

**CHARNWOOD COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP
THURSDAY, 13TH JULY 2023
COMMITTEE ROOM 1, CHARNWOOD BOROUGH COUNCIL OFFICES
AGENDA**

1 APPOINTMENT OF CHAIR

2 APPOINTMENT OF VICE-CHAIR

3 APOLOGIES (Chair)

4 MINUTES (Chair)

To approve the minutes of the meeting of the Community Safety Partnership on 20th April 2023, attached at **page 3**.

5 ACTION LOG (Chair)

To review actions from the meeting held on 26th January 2023, attached at **page 11**.

6 2023/24 PERFORMANCE (Insp Dave Stokes)

7 ADOPTION OF COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP PLAN 2023-26 (Gareth Harvey)

To ratify the Community Safety Partnership Plan 2023-26, which is attached at **page 12**.

8 CSP STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES 2023-26 UPDATE (Insp Dave Stokes/Giuseppe Vassallo)

8a. Safeguarding communities from abuse and violent offences (Insp Dave Stokes)

8b. To reduce harm caused by youth ASB youth crime (Giuseppe Vassallo), attached at **page 33**.

8c. To reduce criminal exploitation (Insp Dave Stokes)

9 PARTNER UPDATES

Updates from partners on matters affecting the Charnwood area, attached as supplement reports, available as a separate document.

10 BASIC WATER RESCUE TRAINING (Rob Kitson)

To include a discussion on Basic Water Rescue Training being developed by Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service.

11 ANY OTHER BUSINESS (Chair)

12 FORWARD PROGRAMME (Chair)

A report to enable the Partnership to consider and manage its forward programme of work, attached at **page 51**.

Upcoming meetings;

12th October 2023 at 10am

**CHARNWOOD COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP
THURSDAY, 20 APRIL 2023
COMMITTEE ROOM 1, CHARNWOOD BOROUGH COUNCIL OFFICES
MINUTES**

Present:	Councillor Leigh Harper-Davies Inspector David Stokes (NPA Commander and Vice-Chair) Shauna Atkins (Deputy NPA Commander) Ant Dales Sarah Whannell Sarah Lewis Rob Kitson Lindsay Widdowson Anita Chavda Jo Hewitt Peter Singleton Sajan Devshi James O'Connell Rupert Matthews (PCC) Karey Summers Andy Thomas Giuseppe Vassallo Allison Fadesco Verity Graham Andrew Staton Sally Kirkham-Wiley Sally Watson (minutes)	Charnwood Borough Council Leicestershire Police Leicestershire Police Loughborough University Falcon Centre LLR integrated Care Board Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service NHS Leicestershire County Council Leicestershire County Council (Public Health) Turning Point OPCC OPCC OPCC Charnwood Borough Council Charnwood Borough Council Charnwood Borough Council Charnwood Borough Council Charnwood Borough Council Charnwood Borough Council Charnwood Borough Council Charnwood Borough Council
-----------------	--	---

1 APOLOGIES

Apologies for absence were received from the following:

Nicola Streets	OPCC
Grace Strong	Violence Reduction Network
Maddie Clay	Leicestershire Probation
Ioni Ashford	Loughborough BID
Gurjit Samra-Rai	Leicestershire County Council
Tim McCabe	Charnwood Borough Council
Claire Westrup	Charnwood Borough Council

2 MINUTES

The minutes of the meeting held on 26th January 2023 were approved.

The Chair highlighted that a meeting had taken place involving representatives of Charnwood Borough Council (including the Chair) and Public Health at Leicestershire County Council. The meeting was scheduled to discuss suicide prevention initiatives.

3 2022/23 PERFORMANCE

A presentation detailing Charnwood performance figures was provided. The following summarises the discussion:

- i. The following crime types had increased in comparison to the same period in 2021/22; Total Crime (+0.4%), Burglary – Residential (+12%), Burglary – Business and Community (+71%), Theft from Motor Vehicle (+23%) and Theft of Motor Vehicle (+29%).
- ii. The following crime types had decreased in comparison to the same period in 2021/22; Shoplifting (-6%), Robbery (-13%), Cycle Theft (-15%), Violence Against the Person with Injury (-5%) and Sentinel Reports for Antisocial Behaviour Incidents (-58%).
- iii. It was highlighted that over the past three years it had been difficult to accurately analyse crime data, as the Covid-19 Pandemic had had an impact on statistics. Moving forward, comparative data would be more accurate as the impacts of the pandemic were no longer a consideration.
- iv. The County Lines in Charnwood had decreased by 50% over the past six months as a result of targeted policing.
- v. Crimes such as Burglary – Residential and Burglary – Business and Community were associated with drug use and it was anticipated that these crime types would decline as further work to tackle drug problems was undertaken. The new CCTV systems in the Charnwood Borough were considered to be excellent and it was anticipated that ongoing use of this equipment would reduce crime further.
- vi. Burglary incidents in the Borough were sporadic and it was difficult to identify trends in the location of these types of crime.
- vii. There was preventative work being undertaken to support younger generations through the Youth JAG, involving trauma informed approaches and interventions. There was support for parents through the Children and Families Wellbeing Services and Relational Practices training. There were ongoing programmes external to the partnership including a programme initiated by Leicester City Football Club, which supported young people at risk of crime. Civil powers were also being used where appropriate, to reduce youth crime.
- viii. Crimes categorised as theft from a motor vehicle were generally low-level crimes, although this type of crime was increasing.
- ix. It was suspected that in some instances, cars were being stripped and sold as individual parts.

- x. It was emphasized that securing homes and cars was essential in preventing crime. The Police undertook campaigns to encourage people to secure their homes and possessions.
- xi. Loughborough University continued to work on the reduction of cycle theft through target hardening and utilising security systems to adopt a 'disruption' method, rather than a 'detection' method. It was emphasised that the reduction in cycle theft was the result of partnership working.
- xii. With regards to violence against the person with injury, the Police were working with licenced premises to reduce crime in key areas, which included the reduction of trading hours in extreme cases.
- xiii. It was highlighted that Charnwood had three key areas for consideration in terms of the response to the Serious Violence Duty. These were the night-time economy; school closing times and repeat victims of serious violence. These main issues would inform future work.
- xiv. It was highlighted that historically, many crime types had increased during the times when Loughborough Fair was operating. However, there were no crimes reported which were associated with the Loughborough Fair in 2022. This was due to increased Policing and the security systems in place.
- xv. The reduction in Sentinel reports for anti-social behaviour incidents was due to new reporting systems and education around reporting.
- xvi. The Police and Crime Commissioner stated that Charnwood was fortunate to have Insp David Stokes as the local NPA Commander. He stated that Insp David Stokes understood and believed in the importance of neighbourhood policing. The Chair of the CSP also stated that Insp David Stokes was excellent to work with and valuable to the Borough.

AGREED that the information be noted.

4 PARTNERSHIP STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT AND COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP PLAN 2023-26

The draft report was introduced by the Interim Head of Regulatory and Community Safety. The following summarises the discussion:

- i. It was emphasized that the draft CSP Plan was owned by the Partnership as a whole and that all comments from partners were valuable.
- ii. The four key themes included 'Safeguarding Communities from Abuse and Violent Offences', 'To reduce the harm caused by Youth ASB and Youth Crime', 'To reduce Criminal Exploitation' and 'Strategic Responsibilities'. These areas were broad and generally strategic.

- iii. It was recognised that it was vital for the partnership to add value to the work outlined in the CSP Plan and that the Community Safety Partnership was held accountable for the delivery of the work. Therefore, it was proposed that a structure of tactical and operational delivery groups was introduced, with updates at the Community Safety Partnership meetings.
- iv. Partners identified linkages between the CSP Plan and their own working plans and groups, which could further support partnership working. For example, the Health and Wellbeing Board was considered to be a valuable resource in terms of the delivery of the CSP priority areas. The partnership should avoid duplication of work at the delivery group level, and this may mean that existing groups were expanded, as opposed to new groups being created.
- v. There was a trend across the county whereby some boards and groups focussed mainly on inequalities and issues within Leicester City. The Police and Crime Commissioner stated that he had recognised this and that he encouraged boards and groups to consider areas of deprivation outside of Leicester City, where appropriate, as there were significant pockets of deprivation and inequality around the county. The Police and Crime Commissioner had also set up two People Zones outside of Leicester City in recognition of this.
- vi. It was beneficial for Partners to note how the CSP Plan supported partners' plans and how partners' plans supported the CSP Plan.
- vii. The Interim Head of Regulatory and Community agreed to look into partnership arrangements around the key themes outlined in the CSP Plan and how these fit into a delivery group structure. Following this, the CSP Plan would be updated appropriately and shared amongst partners.
- viii. It was agreed that any partners that wish to make comments or suggestions on the CSP Plan do so by Friday 5th May 2023 by emailing andy.thomas@charnwood.gov.uk (copying in sally.watson@charnwood.gov.uk). A Microsoft Teams meeting would take place following the completion of the Plan so that it could be signed off by the group. It was also suggested that partners physically sign the final version of the CSP Plan.
- ix. The Chair thanked the team; Andy Thomas, Tim McCabe and Allison Fadesco, and highlighted the substantial amount of work required in producing the Plan.

AGREED

1. that the information be noted.
2. That the Interim Head of Regulatory and Community Safety look into partnership arrangements around the key themes outlined in the CSP Plan and how these fit into a delivery group structure. Following this, the CSP would be updated appropriately and shared amongst partners.

3. That any partners that wish to make comments or suggestions on the CSP Plan do so by Friday 5th May 2023 by emailing andy.thomas@charnwood.gov.uk (copying in sally.watson@charnwood.gov.uk). A Microsoft Teams meeting would take place following the completion of the Plan so that it could be signed off by the group.

An agenda variance was agreed at this stage in the meeting. The Police and Crime Commissioner Update was the next item for discussion.

5 PARTNER UPDATES

A number of update reports from partners were provided. The following summarises the discussion on the reports circulated and also the verbal updates from partners:

- i. OPCC (James O'Connell and Sajan Devshi): The OPCC had awarded two out of five grant applications, which were both youth centre outreach projects. A reporting framework was in development which could be used Charnwood-wide. This would include information on Crime stoppers to allow members of the public to report crime anonymously. Community Payback projects were being expanded to support rehabilitation of offenders. It was suggested that partners apply for grant funding from the OPCC if they had ideas for solutions to issues. There are guidance papers on the grant funding available and it was highlighted that the funding was renewed each year.
- ii. Children, Families and Partnerships Manager – Charnwood Borough Council (Giuseppe Vassallo): The Safer Streets project was entering stage two. Stage one had been considered successful as youth ASB had declined in the two super output areas which the project had focussed on. A business plan had been created for the second stage of the project which would look at more preventative measures and would include a trauma informed approach. An appreciative enquiry had been undertaken and a presentation had been developed for stage one of the project, which could be shared with the group.
- iii. Loughborough University (Ant Dales): The partnership meetings between Loughborough University and Charnwood Borough Council had continued to work well and centred around any ASB issues that had been caused by students in the Loughborough area. Staff from the university had visited the Charnwood Borough Council CCTV stations as there were plans to develop and improve their own CCTV stations. The university was prepared for the implementation of the Martyn's Law Protect Duty.
- iv. Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service (Rob Kitson): There had been an increase in deliberate fires in recent years and trends suggested that the warmer weather in the coming months may mean further increases. There were educational initiatives being undertaken in which schools and colleges were visited and presentations were given to young people to deter ASB related to fires. It was highlighted that the

management of the recent large fire in Loughborough was an example of excellent partnership working within Charnwood. Relevant partners had worked effectively together to contain the fire quickly and safely, reducing further damage to Loughborough Town Hall and other surrounding areas.

- v. NHS (Lindsay Widdowson): The Charnwood Health and Wellbeing Partnership Group was formalised and up and running. This could be a beneficial resource in ensuring groups were well connected.
- vi. Neighbourhoods and Partnerships Manager – Charnwood Borough Council (Verity Graham): The Council continued to work with and support the voluntary sector.
- vii. Turning Point (Peter Singleton): Referrals to services remained very high but were in line with targets. The service was keen to identify more individuals in need of support. There had been a recent staff restructure at Turning Point.
- viii. LLR Integrated Care Board (Sarah Lewis): A Community Health and Wellbeing Plan had been drafted, with substantial input from partners. Key priorities were mental health in teenagers, homelessness, loneliness, Dementia and Care.
- ix. Falcon Services (Sarah Whannell): There was a significant increase in services users and there had been an increase in drug use. There was a variety of services available at the Falcon Centre, including harm reduction, recovery navigators, peer mentoring, health workers and wellbeing workers. Partners were encouraged to refer individuals to the Falcon Centre.
- x. Leicestershire Police (Shauna Atkins): It was highlighted that every call into the Police was reviewed by Shauna. A partnership meeting would be scheduled following the agreement of the CSP Plan in order to discuss the crimes that affect each partner service. It was possible for another Police Officer to attend the area around the Falcon Centre to reduce idling.
- xi. Leicestershire County Council – Public Health (Jo Hewitt): A pilot to identify mental health-friendly places had been successful and this was likely to be expanded. The recent suicide prevention training for Charnwood Citizen's Advice had been well received. There had been joint strategic needs assessments undertaken including health and equalities, gambling-related harm and children and young peoples' mental health. The outcomes and recommendations of these would be beneficial for the CSP to acknowledge. The Teen Health Service was established and involved the input of Health and Wellbeing workers and secondary schools. There were approximately 80 referrals per week into this service. Schools had identified that primary concerns included vaping and sexual health.
- xii. Leicestershire County Council – Community Safety (Anita Chavda): A full day of ASB training was scheduled in the first week of July. The Incremental Approach Review was underway and the findings from this

work would be circulated in due course. Work was underway on the Risk Management Accreditation, and this would be submitted to the SPB Board. Regarding domestic abuse projects, funding had been confirmed for years three and four. Partners at Charnwood Borough Council required information on threats associated with Prevent. There had been 34 recommendations following the Prevent review, all of which had been accepted. It was highlighted that there was a substantial amount of work being undertaken in relation to the Prevent requirements.

