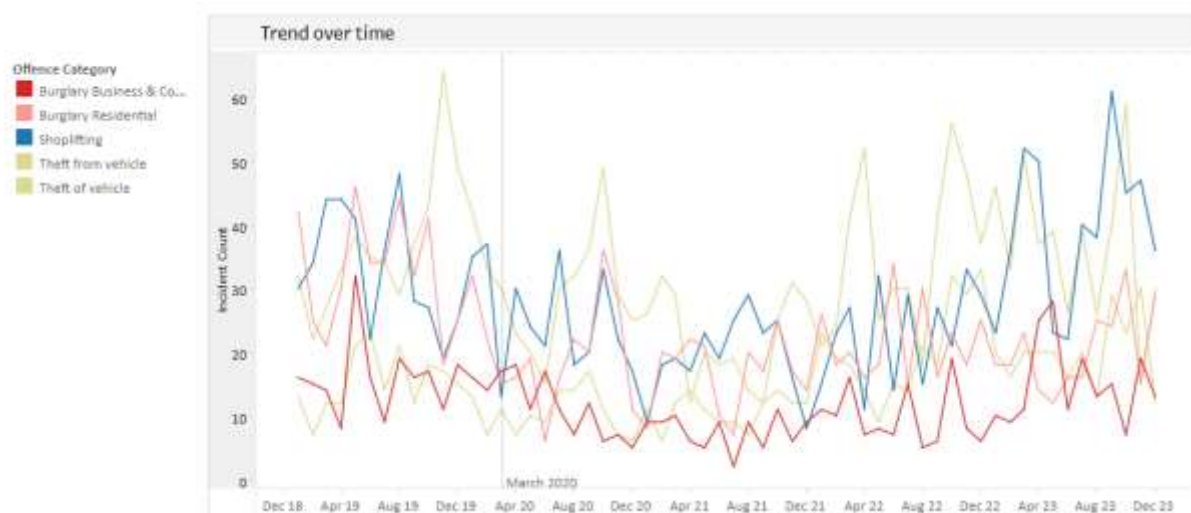
Data from the Crime Survey for England and Wales marks the highest figure since police recording practices began for the year ending March 2003. These new findings come after the last release of figures from the Crime Survey for England in Wales in October 2023, which found a 25% increase in theft from the previous year.

James Lowman, chief executive of the Association of Convenience Stores explained that it’s sadly not surprising that official figures on theft have risen significantly. It comes after the ACS Crime Report estimated that convenience retailers have recorded over 5.6 million incidents of theft over the last year. Lowman said: “The vast majority of incidents that take place end up not being reported because of the time taken to report the crime and the lack of follow up from the police. Thieves are stealing on a regular basis without fear of apprehension, so it’s essential that

every police force in the country takes theft seriously, not least because challenging thieves is one of the biggest triggers for abuse of shopworkers.“

The British Retail Consortium have also called on PCC candidates to get tough on retail crime.

The chart below shows the core acquisitive crime types over the 5 years.



Below are the ward level break downs, based on the rates per 1000. As in previous years, the level of burglaries is roughly linked to population density. The hotspot in greater Appleby is unusual, however, it’s location near to the motorway network may be linked to this. The rate of 2.72 average is low and leads to the statement that the area is a safe place to live.

The levels in Greenhill suggest that any work in burglary reductions should be focused in Greenhill.

Burglary (Domestic)	Rate
District average	2.72
Greenhill Castle Rock	11.38
Greenhill Centre	9.27
Ashby Hollywell East	7.59
Castle Donington west & Donington Park	5.87
Greater Appleby	5.15



Figure 4 Burglary Domestic ward spread

In regard to business and community burglaries, (previously known as burglary other) they are wide spread across the district. The width of this category does not lend itself to detailed analysis.

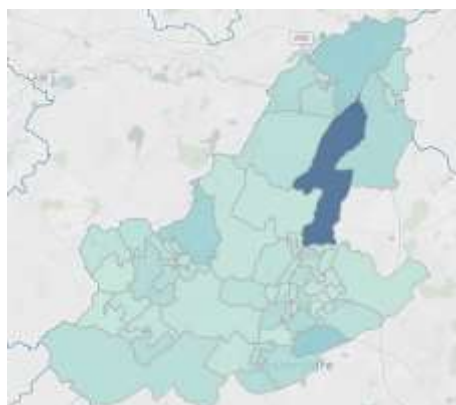
Burglary (Business and Community)	Rate
District average	1.74
Coalville Centre	7.26
Ashby Castle North	6.56
Ibstock Centre	6.28
Ibstock East & Battram	4.11
Kegworth Central	3.76

Theft from motor vehicle is a trend that continues to expand, with the theft of car parts becoming a serious trend. The theft of convertors still being a common target, with SUV and 4x4 being targeted. The main method for thefts remains breaking the window and forcing the locks. The use of high-tech devices in theft from remains low.