AGREED

1. That the information be noted.
2. That the appreciative enquiry and/or the presentation associated with stage one of the Safer Streets project be shared with the group.

6 POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER

The Police and Crime Commissioner, Mr Rupert Matthews attended the meeting to provide an update on his priority areas. The following summarises the discussion;

- i. The Police and Crime Commissioner stated that it was beneficial for him to attend meetings of all of the Community Safety Partnership meetings in his area as it allowed for further understanding of the needs and requirements of each CSP and the issues faced within each individual area. Each CSP area had different priorities and characteristics. For example, Charnwood was a university town, which other areas within the patch were not.
- ii. The Police and Crime Commissioner referred to the recent Government Consultation on ASB and partnership working and stated that he had been informed it was likely the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner would receive additional funding for this in 2024.

AGREED that the information be noted.

7 FUTURE MEETINGS

The Chair suggested that the CSP report template included an executive summary, to allow partners to summarise key points in their reports.

AGREED that the information be noted.

8 GOVERNMENT CONSULTATION

The Interim Head of Regulatory and Community Safety discussed the Government Consultation on ASB and partnership working. The following summarises the discussion;

- i. One of the key themes of the consultation was increasing the accountability of CSPs to the public.
- ii. The Head of Regulatory and Community Safety encouraged partners to review the consultation and respond.

AGREED that the information be noted.

9 ANY OTHER BUSINESS

There was no other business raised.

10 FORWARD PROGRAMME

A report to enable the Partnership to consider and manage its forward programme of work was provided.

The forward programme of work was noted.

Upcoming meetings;

13th July 2023 at 10am

12th October 2023 at 10am

COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP ACTION LOG 13TH JULY 2023		
Meeting Date	Action	Complete By
260123 Item 04	Andy Thomas look at creating a more suitable action logging method, associated with strategies, risk and threat outside of the meeting.	Andy Thomas
260123 Item 05	<p>Amendments made to the CSP Terms of Reference as follows;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delegated authority be given to the Chair and Vice-Chair of the CSP to enable amendments to the Terms of Reference where required. • The 'Charnwood Community Safety Partnership Membership and Voting' table should be amended to state that the Director of Customer Experience was a core member, as opposed to the Director of Housing and Wellbeing. • The 'Overarching Aim' be amended to read 'to deliver enhanced partnership working, collaboration and collective problem solving to create safer communities'. 	Vicky Brackenbury
260123 Item 07	Andy Thomas contact Gurjit Samra-Rai to organise attendance from Charnwood at the Harm to Hope group.	Andy Thomas
260123 Item 08	Andy Thomas consider new and effective ways to process Community Triggers in line with legislation.	Andy Thomas

Key
Safeguarding Communities from abuse and violent offences
To reduce the harm caused by youth ASB and youth crime
To reduce criminal exploitation
To delivery statutory duties: preventing extremism, Community Triggers, tackling substance misuse, Serious Violence Duty, Domestic Homicide Reviews.

Charnwood Community Safety Partnership Plan 2023 -2026

Charnwood Community
SAFETY PARTNERSHIP





1. Foreword

As Chair of the Charnwood Community Safety Partnership, I am pleased to introduce our 2023- 2026 strategic Community Safety Partnership Plan. As a partnership we are committed to working effectively and efficiently in delivering our vision of ‘Creating a Safer Charnwood.’

We are fortunate to have highly dedicated professionals and well-trained employees whose motivation is the protection and safety of our communities. Our clear vision and strategic priorities set the direction for the partnership and ensure that we deliver value for money to the public.

The plan has been developed using intelligence, insight and an understanding of the emerging threats and risks impacting upon Charnwood. We seek to put prevention at the heart of everything we do – preventing crime, harm, repeat victimisation and offending are key to delivering our vision.

The plan reflects cross cutting strategic priorities that the relevant authorities forming the Community Safety Partnership are currently facing. The plan will act as our framework and will focus the Partnership on delivering better outcomes for our residents and neighbourhoods.

The fundamental premise of this CSP is that no one wishes to be a victim of crime or a victim of anti-social behaviour. We strongly believe that our residents have a right to a good quality of life. Our plan, therefore, is focused upon reducing the number of victims of crime and anti-social behaviour within Charnwood. Victims and community confidence will be central to all that we do as a partnership.

Councillor Leigh Harper-Davies

Chair Charnwood Community Safety Partnership

Contents

2. Introduction.....	3
3. Performance Management	7
4. Priority 1: Safeguarding communities from abuse and violent offences	9
5. Priority 2: To reduce the harm caused by youth ASB and youth crime.....	12
6. Priority 3: To reduce criminal exploitation.....	15
7. Priority 4: Statutory Responsibilities	18
8. Glossary	20

2. Introduction

2.1: The Charnwood Community Safety Partnership (CSP) brings together relevant authorities and organisations focused on tackling and reducing crime and anti-social behaviour within the borough of Charnwood. This shared responsibility is a statutory duty as defined by section 17 Crime & Disorder Act 1998.

The Vision of the Charnwood Community Safety Partnership is:

‘To create a safer Charnwood’.

2.2: The key role of this CSP, in seeking to deliver its vision, is to identify and prioritise the community safety issues that are affecting our residents, and deliver plans to reduce the impact these have on our communities.

2.3: The Act defines the responsible authorities subject to this statutory duty as being:

- Police
- Local Authorities
- Fire and Rescue
- Probation Service
- Health

2.4: Furthermore, the legislation states that the Community Safety Partnership must discharge the following statutory duties:

- The reduction of crime
- The reduction of anti-social behaviour
- The reduction of re-offending
- Tackling of substance misuse
- The reduction in Serious Violence

2.5: For context, the requirement to reduce serious violence has been recently added to the CSP’s statutory duties following the implementation of ‘The Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Bill 2021’.

2.6: The CSP has a statutory duty to develop an annual Partnership Strategic Assessment (PSA) analysing the levels of crime and ASB being experienced within the Borough. This can be found as Appendix 1. The purpose of the assessment is to:

- Highlight performance progress and achievements against the strategic objectives set in the relevant Community Safety Plan.
- Identify any emerging threats, risks posed in seeking to deliver key performance.
- Identify any increasing community tensions or any factors impacting upon community confidence/cohesion.
- Identify the CSP’s strategic objectives for the forthcoming year.

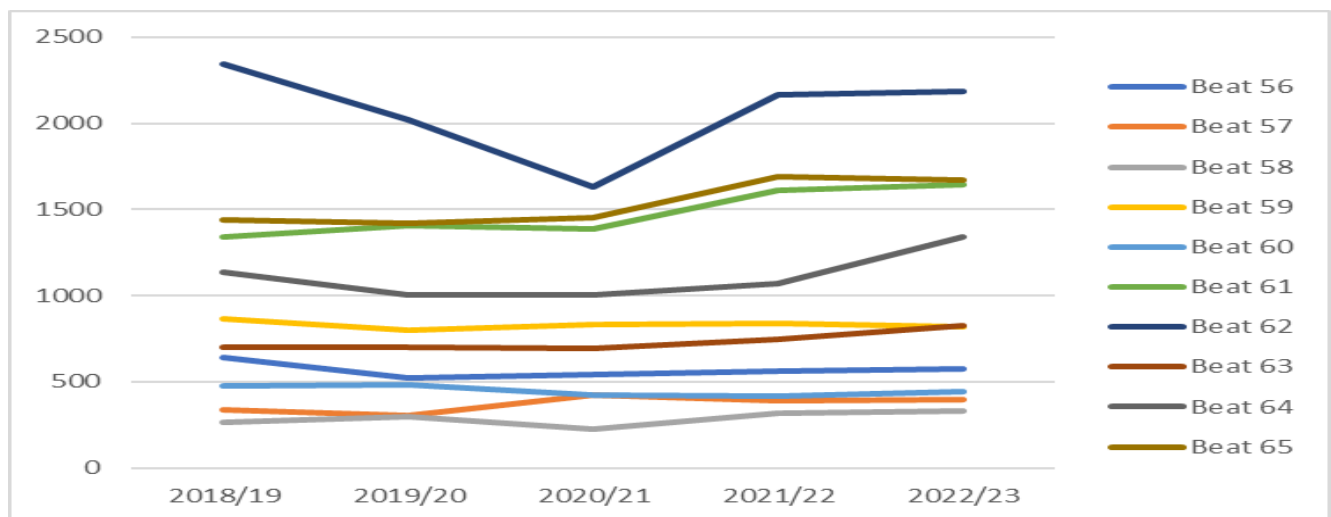
2.7: In setting the 2023-2026 Charnwood Community Safety Plan, the Partnership has had due regard to the key drivers of crime, as identified in the Partnership Strategic Assessment. The primary aggravating factors for crime in Charnwood have been identified as being:

- Violence
- Mental Health/Vulnerability
- Substance Misuse

2.8: It is important to recognise that crime trends can also be very local and specific to a neighbourhood, high street location or public space. Therefore, there are differences in the types and experiences of crime dependent on the area of Charnwood.

Figure 1 below, highlights a 5-year crime trend across the Borough. For context, the police beats and electoral wards within Charnwood are not co terminus, hence an index is provided for clarity:

Figure 1 Charnwood: All Reported Crime by Police Beat 2018/19 – 2022/23



The four beats with the highest number of reported crimes within Charnwood are:

- Beat 62: 2,183 recorded crimes, which equates to 21% of all crime.
- Beat 65: 1,669 recorded crimes, which equates to 16% of all crime.
- Beat 61: 1,641 recorded crimes, which equates to 16% of all crime.
- Beat 64: 1,340 recorded crimes, which equates to 13% of all crime.

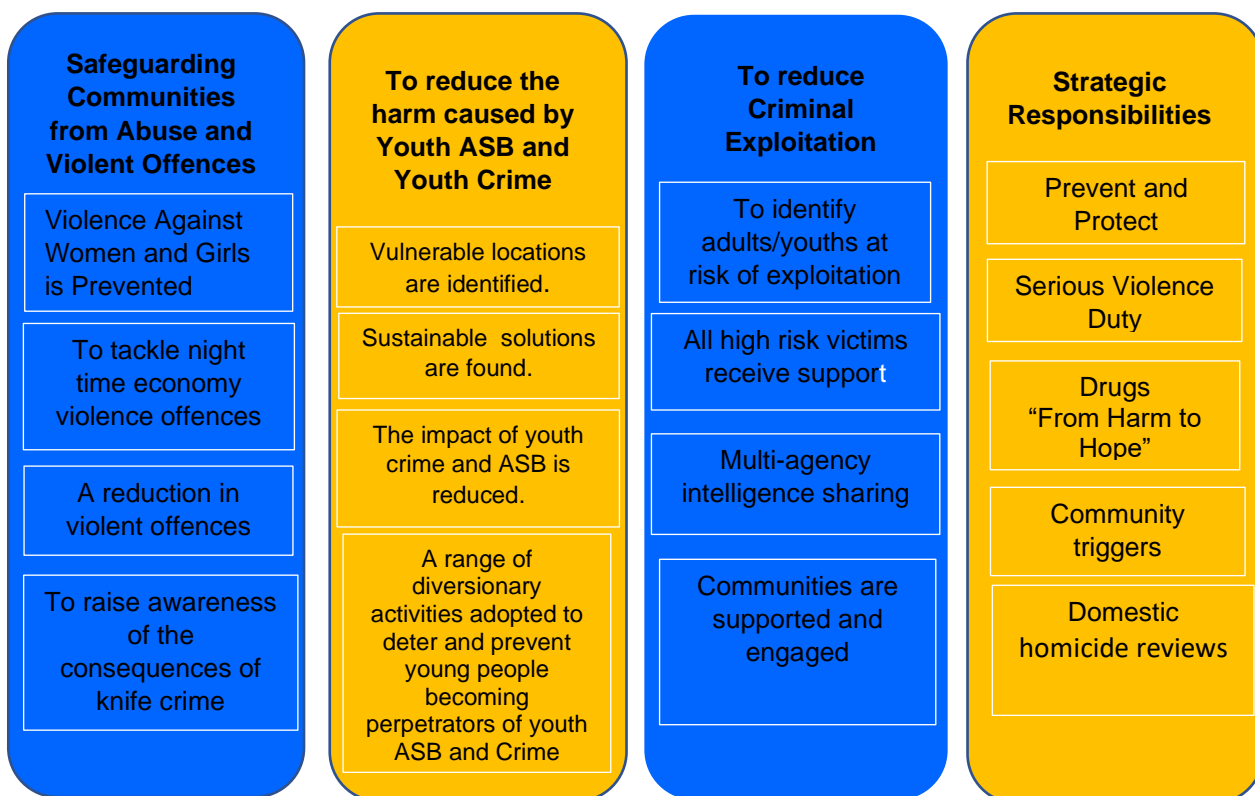
2.9: Geographical localities per Police Beat within the Borough of Charnwood

Beat 56 Woodhouse Eves Newtown Linford, Cropston, Rothley and Quorn
Beat 57 Mountsorrel
Beat 58 Anstey
Beat 59 Wymeswold, Hoton, Burton on Wolds, Barrow Upon Soar, Sileby, and Seagrave
Beat 60 Birstall and Wanlip
Beat 61 Queniborough, Syston, Thurmaston, Barkby, Blaby and South Croxton
Beat 62 Ashby Road Estate, Loughborough University, Storer Road Area, Loughborough Town Centre and Loughborough College
Beat 63 Nanpantan, The Outwoods and Shelthorpe
Beat 64 Hathern, Shepshed and the Dishley Road Estate
Beat 65 Bell Foundry Estate, Warwick Way estate, Parts of Alan Moss Road, Meadow Lane, Sparrow Hill, Pinfold Gate, Leicester Road

2.10: The Charnwood Community Safety Partnership Plan 2023-2026

The Charnwood CSP is the Executive Group that sets the strategic objectives for the Partnership. The identified objectives are put into a strategic plan, the governance of which sits with the Strategic Group. Tactical plans are then developed by the Joint Action Group (JAG) and implemented through the CSP’s operating model.

The 2022/23 Partnership Strategic Assessment (PSA) has identified the following strategic priorities for the Community Safety Partnership. Tactical plans will be created for each strategic objective focused upon delivering effective outcomes:

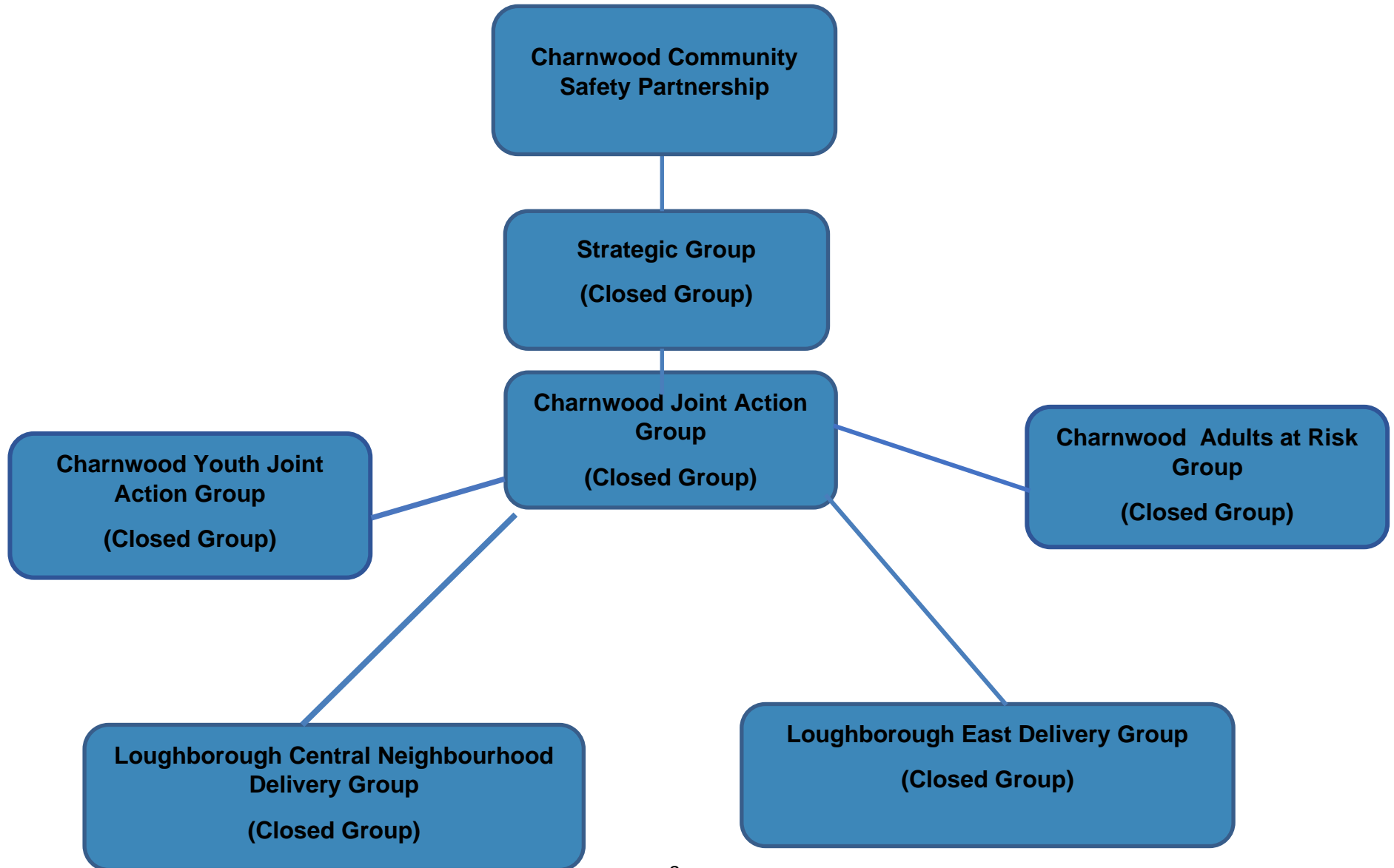


3. Performance Management

3.1: The Partnership reports regularly on progress against agreed strategic objectives. Key actions are developed to achieve our outcomes and implemented by the Strategic Group and Charnwood Joint Action Group/subgroups (**Figure 2**). Performance is managed in the following way:

- The Partnership will be responsible for undertaking quarterly reviews of progress against priorities and for determining any support measures needed to ensure successful outcomes.
- The CSP Chair will be responsible for maintaining an overview of activity in respect of all agreed priorities and will address potential barriers to successful outcomes.
- The activities of the Partnership will take a structured approach to problem solving by utilising the four stages of the SARA model: *Scanning, Analysis, Response and Assessment* and use the SMART principles (*Specific, Measurable, Appropriate, Relevant, Timescales*) in driving the key themes set within the plan.
- The CSP will monitor its own performance against its Most Similar Family Group (MSFG) using IQUANTA crime data.
- The CSP will provide detailed quarterly returns to the Office of the Police & Crime Commissioner (OPCC) setting out expenditure of public funds against the allocated Partnership Locality Fund (PLF).
- The CSP will attend the 'Finance & Performance' Scrutiny Committee on an annual basis and present evidence against its delivery of the strategic priorities.

Figure 2: Charnwood Community Safety Partnership Delivery Structure



4. Priority 1: Safeguarding communities from abuse and violent offences

Why is this a priority?

4.1: Historically domestic abuse and sexual abuse has been an under-reported crime and organisations have found it difficult to measure the true extent of domestic abuse within Charnwood. An increase in reporting of both domestic abuse and sexual abuse is seen as a positive indicator of a community's confidence in the statutory services. By encouraging victims to report incidents, the partnership will be in an informed position and be more effective in supporting victims and developing further services.

4.2: Crimes of violence against women and girls (VAWG) are many and varied. They include rape and other sexual offences, stalking, domestic abuse, 'honour based' abuse (including female genital mutilation and forced marriage and 'honour' killings), 'revenge porn' and 'up skirting', as well as many others.

4.3: Analysis in the 2022/23 Partnership Strategic Assessment, highlights that violent offences account for 49% of all recorded crime during Qtr. 1 -Qtr. 3 (2022/23). The below dataset of recorded violent offences in Charnwood, highlights this:

- Violence with Injury offences: 1,185 recorded offences
- Violence without Injury offences: 2,517 recorded offences
- Public Disorder: 1,333 recorded offences

4.4: Furthermore, the 'Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Bill 2021: Serious Violence Duty' requires Local Authorities, the Police, Fire Service, specified criminal justice agencies and Health authorities, to work collaboratively in partnership, to tackle serious violence within their CSP boundary. Hence, the Serious Violence Bill, will add a further statutory duty to the CSP's terms of reference and responsibilities.

4.5: What will we aim to achieve?

- To increase the reporting of Domestic Abuse offences and Sexual Abuse within the borough by 2.5% (baseline 2022/23 reported offences)
- To raise awareness of Domestic Abuse, Sexual Abuse and the support services available in Charnwood
- Victims are more confident reporting their experience and are satisfied with the response they receive.
- Victims of Abuse and Violence are supported to cope and recover.
- A year on year reduction in Serious Violent Offences (baseline 2022/23 reported offences)
- To reduce Night-Time Economy related Violence Offences (baseline 2022/23 reported offences)
- To raise awareness of the consequences of Knife Crime within educational establishments in Charnwood – with a specific focus on individual 25 years old and younger

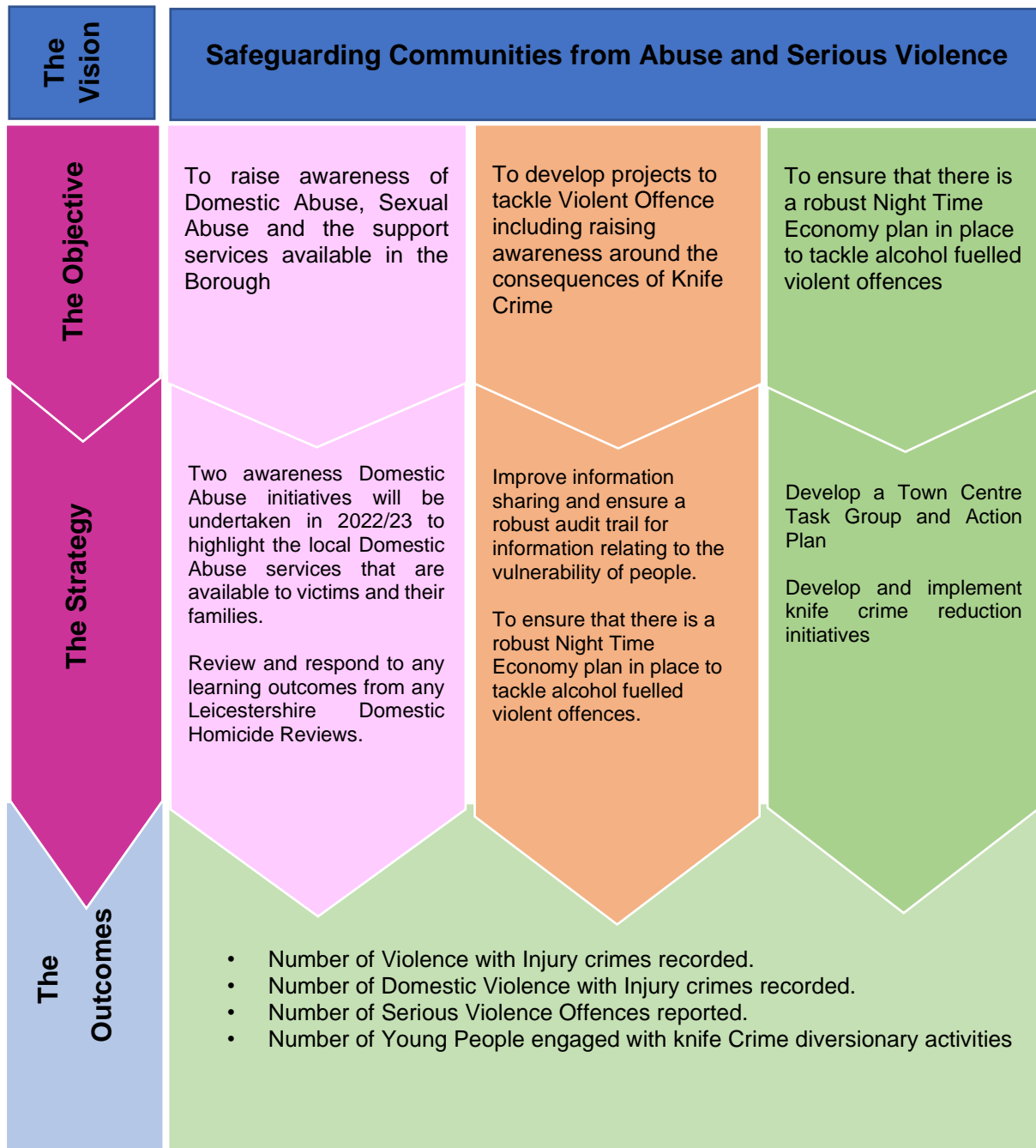
4.6: How will we respond?