There were 129,159 motor vehicle thefts in England and Wales in 2023/24, compared with 130,119 in the previous reporting year. Despite recent increases in this type of offence, there were still far fewer vehicle thefts than there were in 2002/03 when there were almost 307,000. This was followed by a steep ten-year decline which saw vehicle thefts reduced to 70,000 in 2013/14.

The sharp fall in motor vehicle thefts seen between 2002/03 and the mid-2010s, followed by a sudden increase recently tracks a pattern that can be observed in the overall crime figures for the United Kingdom in total, there were approximately 6.66 million crime offences in 2023/24, an increase of over 2.6 million offences when compared with 2013/14. Although this was a higher number of crimes than in the early 2000s, due to population increase, the crime rate for 2023/24 was 89.4, lower than in 2003/04, when the crime rate was 111.1 crimes per 1,000 people.

The recent uptake in overall crime has been sudden and severe enough to catch the attention of the British media. It has not gone unnoticed that this rise occurred following cuts to funding for the police which was then followed by a decline in numbers. These cuts have since been reversed, and funding for the police has again started to increase.



Theft from Motor vehicles	Rate
District average	4.11
Diseworth, Belton and Grace Dieu	50.07
Ellistown	12.91
Castle Donington East and Hemmington	11.19
Ashby Holyway East	9.93
Long Whatton and Kegworth South West	6.81

Figure 5 Theft Form Motor Vehicle

Theft of motor vehicles has been an ongoing issue across the district in the past 10 years. The location, ease of access and some affluent locations make our district a target for travelling criminality. Gangs from Nottingham, Leicester and West midlands have all be arrested for thefts of high-end German cars in the South of the district over that period.

The DVLA has revealed that there were 64,087 vehicles reported stolen in 2023 – an increase of 5% on the previous year. That equates to 176 cars stolen every day, or one car stolen every eight minutes and twelve seconds, from somewhere in the UK last year. The top 10 compromises of a mix of prestige models and some of the UK's best sellers, including the Fiesta. Production of Ford's small hatchback was discontinued in the summer of 2023, but it has been the country's biggest-selling car every year for more than a decade.

There has been a decrease in the number of cars stolen for most models and Land Rover has done best of all at stemming the flood of some of its models into the hands of thieves. The number of Range Rover Sport models stolen last year was down 29% on the previous year.

It is still the case that less than half of stolen cars get returned to the owner.

Reported by moto insurance online in March 2024, vehicle crime statistics reveal a notable increase in thefts, with premium models and popular second-hand cars becoming prime targets. A combination of economic challenges, including the cost-of-living crisis and shortages in the automotive market, has contributed to a significant rise in car thefts across the UK.

Analysis of DVLA data by Claims Management & Adjusting (CMA) indicates that a vehicle is stolen approximately every five minutes, reflecting a concerning trend in 2023. The CMA has delved into the DVLA data to highlight the prevalence of car thefts, attributing the increase to the ongoing cost-of-living crisis and the scarcity of both new and used vehicles and spare parts. According to the latest findings from Tracker, a security and telematics systems provider, there has been a substantial 39.5% surge in the number of cars stolen and subsequently recovered in the first half of 2023 compared to the same period in 2022.



Theft of Motor vehicles	Rate
District average	2.96
Coalville Central	7.78
Mesham Central	7.48
Diseworth, Belton and Grace Dieu	5.72
Ellistown and Battleflats	4.9
Coalville Stephenson Way	4.83

Figure 6 Theft of Motor by Ward

Anti-social Behaviour (ASB)

Anti-social behaviour continues to be a problem in North West Leicestershire; however we're still seeing reductions over the past five years and the levels of antisocial behaviour are below national levels. As a result, antisocial behaviour has not been a priority for the community safety partnership for the past five years. This does not mean, however, that the ASB added has not been addressed by the teams from North West Leicestershire District Council and Leicestershire Police. Within the District Council the management and research behaviour is split between two teams, housing and community safety have a full time ASB officer. Across the partnership we use a shared system known as sentinel, to manage cases Police and housing can both access the system. This system was introduced following the serious case review in 2011.

The management and approaches to ASB has been agreed across LLR and he uses system known as the 'incremental approach'. This agreed standardised approach means that all residents in Leicestershire are treated the same and can expect the same actions, sanctions and support as any other residents, regardless of tenure of property.