- Four domestic abuse awareness initiatives will be undertaken each year to highlight the local domestic abuse services that are available to victims and their families within Charnwood.
- Review and respond to any learning outcomes from any Domestic Homicide Reviews.
- Prevention – Living Without Abuse (LWA) will examine ways to change attitudes and ensure that information about domestic abuse and sexual violence is widely available.
- Effective communications strategies for abuse and serious violence
- Improve information sharing and ensure a robust audit trail for information relating to the vulnerability of people.
- To continue the development of the Joint Action Group, Adults at Risk Group and the Youth Joint Action Group to enable early identification of Adults and Young People at risk of harm and abuse.
- Serious Violence Duty and working in partnership with the Violence Reduction Network.
- To develop projects aimed at reducing both Violent and Serious Violence Offence
- To assist Leicestershire Police in reducing the impact of knife crime, by supporting Operation Spectre and relevant diversionary activity
- To ensure that there is a robust Night-Time Economy plan in place to tackle alcohol fuelled violent offences.

4.7: How will we measure success?

- A year-on-year reduction in the number of Violence with Injury crimes recorded.
- A year-on-year reduction in the number of Domestic Violence with Injury crimes recorded.
- A year-on-year reduction in the number of Serious Violence Offences reported.
- Number of Young People engaged with knife Crime diversionary activities.

4.8: Summary of Priority 1: Safeguarding Communities from Abuse & Serious Violence



5. Priority 2: To reduce the harm caused by youth ASB and youth crime

Why is this a priority?

5.1: The Partnership wholly accepts that incidents of anti-social behaviour have a negative impact upon the quality of life of the residents within Charnwood. Vulnerable and repeat victims of anti-social behaviour present the highest levels of risk, threat, and harm. For this reason, it is critical that aggravating factors and the cumulative impact of anti-social behaviour are considered as part of the Partnership's risk assessment and mitigation.

5.2: The Partnership recognises that there has been an emerging issue of youth offending within Charnwood, which has involved large groups of young people aged between 11 and 17, engaging in both crime and antisocial behaviour within our residential, commercial, and open spaces. This offending behaviour has resulted in a several community trigger activations within recent years.

5.3: Other concerning behaviours involving this cohort of young people include:

- Theft of vehicles which has increased by 54% in the past year (police data)
- Riding mopeds underage, unlicensed and without helmets which is being promoted by the young people on social media: <https://www.tiktok.com/discover/le11tworkers> (intel and community consultation)
- Association with urban street gangs and county lines (police intel)

5.4: It is evident from analysis of police data, multi-agency data, intelligence and community insights, that the groups involvement in anti-social behaviour has increased post-pandemic and that their offending is escalating in terms of increasing involvement in crimes including violent offences. Most concerning, intelligence suggests that the cohort of young people migrate in a group from one area to another, and in doing so, draw in more local children to anti-social behaviour. Several children who had not previously engaged in anti-social behaviour are being drawn into the offending cohort.

5.5: What will we aim to achieve?

- Vulnerable and repeat locations will be identified via intelligence analysis and raised to the Joint Action Group for positive action to be taken to reduce the harm index of these locations.
- A multi-agency approach will be adopted in these high demand locations, to implement a medium to long term solution focused upon preventing crime and disorder
- Repeat and vulnerable victims are identified at an early stage and appropriate risk mitigation is put in place.
- A range of enforcement powers are utilised, and high-risk situations are managed through court or legal restrictions where necessary.

- To provide a range of diversionary activity to deter and prevent young people becoming perpetrators of youth ASB and youth crime

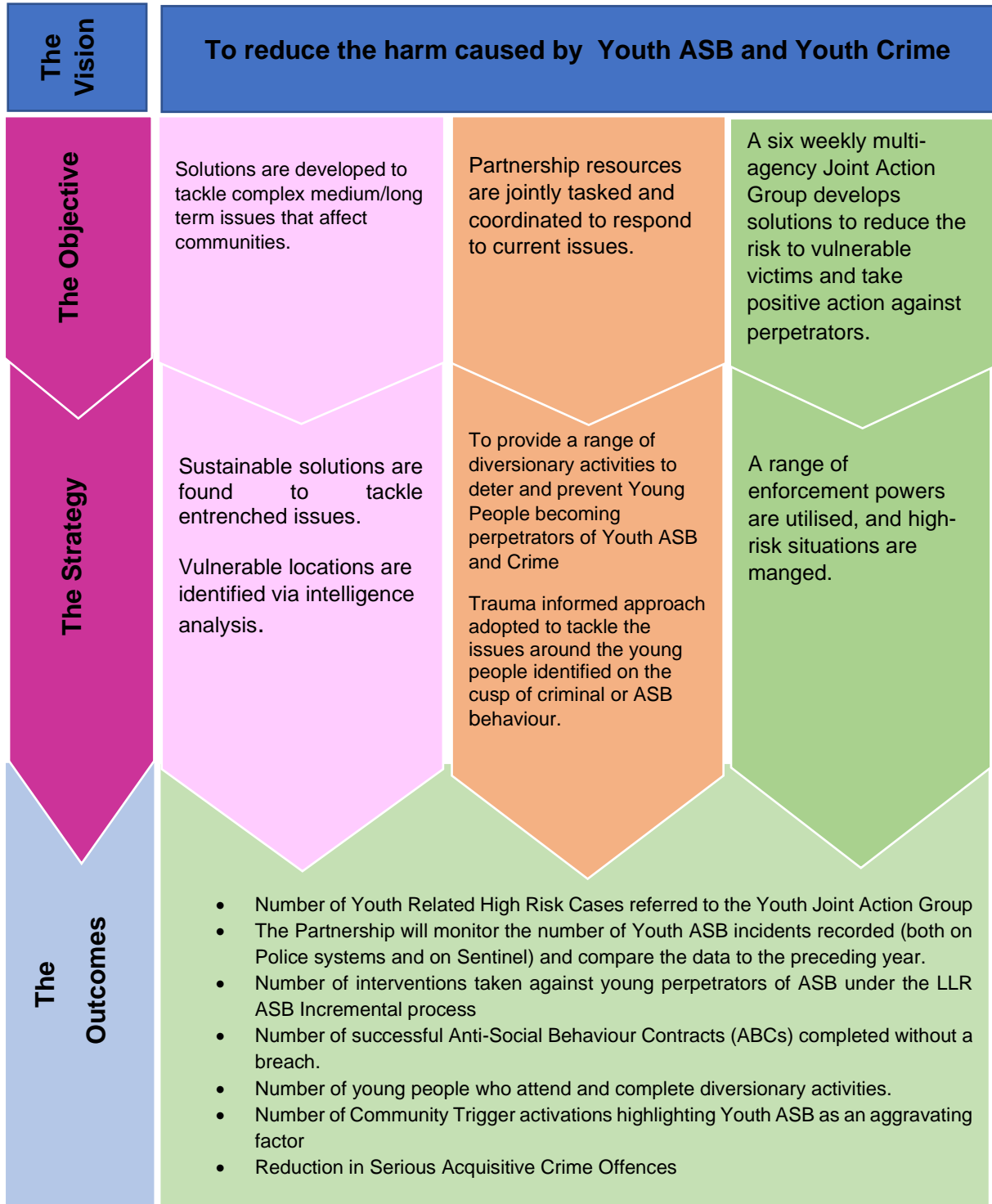
5.6: How will we respond?

- Partnership resources are jointly tasked and coordinated to respond to emerging issues.
- A six weekly multi-agency Joint Action Group will develop solutions to reduce the risk to repeat and vulnerable victims and take positive action against perpetrators.
- A trauma informed approach will be adopted, and children engaged in offending, will be referred to support services with the aim of reducing and deterring their offending.
- To support the work with partners under the Leicestershire Police operation: Op Spectre.

5.7: How will we measure success?

- Number of Youth Related High Risk Cases referred to the Youth Joint Action Group will be monitored.
- The Partnership will also monitor the number of Youth ASB incidents recorded (both on Police systems and on Sentinel) and compare the data to the preceding year.
- The Partnership will seek a year on year reduction in reported youth related ASB cases (baseline figure 2022/23 data set)
- A 5% increase in the number of interventions taken against young perpetrators of ASB under the LLR ASB Incremental process (baseline figure 2022/23 data set)
- Number of successful Anti-Social Behaviour Contracts (ABCs) completed without a breach. The target will be a 5% increase in completed ABC contracts with successful outcomes (baseline figure – 2022/23 data set)
- Number of young people who attend and complete diversionary activities.
- Number of Community Trigger activations highlighting Youth ASB as an aggravating factor. The Partnership will seek a 5% reduction in Community Trigger activations with youth related ASB as a primary aggravating factor (baseline figure 2022/23 data set).
- Year on year reductions in Serious Acquisitive Crime Offences recorded within Charnwood (baseline figure – 2022/23 data set).

5.8: Summary of Priority 2: To reduce harm caused by Youth ASB and Youth Crime



6. Priority 3: To reduce criminal exploitation

Why is this a priority?

6.1: Protecting the most vulnerable individuals within our communities lies at the heart of the Partnership's ethos. Charnwood has been identified as having the highest number of recorded cuckooing offences within the county and currently has several County Lines operating within the Borough.

6.2: Protecting adults/youths at risk of criminal exploitation has been identified as a priority in the 2022/23 Partnership Strategic Assessment, which has led to the continued development of the Youth JAG Group and the Adults at Risk Group.

6.3: Criminal exploitation is the exploitation of a person to commit a crime for someone else's gain. For example, victims could be coerced into shoplifting, pickpocketing, entering into a sham marriage, benefit fraud, begging or drug cultivation such as cannabis farming.

6.4: County lines is a form of criminal exploitation. It is when criminals befriend children, either online or offline, or manipulate them into drug dealing. The 'lines' refer to mobile phones that are used to control a young person who is delivering drugs, often to towns outside their home county.

6.5: Cuckooing is a practice where people take over a person's home and use the property to facilitate exploitation. There are different types of cuckooing:

- Using the property to deal, store or take drugs.
- Using the property to sex work
- Taking over the property as a place for them to live
- Taking over the property to financially abuse the tenant.
- The most common form of cuckooing is where drug dealers take over a person's home and use it to store or distribute drugs.

6.6: The Partnership intelligence highlights that a significant proportion of crime is linked to substance misuse - from acquisitive crime to serious violent offending and organised gang crime linked to drug markets. Tackling substance misuse within Charnwood will be an important theme within this priority, and partners will work collaboratively to support Leicestershire Police in their overarching operation – Op Gizmo seeking to reduce criminal exploitation.

6.7: What will we aim to achieve?

- To identify adults/youths at risk of exploitation and put in place appropriate referrals to support services.
- To continue the development of the Adults at Risk Group and Youth JAG Group with a focus on preventing cases of criminal exploitation.
- To ensure that front line staff are sufficiently knowledgeable about the subject enabling appropriate levels of support and referrals are submitted.
- To support the Police Operation - OP Gizmo aimed at preventing criminal exploitation.
- Engage with support agencies to meet the needs of Cuckooing victims.

6.8: How will we respond?

- Early identification of victims of criminal exploitation referred to the Adults at Risk Group/Youth JAG who receive appropriate support.
- A range of enforcement powers are utilised, to ensure the safety of victims of Criminal Exploitation
- By working in partnership services are able to meet complex needs and are successful at providing solutions to reduce the risk of harm to victims.
- Multi-agency intelligence sharing is successful at identifying high harm offenders.

6.9: How will we measure success?

- A year on year reduction in the number of Youth Related High Risk Cases referred to the Youth Joint Action Group (baseline figure 2022/23 data set)
- A year on year reduction in the number of Adult Related High-Risk Cases referred to the Adults at Risk Group (baseline figure 2022/23 data set)
- An increase in the number of Outreach Drug Referrals received by Drug Support Services for individuals living in Charnwood (baseline figure – 2022/23 data set)
- A year on year reduction in the number of County Lines operating within Charnwood (baseline figure 2022/23 data set).
- The number of referrals to the County Criminal Exploitation Team

6.10: Summary of Priority 3: To Reduce Criminal Exploitation

The Vision	To Reduce Criminal Exploitation		
The Objective	To identify adults/youths at risk of exploitation and put in place appropriate referrals to support service.	To support the Police Operation Gizmo and engage with support agencies to provide further support for victims of exploitation/Cuckooing.	We aim to ensure that front line staff are sufficiently knowledgeable about the subject to ensure appropriate levels of support and referrals.
The Strategy	Services are able to meet complex needs and are successful at providing solutions to reduce the risk of harm to victims.	Multi-agency intelligence sharing is successful at identifying high harm offenders.	Identification of victims and support is identified on an individual basis. A range of enforcement powers are utilised, to ensure the safety of victims of Criminal Exploitation
The Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Youth Related High Risk Cases referred to the Youth Joint Action Group • Number of Adult Related High-Risk Cases referred to the Adults at Risk Group • The number of Outreach Drug Referrals received by Drug Support Services • A reduction in the number of County Lines operating within Charnwood. • The number of referrals to the County Criminal Exploitation Team 		

7. Priority 4: Statutory Responsibilities

The Charnwood Community Safety Partnership in keeping with the relevant legislation will have due regard to ensuring compliance is maintained in executing the following statutory duties:

7.1: Prevent and Protect

The Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 contains a duty on specified authorities to have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism. This is also known as the Prevent Duty. In March 2015, Parliament approved guidance issued under section 29 of the act about how specified authorities are to comply with the Prevent Duty. Specified authorities must have regard to this guidance when complying with the Prevent Duty.