In partnership all statutory bodies across LLR work together in the process for managing ASB. We share best practice and we support ensuring knowledge to address difficult problems as an

LLR partnership, we also challenged other councils and organisations to ensure that section 17 of the crime disorder act is followed.

[The Government ASB Action Plan is a plan to tackle ASB \(ASB\) across five key themes: stronger punishment, making communities safer, building local pride, prevention and early intervention, improving data, reporting and accountability for action. The plan was published on March 27, 2023, and is backed by £160m of funding. The plan sets out a number of proposed commitments to tackle ASB, with four main areas of focus: making communities safer, building local pride, prevention, and early intervention.](#)

Make sure ASB is treated with the urgency it deserves, core actions for the plan are:

- Increasing the use of hotspot policing and enforcement, rolling out new Immediate Justice service so ASB perpetrators swiftly clean up their own mess, and giving communities more of a say over, and more visibility of, reparation.
- Dedicated funding will support Police and Crime Commissioners, working with councils and others, to target enforcement in the areas where ASB is most prevalent in their communities.
- Perpetrators of ASB will be made to repair the damage they inflict on victims and communities, with the ambition of reparative work starting within 48 hours of their being given a disposal by the police. Perpetrators will clean up graffiti, pick litter and wash Police cars while wearing jumpsuits or high-vis vests, and under supervision – with communities given a say over the consequences they face through consultation.
- A new digital tool will be launched so members of the public have a simple and clear route to report anti-social behaviour, receive updates on the outcome of their case, find guidance, and challenge where they do not think this is satisfactory.
- Change laws and systems to take a zero-tolerance approach to anti-social behaviour, cracking down on the illegal drugs that blight communities and organised and harmful begging.
- We will ban nitrous oxide, also called laughing gas, to put an end to intimidating groups of young people littering local parks with empty cannisters.
- The police will be able to drug test suspected criminals in police custody for a wider range of drugs, like ecstasy and methamphetamine, and test offenders linked to crimes like violence against women and girls, serious violence, and anti-social behaviour.
- New laws to replace the Vagrancy Act will enable the police and councils to direct individuals to engage with the support they need, prohibit organised begging by criminal gangs and begging which causes nuisance and undermines the sense of public safety, and address street activity so our public spaces are clear of debris and paraphernalia.
- Landlords and law-abiding tenants will benefit from stronger laws and systems to ensure those who are persistently disruptive are evicted. We will seek to halve the delay between a private landlord serving notice for ASB and eviction and broaden the disruptive and harmful activities that can lead to eviction.
- We will also provide a clear expectation that previous ASB offenders are deprioritized for social housing.
- Give the Police and other agencies the tools they need to discourage anti-social behaviour, including higher on-the-spot fines, investment in positive activities for young people, filling empty shops and regenerating local parks.
- The upper limits of on-the-spot fines will be increased to £1,000 for fly-tipping and £500 for litter and graffiti, and we want more of these fines handed out to offenders.

- One million extra hours of youth support will be made available in ASB hotspots, and we will invest more to intervene early with at risk young people via 1-1 support.
- Councils will have stronger means to revitalise communities, bringing more empty shops on high streets back into use, and restoring and renovating local parks.

In line with home office guidance North West Leicestershire District Council uses the same leg definitions ASB as the Police. ASB is broken down into three categories. Personal, nuisance and environmental. Environmental ASB is dealt with by environmental protection, while the nuisance and personal ASB is dealt with in partnership between the police, and social landlords. The introduction of the ASB crime and policing act 2014 has changed the way ASB is dealt with locally with new tools and powers in place as a partnership we make use of all the tools available towards and we also support know used by other partners. These powers include:

- Issuing fixed penalty notices for ASB using a community protection notice is issued by the council. These allow for quicker responses to ASB and while we do keep warnings if the behaviour continues, we will issue £100.00 fine.
- The use of public space protection orders also called PSPOs. Where we are allowed to set localised release on a particular area such as preventing car cruises, preventing the consumption of alcohol or managing dog owners behaviour. Details of all active orders within North West Leicestershire can be found on the North West Leicestershire District council website.
- Closure orders; both full and partial closures. These orders allow us to close properties that caused ASB either in full closure to all or had partial closure where the residents of the property are still able to access the property but nobody else is allowed in. These are very useful in protecting vulnerable people and preventing exploitation as well as managing ASB.

We also have a statutory duty to provide ASB case reviews formerly known as community triggers. The partnership hosts these reviews, and all partners involved in the case supporting the process as needed. Again, to ensure all residents in Leicestershire get the same treatment, the process for the ASB case reviews have all been agreed across LLR.