7.2: Serious Violence Duty

The statutory duties of the CSP have been amended by 'The Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Bill 2021'. This legislation, that attained royal assent in 2022, now requires that the relevant authorities forming the CSP, work collaboratively in partnership with the aim of implementing a localised plan, focused on reducing serious violence within our CSP locality.

7.3: Tackling substance misuse

This has been recognised as a threat nationally and the Government, as part of its 10-year plan ('From Harm to Hope') aimed at combating illicit drugs, has during 2022, introduced 'Combating Drugs Partnerships' (CDP's). The aim of the CDP is to ensure that there is greater coordination amongst partner agencies in tackling the supply and demand for illegal drugs, whilst focusing on effective treatment.

7.4: Community Triggers

Section 104 of the 'ASB Crime & Policing Act 2014', places a statutory duty upon the Community Safety Partnership, that duty being:

'To undertake an anti-social behaviour case review on the grounds that a victim states they are dissatisfied with the response they have received to their reported ASB and on the grounds that the threshold for such a trigger is duly met.'

The threshold for the Community Trigger in Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland (LLR) has been set on the following criteria:

- an individual has complained to the Council, Police or a Registered Housing Provider about three separate incidents of ASB in the last six months.
- If an individual has been a victim of a single hate crime or incident in the last six months.

Once the locally agreed threshold has been obtained, there is a duty upon the CSP to appoint the most appropriate agency to lead on the case review.

7.5: Domestic Homicide Reviews

Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHRs) were established on a statutory basis under Section 9 of the Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act (2004). The Act places a responsibility on Community Safety Partnerships to establish the necessity for reviews. This provision came into force on 13th April 2011, requiring local authorities and partner agencies to devise a process underpinned by the statutory guidance provided. The rationale for the Domestic Homicide Review process is to ensure agencies are responding appropriately to victims of domestic violence/abuse by offering and putting in place appropriate support mechanisms, procedures, resources and interventions with an aim to avoid future incidents of domestic homicide, violence and abuse.

The Leicestershire Safer Communities Strategy Board, on behalf of local Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs), the Leicestershire and Rutland Local Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB) and Safeguarding Adults Board (SAB) and the Safer Rutland Community Partnership have all agreed that DHR's will be conducted across Leicestershire and Rutland as part of the Serious Case Review (SCR) arrangements.

8. Glossary

ASB	Anti-Social Behaviour
CSP	Community Safety Partnership
DV / DA	Domestic Violence / Domestic Abuse
IDVA	Independent Domestic Violence Advisor
ISVA	Independent Sexual Violence Advisor
IOM	Integrated Offender Management
IQuanta	The IQuanta website provides a large repository of analyses on current policing and community safety in England and Wales.
JAG	Joint Action Group
LSP	Local Strategic Partnership (Charnwood Together)
MAPPOM	Multi-Agency Prolific & Priority Offender Management – Leicestershire’s programme for managing and reducing offending of PPOs
MARAC	Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference
NIM	National Intelligence Model
NPA	Neighbourhood Policing Area
PCC	Police and Crime Commissioner
PCP	Police and Crime Panel
PPO	Prolific & Priority Offenders – The small proportion of offenders who cause a disproportionately large amount of crime and disorder in local communities
VRN	Violent Reduction Network

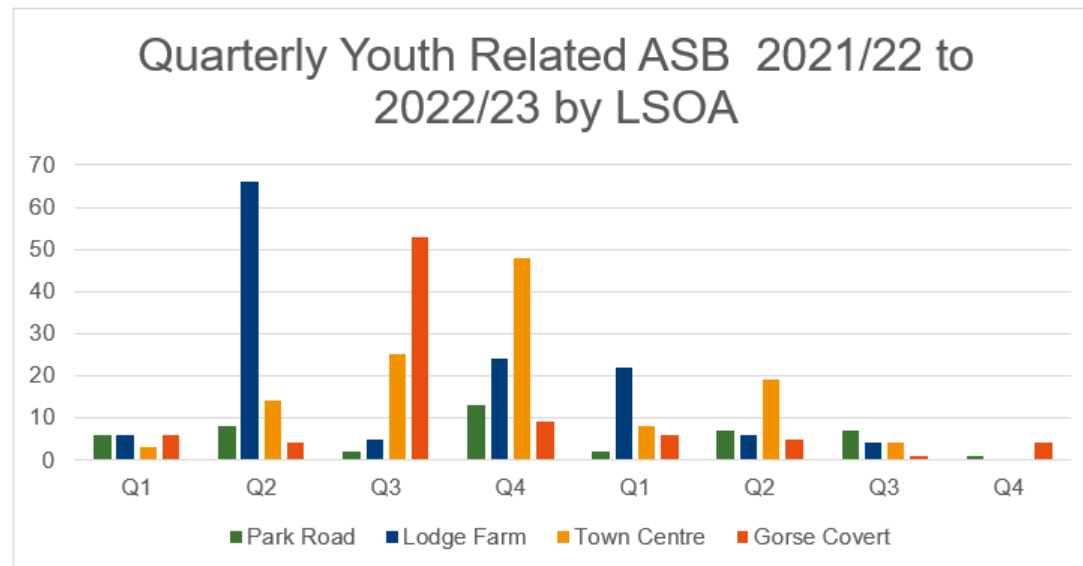
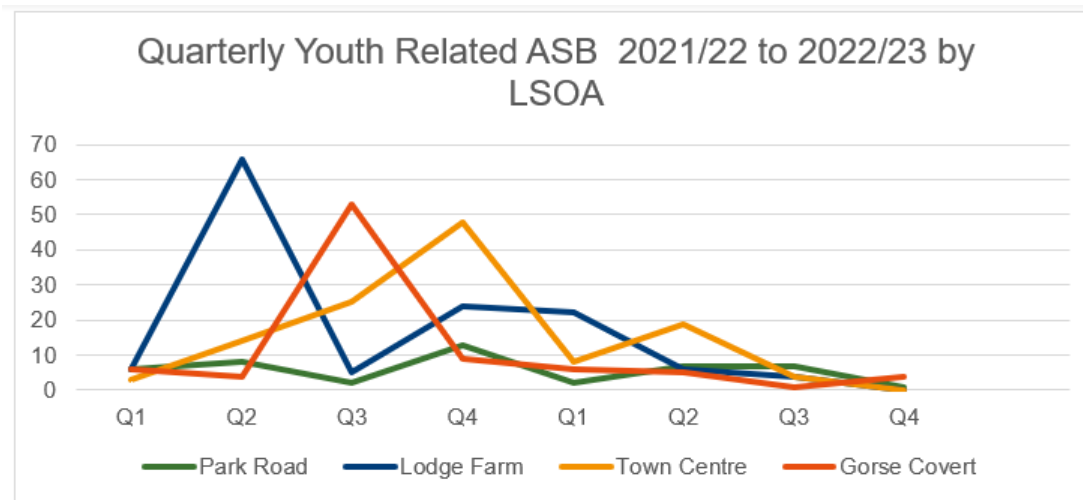


CHARNWOOD COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP

ITEM 8b

Organisation	Charnwood Borough Council	Author	Giuseppe Vassallo and Phil Martindale	Date	05/07/2023
Subject Title	Reducing the harm caused by Youth ASB and Youth Crime				
Summary <i>(Purpose, background & context for the report update)</i>	<p><u>Youth ASB and Safer Streets</u></p> <p>In the summer of 2021, Charnwood experienced a surge in youth-related anti-social behaviour. England had experienced a third period of COVID-19 restrictions that had limited the ability for individuals to engage in physical contact and in-person, social activity; such restrictions began to be lifted, from March 2021, as part of the Government’s Roadmap out of lockdown (GOV.UK, 2021).</p> <p>Groups of young people, estimated to be up to 30 in number with participants aged from 11 to 18 began to congregate and engage in ASB in 4 locations from March 2021. The frequency and prevalence reached a peak in Summer 2021 in 5 Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) spanning 4 locations, beginning at Lodge Farm playing fields in Charnwood. In Gorse Covert and the Loughborough town centre, ASB increased during the Autumn of 2021 and this persisted in the town centre throughout the winter.</p> <p>Local agencies were unable to effectively address the increased ASB with available resources, but, with the coordinated effort of Charnwood Community Safety Partnership (CSP) and the launch of a Safer Streets project in the summer, of 2022, youth ASB in all 4 locations has now significantly reduced, see Table 1.0.</p> <p>Whilst the COVID-19 pandemic had been a factor in the behaviour of young people from Spring 2021, the emergence of groups of young people engaging in ASB was not a new development. Charnwood CSP officers describe the problem as cyclical. As new generations of young people reach the age bracket of 11-18, groups form and engage in ASB. Local media reports indicate youth ASB problems in Loughborough Town Centre in 2015 (Loughborough Echo, 2015), in 2019 (Charnwood Police, 2019) and in 2020 in Shepshed town centre (Leicestershire Live, 2020).</p> <p>The current, positive position may influence decision making and allocation of resources. If the perception is that victory can be declared, youth ASB is resolved and resources can be allocated elsewhere; there is a risk that such complacency could backfire. Charnwood could be again, unprepared for future increases in youth ASB. Gains achieved by the Safer Streets project and the CSP may be unwisely sacrificed. Charnwood CSP however, remains committed to reducing the harm caused by youth ASB and youth crime, according to priority 2 of the plan for 2023-2026 (Charnwood CSP, 2023-2026). The CSP Plan and learning from the Safer Streets project will inform the strategic direction for reducing the harm caused by youth ASB.</p>				

Table 1.0 – Youth related ASB incidents recorded on Sentinel



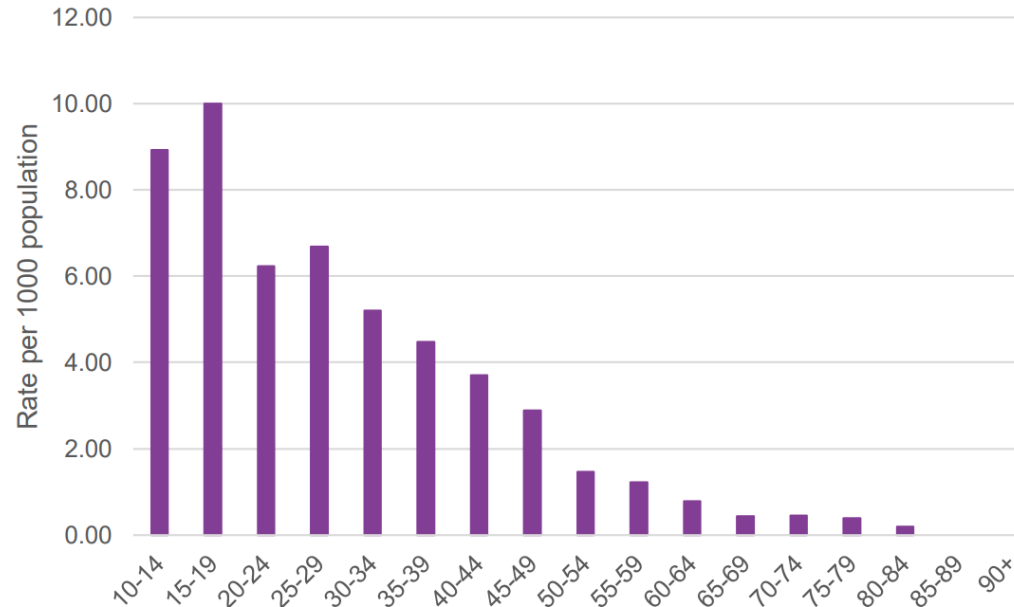
(Sentinel, 2023)

Youth Violence

Charnwood CSP has, in its history, observed a minority of young people escalate from low level youth ASB and disorder, to offending involving violence. This is linked to young people becoming involved in drugs, drug dealing, acquisitive crime and in a number of cases, association with urban street gangs (Charnwood CSP, 2023).

According to Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland Violence Reduction Network (VRN), Charnwood has the highest volume of violent offending in Leicestershire; with 13.3% of serious violent offences for Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland, a substantial part of the 42.2% attributed to the whole of Leicestershire (VRN, 2023). The highest prevalence is amongst the 10-19 age group. See table 1.1

Table 1.1 – Rate (per 1000 population) of violent offences by suspected perpetrator age



Rate (per 1000 population) of offences by suspected perpetrator age (at date of offence) of serious violence in public places across LLR (April 2021 - September 2022) (Source: Leicestershire Police)

(VRN, 2023)

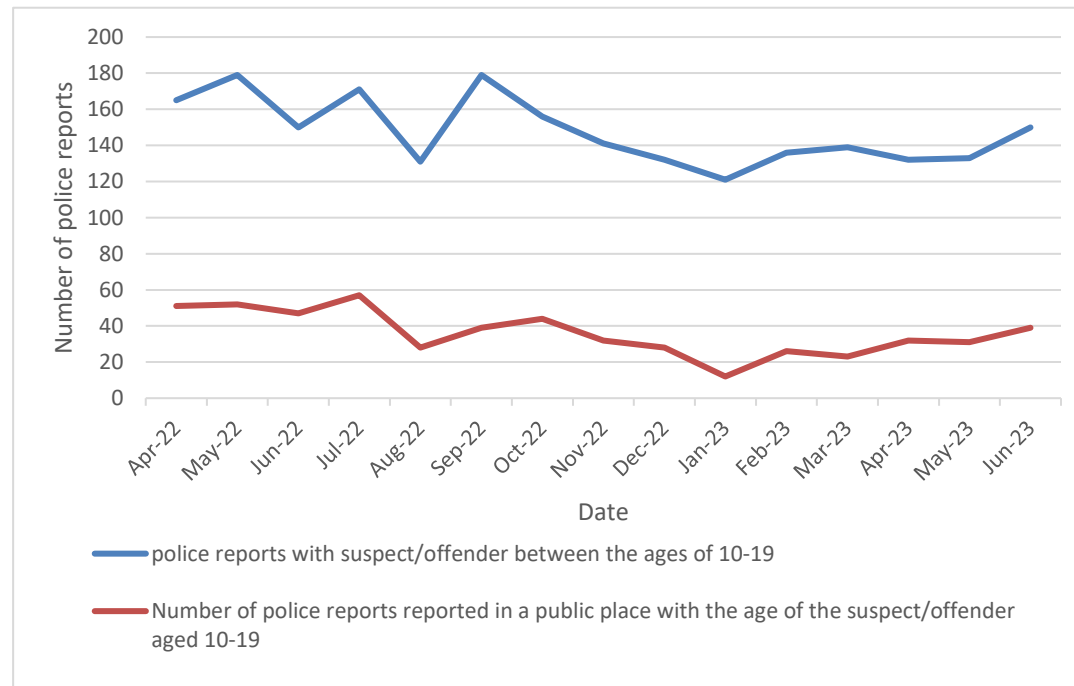
General Youth Offending and ASB – Leicestershire Police Data

The crime recording standards by the Police does not highlight the incident to be “youth related”. An incident recorded with no suspects / offenders recorded will not have the same recording options available as the ASB database Sentinel (i.e. there is no option to record the incident as youth related). In order to obtain this data the following methods have been utilised:

- Examining the data produced by offences being committed by the suspected perpetrator age range
- Research into typical crime types that are associated being committed by young people

Since November 2022 the number of offences by a suspected perpetrator between the ages of 10-19 has reduced and remains below the levels seen in the early part of 2022. The month of June 2023 goes against this trend but this month also shows a similar level to previous recent months when the number of offences committed in a public place by a suspected perpetrator between the ages of 10-19 is considered. These statistics also include offences committed in a dwelling that indicated a slight increase in June 2023. See table 1.2

Table 1.2 - Offences by suspected perpetrator age of 10-19 years.



The intelligence from partner agencies and through management of cases through the Youth JAG suggests a common transition is from anti-social behaviour to young people becoming involved in vehicle crime, in particular motorcycle theft. Charnwood CSP has also previously seen a spate of minor fires being set to playgrounds and stolen motorcycles. In Q1 of 2023 (April-June 2023) theft of motorcycles in Charnwood account for 41% of all theft of motor vehicles for Charnwood. This is evidenced in table 1.3

Table 1.3 - Comparison of the number of Theft of Motor Vehicle reports to the number of reports linked to motorcycle theft. (includes attempt theft of vehicles also)

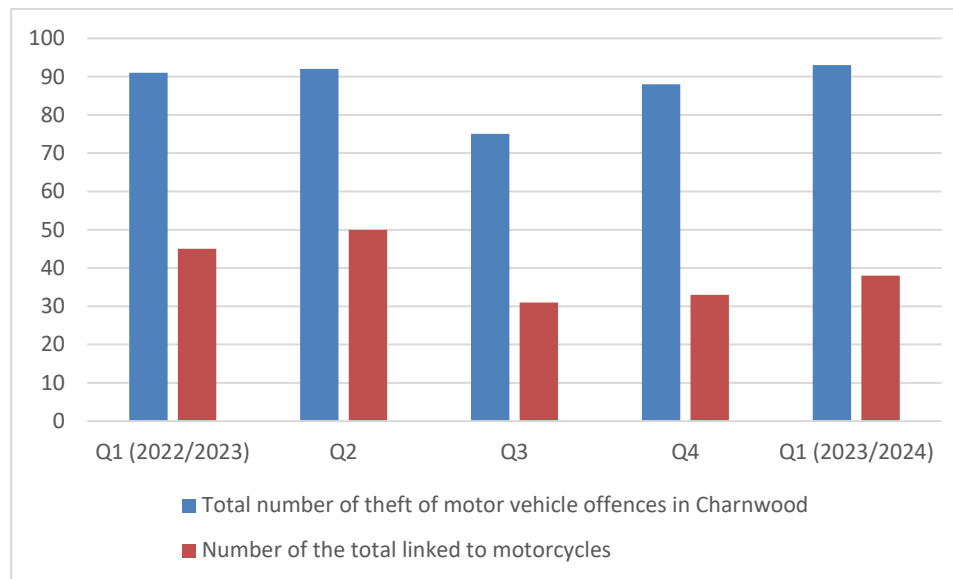
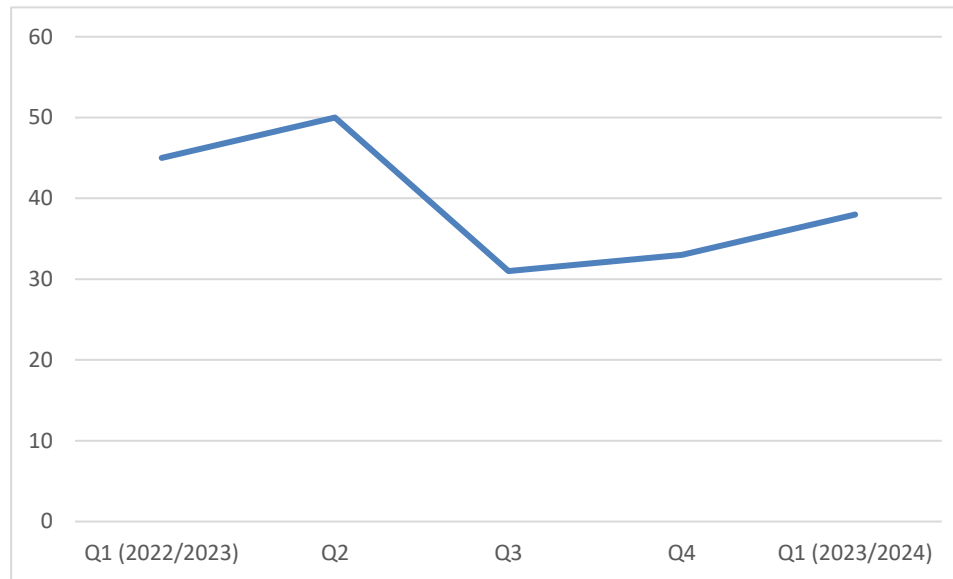


Table 1.4 shows the number of theft /attempt theft of motor vehicle offences linked to motorcycles across Charnwood. The numbers are lower in Q1 of 2023 compared to the previous year but the CSP is witnessing a steady increase since the beginning of 2023.

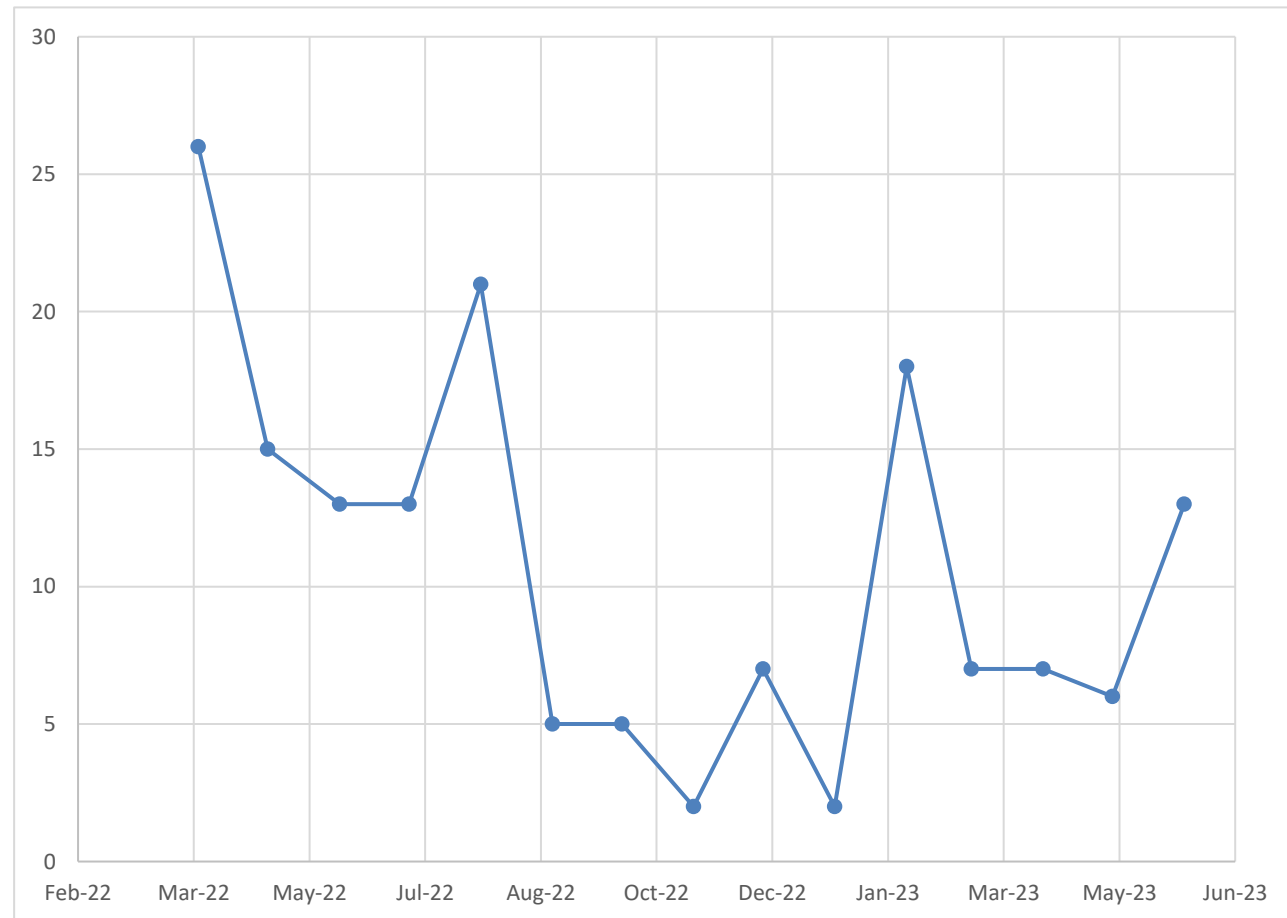
Table 1.4 - Number of the Theft / Attempt Theft of Motor Vehicle reports linked to Motorcycles



In April 2022 the CSP witnessed an increase in the number of fire related reports. This number has reduced to single figures across the winter months and has risen slightly in the month of June 2023.

This rise in June 2023 coincides with the rise in motorcycle thefts in the same period. Table 1.5 shows the number of fire related reports. There is no specific pattern to these incidents and the reports are recorded across Charnwood on various Neighbourhood beats.

Table 1.5 - Number of Arson reports (not endangering life)



Adversity, Toxic Stress and the Trauma Informed Approach

Safer Streets project research has examined factors underpinning anti-social and offending behaviour in Charnwood. Although there is no local population level data available to identify how many Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) are present in the lives of Charnwood’s young people, it can be reasonably asserted that a significant number of children at risk of engaging in ASB and youth offending, have disproportionately high levels of ACEs.

Gray *et al.* (2021), highlights research which consistently finds justice-involved children to have childhoods characterised by disproportionately high ACEs. The report, Serious youth violence and its relationship with ACEs, includes research with a number of youth justice workers who indicated their clients generally have a high level of ACEs, ranging from 6 to 10, with few exceptions at the lower end of the scale with just one or two ACEs.

Bellis *et al.* (2023), agree that ACEs place a heavy burden on criminal justice systems with a strong relationship between ACEs and youth offending.

The higher the person's ACEs score, the more likely it is that they will experience poor physical and mental health outcomes. The likelihood of health harming behaviours also increases and there are broader harms to life prospects including education, employment and poverty. Four or more ACEs is considered to be a high score associated with increased risk (Hughes *et al.*, 2017).

ACEs are linked to child poverty and people living in locations of high deprivation. ACEs are over ten times more likely to occur in the poorest 20% of the population, compared to the richest 20%. The evidence also points towards a higher likelihood of individuals that experience ACEs, growing up to live in economically deprived areas when they become adults, thus suggesting an intergenerational link. One generations ACEs, unfavourably impacting upon the next generation (King *et al.*, 2022).

The UK is experiencing a cost of living crisis (Cooper, 2023). Barnardos' report, A crisis on our doorstep, includes research which paints a bleak picture and indicates a worsening situation in which more children, are now living in poverty, see Figure 1.6.

More families are struggling with hunger and food insecurity and are spending less on food shopping and essential items. The Trussell Trust reports increased need for food parcels, 50% of which go to children, has, for the first time in its history, outstripped donations (Cooper, 2023).