Since 2019 when 996 incidents of ASB was a world record, we have seen wildly fluctuating levels during lockdown. We saw increases due to new categories of ASB such as social gatherings and breaches of coded regulation, however, since the end of the lockdown we have seen a steady reduction of ASB. In 2023 we saw 777 reports of ASB across the district, this is up by 5.9% over 2022. However, it is a reduction over the five years of 219 incidents. This continues the trend from before covid, of a steady reduction on ASB records.

For the partnership, the greater level of risk comes from personal ASB. This is where ASB is targeted towards an individual. Again, despite fluctuations over the lockdown periods we are still seeing a reduction in personal ASB and 2023 this was a reduction of 36.4%. This puts the annual reporting of personal ASB around 75 incidents per year.

The largest increase in ASB is in the category of environmental ASB. This includes fly-tipping littering and fly posters. This has seen an increase of 44.2% over the last year and is now at a similar level to 2019. The impact of the lockdown did see an increase, however, the continued levels of environmental ASB is believed to be linked to the cost-of-living crisis and a significant amount of the fly tipping could be classified as business waste. An example of this is the dumping of clinical waste from a care home.

While not a CSP priority, we are linking into the Love Your Neighbourhood,(LYN) campaign. This will allow us to support the prevention of environmental crime.

Drug and Substance Misuse

The level of misuse of substances saw a spike in 2019/2020, with a steady decrease back to pre-spike levels. The current trend line is down, but the level of reporting has remained above the 2019 level. The reason for the spike is largely based around Police and CSP activity to target dealers. This period of intensive work saw more instances of reporting. The gradual reduction is the long impact of this work.

The Management of Substance misuse in LLR is contracted to Turning Point. They are regulated social enterprise. Turning Point Leicestershire & Rutland is an integrated substance use service here to meet the needs of the local people and offer support for drug and alcohol use.

They work with anyone who is affected by drugs or alcohol and wants support to make a change.

“We offer a variety of treatment options and will support you to find the right treatment for you. Regardless of your age, we have a service which will meet your needs. For young people up to 24, the dedicated young people’s team will work with you in any location that is suitable.”

-Turning Point

In 2019, as part of the Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland service, they were inspected and rated as outstanding by the Care Quality Commission.

Drug Offenses	Rate
District average	1.9
Central Coalville	11.42
Ashby Castle North	7.29
Castle Donington East and Hemmington	4.10
Coalville Stephenson Way	3.8
Hugglescote Central	3.00

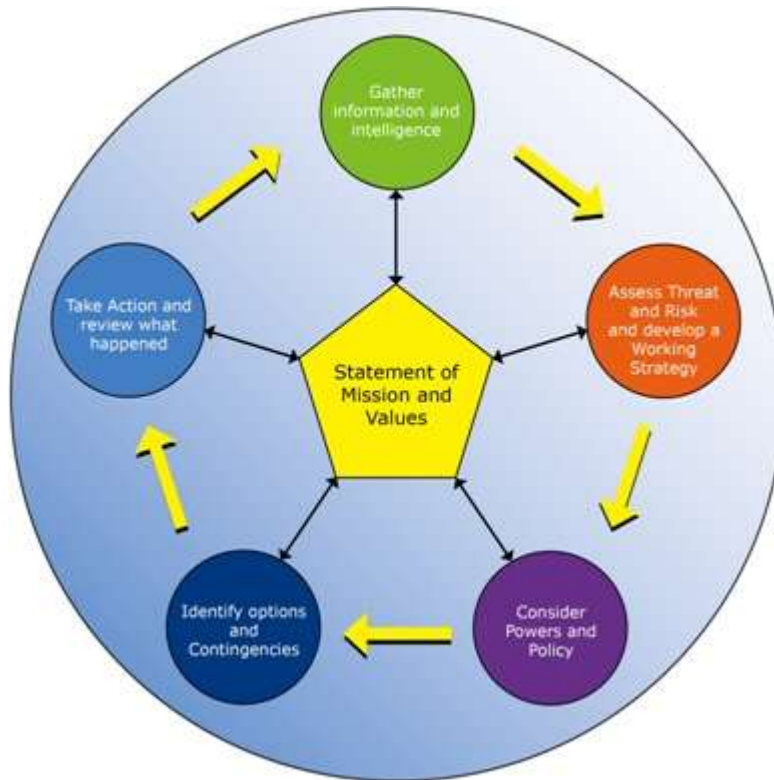
The core focus of drug offenses correlates with the NTE locations. To support the reduction, the CSP has a PSPO for substance misuse in Ashby.