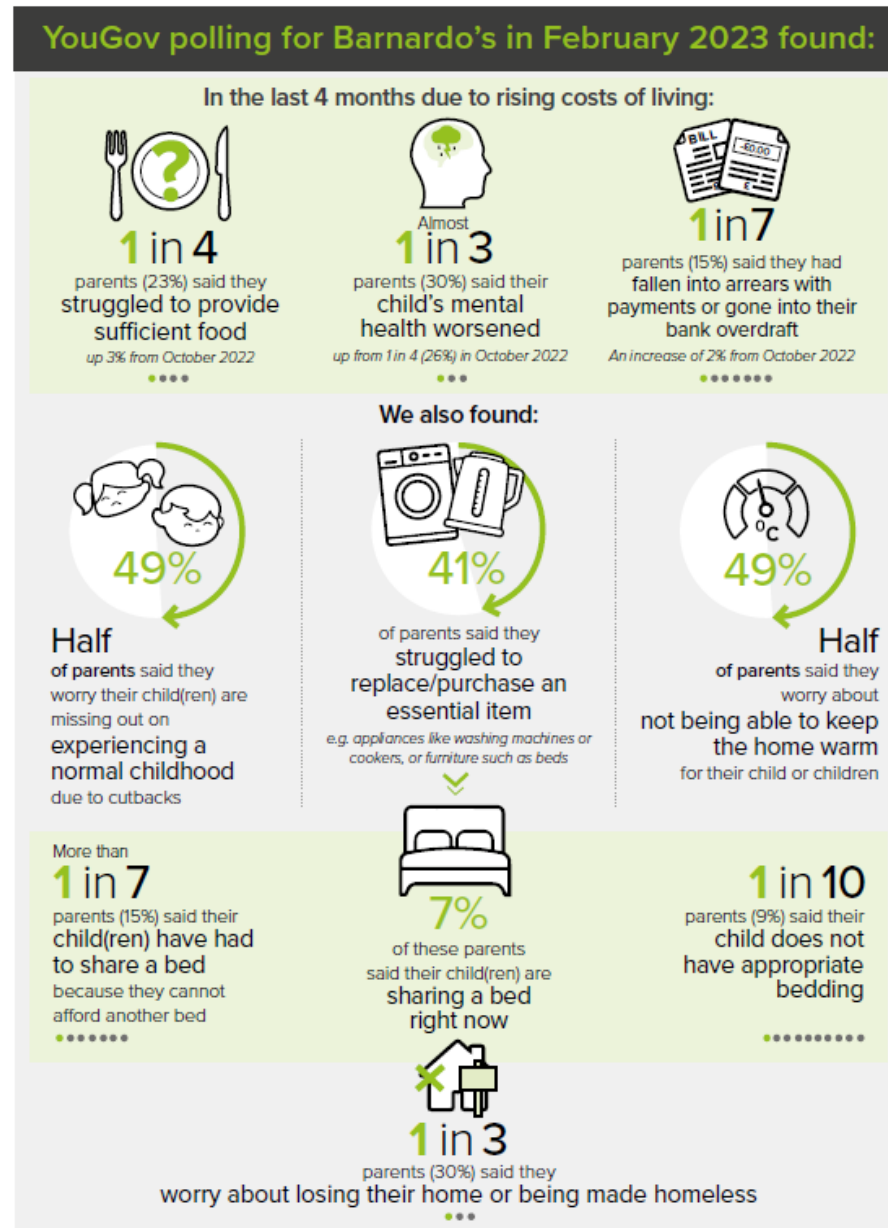
Living in cold homes, with food insecurity and less ability to buy essential items is increasing the strain felt by parents and children, contributing to an overall deterioration in wellbeing (Marmot, 2022).

1 in 4 children are now living in poverty, with an expectation that children living in absolute poverty will significantly rise in the coming years (Cooper, 2023).

The most deprived area in Leicestershire is in Charnwood, around the Loughborough town centre, which was ranked 699 out of 32,844 neighbourhoods researched in 2019 (Office of National Statistics (ONS), 2021).

Not all young people identified as being involved in youth ASB were from areas of high economic deprivation, but a significant number are and using the analysis of King *et al.* (2022), the likelihood is, that, these children are at a higher risk of experiencing childhood adversity.

Figure 1.6 – Impact of the cost of living crisis



(Barnardos, 2023)

the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and adolescent mental health is a widespread concern. Mental health in young people had been a concern prior to the pandemic, with 14-17% of young people aged 11-19 meeting the International Classification of Disease criteria for at least one mental health disorder in England (Mansfield *et al.*, 2022).

Studies found that the pandemic led to increased adolescent depressive symptoms, decreased life satisfaction and an increase of 6% in adolescents with high depressive symptoms. The study also suggests that girls' mental health may have been more negatively impacted than boys. There was however, no overall effect detected in adolescent's externalising difficulties, for example lashing out or losing temper (Mansfield *et al.*, 2022).

Mansfield *et al.* (2022), emphasises the importance of prioritising mental health support for school-aged children and focusing resources and activity through Early Help in schools and community settings, including targeted support.

The pandemic has accelerated a youth mental health crisis in the UK currently, with widely reported, excessively long waiting times for children referred to the Child Adolescent Mental Health Service (CAMHS). It can be as long as a 2 year wait for an appointment. CAMHS professionals report that now is one of the most over-strained times for the service in its existence (The Independent, 2023).

The NHS goal of 100% of children accessing support when they need it by 2028, is predicted to be largely missed by the NHS Confederation (The Children's Society, 2022).

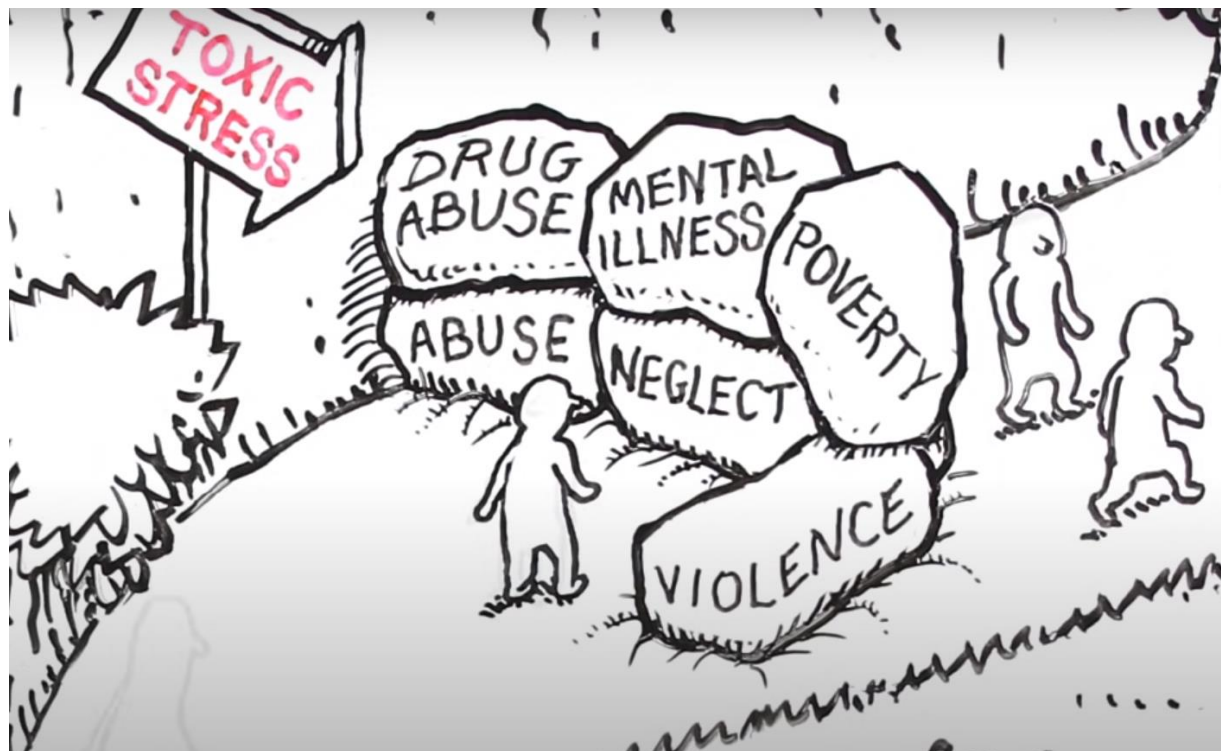
The happiness of children aged 10 to 15; with life as a whole, friends, appearance and school were all significantly lower in 2019-20 than in 2009-10 (The Children's Society, 2022).

Leading children's charities are calling for more Government funding for Early Intervention, youth clubs, children's centres and support centres for drug and alcohol misuse; citing Early Help investment decreasing from £3.8 billion in 2010/11 to £1.9 billion in 2020/21 (The Children's Society, 2022).

The failure to invest more fully in earlier intervention for young people has led to an increase in neglect, exploitation, mental-ill health and the requirement for more costly, crisis intervention on late intervention services. This is unsustainable and cannot continue (MacAlister, 2022).

The cumulative pile-up of the individual ACEs, cost of living crisis and impact from the COVID-19 pandemic, can create an environment in which the most at-risk young people in the Borough are facing multiple, complex issues that amount to toxic stress (Shonkoff *et al.*, 2021). Any child would struggle to overcome such adversity. These factors make it harder for children to thrive and develop to their full potential.

Figure 1.7 - The cumulative impact of toxic stress



(Centre on the Developing Child, 2015)

According to Bellis *et al*, (2023), the antidote to ACEs is Positive Childhood Experience (PCEs). By placing greater emphasis on supportive interventions for young people that offer increased opportunity for positive activities and earlier intervention, Charnwood CSP can align itself with the trauma informed approach, recommended by the vast majority of world leading experts, the Youth Justice Board, Leicestershire's Children Family and Wellbeing Services and Leicestershire Violence Reduction Network culture, strategy and values.

Charnwood CSP does support the deployment of sanctions and enforcement but will do so with an appropriate supportive offer wherever possible and with trauma informed practice at the forefront of interventions.

By implementing the ongoing learning and good practice from the Safer Streets project, and replicating this across the Borough, Charnwood CSP can make a bigger contribution to the trauma informed approach, working together collaboratively with partner agencies and delivering longer term, positive outcomes for children, communities and the victims of ASB.

Priority 2 - Charnwood CSP Plan, 2023-2026

Charnwood CSP has set out what will we aim to achieve under priority 2 (Charnwood CSP, 2023-2026).

To meet those aims, Charnwood CSP is identifying vulnerable and repeat locations via intelligence analysis shared in Joint Action Groups including the Youth Joint Action Group(YJAG). Safer Streets Project Officer is proactively reviewing and responding to Police Problem Management Plans (PMPs) at the earliest opportunity, providing consultation and sharing information to resolve location-based issues.

Repeat and vulnerable victims are identified and risk assessed at an early stage and appropriate risk mitigation is put in place through 6-weekly Youth Joint Action Groups and other meetings to collaborate with local partners and identify sustainable solutions to tackle entrenched issues.

Through the YJAG, a range of enforcement powers are utilised, and high-risk situations are managed collaboratively through court or legal restrictions where necessary, in partnership with Youth and Justice Team where possible.

Diversionary activities to deter and prevent young people becoming perpetrators of Youth ASB and Youth Crime are in place through the Safer Streets project and OPCC funded projects. Working in collaboration with local delivery partners including Go Getta, who specialise in detached street-based youth work, group work and one to one mentoring to change the trajectory of young people at risk of negative outcomes. The CSP is currently working with OPCC to initiate more sports based activities through Leicester City FC and Charnwood Borough Council Sports and Active Recreation Team.

Love4Life, an additional local delivery partner has, in collaboration with the School Liaison Officer (SLO), engaged a number of local schools through assemblies, workshops and drop-in sessions to focus on improving the wellbeing and self-esteem of young people. The SLO has carried out a number of meetings between schools, at-risk pupils and parents to curb risk-taking behaviours and reduce the likelihood of ASB taking place through peer pressure.

Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service has also engaged pupils through work carried out in schools to reduce reckless behaviour of a minority of young people responsible for setting small fires.

The CSP is pleased to welcome the Safer Streets Project Officer as a long term addition to our efforts to more consistently and proactively tackle youth issues and ASB earlier and with greater consistency than was previously possible. The Project Officer and Children and Families Partnership Manager have engaged schools through Core Group meetings to promote the work of the CSP and encourage greater engagement and information sharing with agencies to improve outcomes for young people.