Work on exploitation has addressed the selling of drugs in the Partnership.

Our approach

Over the next 3 years, we will continue to work to reduce crime, in a difficult financial time. We will look to stream line processes and improve value for money.

We make use of the **National Decision Model.(NDM)** This is a risk assessment framework, or decision-making process, that is used by police forces across the country. It provides five different stages that officers can follow when making any type of decision.



The National Decision Model is a police framework that is meant to make the decision-making process easier and more uniform. It is to be used by all officers, decision makers, and assessors that are involved in the whole decision process. It is not only used for making the decisions but for assessing and judging them. It can also be used to improve future decisions and to help create techniques and methods for many situations.

The NDM is based around the police force mission statement and its core values, and not only was the model developed while considering all these factors but those that use it are

reminded that they should consider the core values when completing each of the stages. You should ask yourself whether the action you are considering is consistent with the mission statement, what the police service would expect, and what the community and the public would expect of you.

The NDM Stages

- Stage 1 – Gather information about the problem in hand. Not only should you work out what you do know but what you do not know. You will use this information, gathered in stage 1, throughout the rest of the process and once your decisions are assessed and judged after the event.
- Stage 2 – Determine the threat, its nature, and its extent, so that you can assess the situation and make the right decisions. Do you need to take the necessary action straight away or is this an ongoing problem? What is the most likely outcome and what would be the implications? Are the police the right people to deal with the problem and are you best equipped to help resolve the problem at hand or would somebody else be better?
- Stage 3 – Knowing what the problem is, you will need to determine what powers you and the police must combat the problem. Which powers will be needed, and will the

required powers and policies need any additional or specialist manpower to be instigated and introduced? Is there any legislation that covers the process?

- Stage 4 – Armed with all the information regarding the problem and any policies and other legislations that may exist, we are able to draw up a list of options. We should also use this opportunity to develop a contingency plan or a series of contingencies that can provide you with a backup plan if things don't get exactly to plan.
- Stage 5 – Once we have determined the most appropriate action, it is time to put this in place. Perform the most desirable action and, if necessary, begin the process again to get the best results possible. Review the process and determine whether or not you could have done things better and what you would do in the future if you were faced with a similar, or the same problem.

The National Decision Model is a nationwide framework that is used by police forces to help them ensure that they make the most appropriate decision. There are various stages to the process, but all should be taken while considering the mission statement and core values.

As a partnership we will set annual priorities, based on the 'Management of Risk in Law Enforcement' (MoRiLE) methodology. Created in 2014, the aim of the MoRiLE programme is to develop a common methodology and language for Law Enforcement Business Intelligence and Risk Modelling. The necessity for the programme has been strengthened since its inception with a range of national publications outlining the need for law enforcement to develop a greater understanding of demand and their capacity and capability to respond, and the creation of collaborative arrangements/programmes of work

We will host the MoRiLE scoring event to set the matrix scoring across 25 crime types and over the lifespan of this plan we will use the impact score for the 3 strategic assessment, amended by the annual crime stats at the start of each financial year.

Alongside this priority setting approach, we will retain 3 core ideas that support the work we do. These 3 key principles for our partnerships are:

- To make our community safer for residents, communities, businesses, and visitors.
- To support and protect all those who are vulnerable within our community.
- To work in partnership to achieve better value in what we deliver to residents, communities, businesses, and visitors.

To achieve this, we will work across the partnership to minimize duplication and focus our efforts to build resilience within our communities.

Our current structure has been a successful approach, but it can be stream lined. We will move from the Priority Action Group (PAG) / Working Group to a Working Group model with a virtual PAG to collate the information. Each Working Group will be tasked to deliver a single project with the project leader updating the PAG document, which in turn feeds in the CSP Strategic meeting.



As well as linking into the County wide, LLR and PCC Partnership meetings and structure, we will improve our meeting structure to reflect a more streamlined model.

Meeting	Frequency	Topics	Chair
Adult JAG	Monthly	Victims, offenders, and vulnerable people over 18	Community Safety
Young Persons JAG	Monthly	Victims, offenders, and vulnerable people under 18	Community Safety
Problem Premises	Fortnightly	NTE, Trading standards, Environmental protection and health	Licensing
CCTV briefing	Monthly	Business crime, ASB, Prolific Offender (shop lifting)	CCTV
Bi weekly Crime meeting	Fortnightly	Acquisitive Crime, Hotspots and campaigns/Events	Police

Through these meetings we will deliver our tactical response while we also deliver the annual priority action plan.