Charnwood CSP plan states that progress will be measured by:

- Number of interventions taken against young perpetrators of ASB under the LLR ASB Incremental process
- Number of successful Anti-Social Behaviour Contracts (ABCs) completed without a breach.
- Number of young people who attend and complete diversionary activities.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Community Trigger activations highlighting Youth ASB as an aggravating factor • Reduction in Serious Acquisitive Crime Offences <p>Data and statistics will be provided in future updates but more than this, success will also be measured through feedback from local delivery providers, capturing the voice of children, parents and communities and individual case studies. Multi-agency, collective intelligence and information sharing will go beyond statistics and help the CSP to have a greater sense of where efforts should be concentrated.</p>
<p>Recommendations <i>(Any recommendations for the CSP to consider)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That the decision to embrace and implement trauma informed practice is supported and promoted • That the OPCC gives careful consideration to project proposals to increase positive childhood experiences through youth work and therapeutic interventions • That the Youth JAG terms of reference is re-written in trauma informed language to help partner agencies have confidence that this forum is more than simply an enforcement and sanction driven intervention • That the importance of earlier, non-punitive and supportive interventions be given due regard • That new funding opportunities are exploited such as the Million Hours fund, to facilitate more positive diversionary activities for young people
<p>Performance Data <i>(Insert any relevant performance data)</i></p>	<p>See above.</p>
<p>Theme 1 – Making Communities Safer</p> <p>Priority 1 – Prevent and disrupt criminality focusing on reducing All Crime, creating safer communities, free from harm and violence</p> <p>Priority 2 – Proactively tackle all ASB with a focus on reducing alcohol / substance misuse related incidents and street related ASB</p>	
<p>Update/s - including specific work, initiatives, projects etc. that contribute to Theme 1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary CCTV asset deployment in the Lodge Farm playing fields area • Ongoing interventions from Go Getta and Love4Life targeting at risk young people in their communities, schools and targeted youth work • Facilitation of YJAG • Engagement of schools via SLO, and attendance at Core Group meetings • Review of all youth related PMPs for the Borough • Exploring new situational intervention opportunities to reduce motorcycle/moped related ASB • Meeting newly elected local members to brief on youth related ASB issues

Theme 2 – Protecting Vulnerable People

Priority 3 – Prevent violence and exploitation whilst supporting victims : including criminal exploitation, serious violence, domestic / sexual violence, abuse, modern slavery and human trafficking

Priority 4 – Prevent people from being drawn into terrorism and take positive action in respect of hate crime

Update/s - including specific work, initiatives, projects etc. that contribute to Theme 2

All high risk cases relating to youth ASB and offending are risk assessed and managed through the Youth JAG. This includes risk assessment, regular review and risk reduction strategies.

The YJAG shares information and makes appropriate referrals to specialist services including CCE Team.

Theme 3 – Improving Community Confidence, Engagement and Cohesion

Priority 5 – Build stronger cohesive communities with a focus on increasing community confidence

Update/s - including specific work, initiatives, projects etc. that contribute to Theme 3

- Residents update provided for the Lodge Farm Playing Fields community representatives
- Quarterly Safer Streets Project Highlight Report circulated to stakeholders
- Safer Streets Project Manager and Project Officer consultation with Cllrs Beverley Gray, Anne Gray, Sarah Maynard and Liz Blackshaw
- Safer Street Project Manager and Project Officer attended conference and engaged with the creation of Family Hubs <https://youtu.be/Xpk83eW37Bw>

Budget / Resource Implications

Safer Streets funding ends in Quarter 2 this financial year. There will be greater reliance on OPCC allocation of funding and new funding opportunities including Million Hours Fund (National Lottery Funding).

Any key risks / issues

Projects proposed for OPCC funding may be seen as a duplication where the OPCC has funded similar projects. The CSP and OPCC must reach a greater mutual understanding of project proposals to avoid disappointment and local delivery providers engaging in the bidding process without prospect of success due to duplication.

Planned activity in the next Quarter – include any specific work, initiatives, projects etc that will contribute to

- Delivery of quarter 2 Safer Streets project – updates to be provided to stakeholders in quarterly highlight reports
- Applications for OPCC and Million Hours funding for new projects
- Update for Lodge Farm residents regarding CCTV

<i>above CSP themes and priorities</i>	
Any other update, developments, achievements, challenges / opportunities	
Gaps/Support Required	

Reference list

GOV.UK (2021) *Covid-19 Response- Spring 2021(summary)*. Available at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-response-spring-2021/covid-19-response-spring-2021-summary> (Accessed 01/05/2023).

GOV.UK (2023) *Anti-Social Behaviour Action Plan*. Available at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/anti-social-behaviour-action-plan/anti-social-behaviour-action-plan> (Accessed 5th April 2023).

Charnwood Community Safety Partnership (2023) *Charnwood Community Safety Partnership Plan 2023-2026*. Available at:

https://www.charnwood.gov.uk/files/documents/csp_20_april_2023_agenda/CSP%2020%20April%202023%20-%20AGENDA.pdf (Accessed 5th April 2023).

Bellis, M.A., Wood, S., Hughes, K., Quigg, Z. and Butler, N. (2023) *Tackling Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) State of the Art and Options for Action*. rep. World Health Organization

GOV.UK (2022) *Working definition of trauma-informed practice*. Available at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/working-definition-of-trauma-informed-practice/working-definition-of-trauma-informed-practice#:~:text=Trauma%2Dinformed%20practice%20is%20an,biological%2C%20psychological%20and%20social%20development>. (Accessed 31st March 2023).

Charnwood Borough Council (2022) *Charnwood Borough Council Corporate Strategy 2020-24*. Available at: https://www.chnwood.gov.uk/files/documents/chnwood_borough_council_corporate_strategy_2020_2024/Charnwood%20Borough%20Council%20Corporate%20Strategy%202020-24%20FINAL%2027.02.20.pdf (Accessed 31st March 2023).

National Public Radio (2015) *Take The ACE Quiz – And learn What It Does And Doesn't Mean*. Available at: <https://www.npr.org/sections/health-shots/2015/03/02/387007941/take-the-ace-quiz-and-learn-what-it-does-and-doesnt-mean> (Accessed 5th April 2023).

Hughes, A., Bellis, M, A., Hardcastle, K, A., Sethi, D., Butchart, A., Mikton, C., Jones, L., and Dunne, M, P. (2017) 'The effect of multiple adverse childhood experiences on health; a systematic review and meta-analysis; *The Lancet/Public Health Journal*, 2(1), pp.356-366

Gray, P., Smithson, H., and Jump, D. (2021) *Serious youth violence and its relationship with adverse childhood experiences*. Available at: <https://www.justiceinspectrates.gov.uk/hmiprobation/wp-content/uploads/sites/5/2021/11/Academic-Insights-Gray-et-al.pdf> (Accessed 5th April 2023).

Mack, T. (2020) *Shepshed police announce arrests after more than 20 youths rampage through town*. Available at: <https://www.leicestermercury.co.uk/news/local-news/shepshed-police-announce-arrests-after-4552846> (Accessed 08/05/2023)

LOVE Loughborough (2023) *A message from the Loughborough Police*. Available at: <https://loveloughborough.co.uk/love-loughborough/a-message-from-the-loughborough-police/> (Accessed 08/05/2023)

Jarram, M. (2015) *Teenager given ban from Loughborough*. Available at: <https://www.loughboroughecho.net/news/local-news/teenager-given-ban-from-loughborough-9978066> (Accessed 08/05/2023)

Lewer, D., King, E., Bramley, G., Fitzpatrick, S., Treanor, M. C., Maguire, N., Bullock, M., Hayward, A., & Story, A. (2020). The ACE Index: Mapping childhood adversity in England; *Public Health Journal*, 42(4), pp.487-495.

Office of National Statistics (2019) *Indices of deprivation: 2019 and 2015*: Available at: http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/iod_index.html (Accessed 08/05/2023)

Trowler, I. (2020) *Off to hell in a handcart? Challenging a simplistic view of ACEs and their impact*. Available at: <https://www.eif.org.uk/blog/off-to-hell-in-a-hand-cart-challenging-a-simplistic-view-of-aces-and-their-impact> (Accessed 08/05/2023)

Shonkoff, J. P., Slopen, N., and Williams, D, R. (2021) 'Early Childhood Adversity, Toxic Stress, and the Impacts of Racism on the Foundations of Health; *Annual review of Public Health Journal*, 42(1), pp.115-134.

Winninghoff, A. (2020) 'Trauma by Numbers: Warnings Against the Use of ACE Scores in Trauma-Informed Schools; *Occasional Paper Series Journal*, 43(1), pp.33-43.

Cooper, A. (2023) *A crisis on our doorstep. The deepening impact of the cost-of-living crisis on children and young people in the UK*. Available at <https://www.barnardos.org.uk/crisis-on-our-doorstep-child-poverty-report> (Accessed 12 May 2023).

Home Office (2023) *Anti-social behaviour: impacts on individuals and local communities*. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/impacts-of-anti-social-behaviour-on-individuals-and-communities/anti-social-behaviour-impacts-on-individuals-and-local-communities> (Accessed 12 May 2023).

Mansfield, R., Patalay, P., Santos, J., Deighton, J., Velikonja, K., Freud, A., Hayes, D. and Boehnke, J, R. (2022) *The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on adolescent mental health*. Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1063619/The_impact_of_the_COVID-19_pandemic_on_adolescent_mental_health.pdf (Accessed 13 May 2023).

Sweet, J. (2022) "No going back to normal" *Addressing the complexities of children's mental health*. Available at: <https://www.harvardmagazine.com/2022/07/feature-childrens-mental-health> (Accessed 13 May 2023).

Campbell, D. (2022) *Evidence of UK's child mental health crisis is stark and compelling*. Available at: <https://www.theguardian.com/society/2022/may/22/evidence-of-uks-child-mental-health-crisis-is-stark-and-compelling> (Accessed 13 May 2023).

Green, K,E. (2023) *CAMHS Crisis. 'My children have waited 5 years for mental health care – I fear they are not safe'*. Available at: <https://inews.co.uk/news/health/camhs-crisis-children-waited-years-mental-health-care-not-safe-218535> (Accessed 13 May 2023).

The Children's Society (2022) *The Good Childhood Report 2022*. Available at: <https://www.childrenssociety.org.uk/sites/default/files/2022-09/GCR-2022-Summary-Report.pdf> (Accessed 13 May 2023).

The Children's Society (2022) *Stopping the spiral: children's services spending*. Available at: <https://www.childrenssociety.org.uk/information/professionals/resources/stopping-the-spiral> (Accessed 13 May 2023).

MacAlister, J. (2022) *The independent review of children's social care*. Available at:

https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/ukgwa/20230308122535mp_/https://childrensocialcare.independent-review.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/The-independent-review-of-childrens-social-care-Final-report.pdf (Accessed 13 May 2023).

Violence Reduction Network (2022) *Serious Violence Strategic Needs Assessment 2022/23*. Available at:

https://www.violencereductionnetwork.co.uk/files/ugd/6e2bca_0fe8a2784aa94e6f84fb459f31da9ea6.pdf (Accessed 15 May 2023).

Charnwood Borough Council (2021) Corporate Anti-Social Behaviour and Hate Incident Policy 2021-2025. Available at:

https://www.charnwood.gov.uk/files/documents/corporate_anti_social_behaviour_and_hate_incident_policy_2021_2025/Corporate%20Anti-Social%20Behaviour%20and%20Hate%20Incident%20Policy%202021-2025.pdf (Accessed 15 May 2023).

David L. Cooperrider, Jacqueline M. Stavros and Diana Whitney (2008) *The Appreciative Inquiry Handbook*. 1st edn, San Francisco: Berrett-Koehler

**COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP
13TH JULY 2023**

FORWARD PROGRAMME

ITEM	DETAIL	DATE	ACTION BY
Appointment of Chair/Vice-chair	<p>The appointment of a Vice-chair is required at the first meeting following the start of each Council Year.</p> <p>(The terms of reference state that the Cabinet Lead Member for Community Safety will chair the Partnership)</p>	<p>First meeting of the new civic year <i>(Annual)</i></p>	<p>Committee Clerk</p>
Performance Update	<p>Standing Item</p> <p>To include information from the hate incident dashboards</p>	<p>July 2023</p>	<p>Insp D. Stokes/A. Fadesco</p>
Partner Updates	<p>Standing item, to include;</p> <p>Student Street Support Scheme Update and Loughborough University Update</p> <p>Leicestershire County Council Update</p> <p>Turning Point</p> <p>Violence Reduction Network</p> <p>Loughborough BID Update</p> <p>Leicestershire Probation Service</p> <p>Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service</p>	<p>July 2023</p>	<p>A Dales G Samra-Rai P Singleton S Devshi G Strong I Ashford M Clay R Kitson</p>

ITEM	DETAIL	DATE	ACTION BY
Delivery Group Updates	<p>Standing Item</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strategic Group incorporating funding proposals and updates 2. JAG including quarterly action plan updates 	July 2023	D. Stokes / T. McCabe
Scrutiny of the Community Safety Partnership	An update on the outcome of the Council's scrutiny of the Community Safety Partnership at the meeting of the Finance and Performance Scrutiny Committee	January 2024 <i>(Annual)</i>	TBC
Partnership Strategic Assessment and Community Safety Partnership Plan 2023-26	Update to be submitted for consideration and review	January 2024 <i>(Annual)</i>	A. Fadesco / T. McCabe
Draft Delivery Group Action Plans	2024/25 plans to be submitted for consideration and approval	April 2024 <i>(Annual)</i>	T. McCabe
Community Safety Partnership Scrutiny – Finance and Performance Scrutiny Committee – 28th November 2023			
PCC Crime Plan	To allow the partnership to review the PCC Crime Plan.	TBC	
Future CSP Meetings 12th October 20203: 10.00 hrs			