

Charnwood Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment

2022/2023



Document Details

Title	Charnwood Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment, 2022/23
Date created	
Description	The purpose of this document is to provide Charnwood Community Safety Partnership (CSP) with an understanding of key community safety issues affecting the borough.
Geographical coverage	Charnwood Borough
Time period	Data up to 5 th December 2022 plus historic data where appropriate.
Format Status	PDF

Draft

Contents:

Section 1: Executive Summary

Section 2: Introduction

Section 3: Scanning

Section 4: Analysis

Section 5: Conclusion

Draft

Section 1: Executive Summary

The ethos of an effective partnership is built upon a culture of deep-rooted problem solving. The Charnwood Community Safety Partnership has adopted the **SARA** model – **S**canning, **A**nalysis, **R**esponse, **A**ssessment as its chosen approach to tackle problems relating to crime and disorder.

The Partnership Strategic Assessment provides an evidenced based framework for the Partnership to assess key areas of threat risk and harm. The assessment is utilised to assess and review the effectiveness of the CSP Plan. The current CSP 2020-2023 Plan will have shortly completed its three year cycle and this PSA recommends that a new three year plan is commissioned for the 2023-2026 period, based upon the detailed analysis contained within this document.

Table 1 (below) illustrates how the Charnwood CSP has performed during 2022/23, compared to the previous performance year 2020/21. The data source has been provided by Leicestershire Police and the relevant period is from the 1st April 2022 to 5th December 2022 (and comparative dates in the previous year).

The data set highlights the differentiation in each crime category as well as illustrating the position of Charnwood CSP in its Most Similar Family Group (MSFG). The direction of travel in our MSFG is illustrated by the accompanying arrows – green indicating an improving performance, with red showing a movement in the wrong direction.

Table 1: Overview Crime Performance from the 1st April 2022 to 5th December 2022 compared to 1st April 2021 to 5th December 2021

Crime Type	Performance to Date	Total Crime as at 5 th Dec 2021	Total Crime as at 5 th Dec 2022	Diff	Family Group Position 31 st October 2021
All Crime	+4.3%	9779	10,195	+416	12/15↑
Violence with Injury	-3.3%	1226	1,185	-41	12/15↓
Burglary – Residential	+17%	307	358	+51	13/15↑
Burglary – Business	+93%	98	189	+91	14/15↑
Theft of Vehicles	+54%	158	243	+85	10/15↑
Theft from Vehicles	+55%	305	474	+169	11/15↑
Robbery	0%	57	57	0	4/15↓
Cycle Theft	-15%	351	297	-54	14/15↔
Shoplifting	-11.7%	583	515	-68	6/15↔

Key findings and Recommendations

Reported Crime

It is pleasing to note that during 2022/23, the Partnership has seen reductions in the following crime categories:

- Violence with Injury -3.3%
- Cycle Theft -15%
- Shoplifting -11.7%

Table 1 highlights that the following crime domains remain a challenge for the CSP:

- Burglary – Residential +17%
- Burglary – Business +93%
- Theft of Vehicles +54%
- Theft from Vehicles +55%

With due regard to the data source, it is noted that the 'All Crime' reduction target for the CSP is currently not being met with a +4.3% increase in this performance indicator. This increase has resulted in the CSP moving to a position of 12/15 compared to a previous positioning of 11/15 in our MSFG (October 2021). Analysis has shown that there is an upward trajectory of 'All Crime' for the past 5 years within Charnwood and in that time frame the CSP has moved from a position of 8/15 to its current position of 12/15 in the MSFG.

For context, Charnwood Borough Community Safety Partnership comprises of 10 geographical Police Beats across the CSP locality. Detailed analysis of crime patterns within these Beat locations follows later within this document. However, it is noted that **Beat 62** (which includes Loughborough Town Centre, Ashby Road Estate and Storer Road Area) and **Beat 65**, (which includes Bell Foundry, Warwick Way, and Tuckers Road Area), have the highest volume of crime across most crime categories within the Borough of Charnwood.

Data analysis, as highlighted in previous Partnership Strategic Assessments, illustrates that these two Police Beats have consistently delivered the highest reported crime figures for several years. There are a number of reasons for this:

- **Beat 62 (Loughborough Town Centre)** has a vibrant Night-Time Economy, which brings challenges in terms of alcohol fuelled crime and disorder. There is also a large student populous living within this locality, a community that is often targeted by prolific offenders. Retail crime is another significant contributing factor in terms of recorded crime
- **Beat 65 (Loughborough East)** contains a number of Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA's) that are ranked highly in the national tables for poverty and recorded crime. The locality houses a significant number of prolific and persistent offenders and as a priority neighbourhood, there are deep seated issues in relation to substance misuse

Given that both Beat 62 and Beat 65 are chronic locations in terms of crime and disorder, the CSP previously took the decision to implement two multi-agency location-based subgroups, with the aim of having a robust partnership plan, to tackle the volume of crime and disorder on each of those priority neighbourhoods. In 2016, the Loughborough Central Delivery Group (LCDG) and the Loughborough East Delivery Group (LEDG) were both embedded within the CSP target operating model.

The 2022/23 PSA highlights the following 'All Crime' performance (Qtr 1 – Qtr 3) within these two CSP subgroup locations:

- **LCDG (Beat 62):** 2,183 recorded crimes, which equates to 21% of All Crime
- **LEDG (Beat 65):** 1,669 recorded crimes, which equates to 16% of All Crime

The above data illustrates that these two Police Beats make up 37% of 'All Crime' reported within Charnwood. It is noted that there have been some significant challenges for these critical subgroups in the 2022/23 performance year, not least the significant turnover of police resources – particularly at a supervisory level, which has impacted upon the effectiveness of both subgroups.

Keeping with the theme of 'All Crime', this PSA highlights the emergence of two other key locations in terms of the volume of reported crime – namely **Beat 61** (Syston, Thurmaston), and **Beat 64** (Shepshed, Thorpe Acre, Dishley & Hathern). The following 2022/23 data is noted:

- **Beat 61** (Syston, Thurmaston): 1,641 recorded crimes
- **Beat 64** (Shepshed, Thorpe Acre, Dishley & Hathern): 1,340 recorded crimes

The data highlights that these two locations are an emerging risk in terms of the CSP's statutory duty in reducing crime within Charnwood. Beat 61 has recorded only 104 fewer crimes than Beat 65 and is an emerging threat to the Partnership's crime reduction target. The current data identifies the following in terms of volume recorded crime in 2022/23 to date:

- **Beat 62, 65, 61 and 64** equate for a total of: 6,833 crimes recorded in Charnwood
- **Beat 62, 65, 61 and 64** equate for: 67% of All Recorded Crime in the Borough

Whilst the partnership has two key subgroups to address crime and disorder on Beat 62 and 65, there is no targeted partnership work in respect of the other two priority locations of Beat 61 and Beat 64. For context, in Charnwood there were previously 3 Local Policing Units (LPU's) located within Loughborough, Syston (Beat 61) and Shepshed (Beat 64). However, following a Force restructure in 2015, all LPU's were merged into one Neighbourhood Policing Area (NPA) located within Loughborough.

For the CSP to deliver on its national target of reducing 'All Crime' there needs to be an effective control plan in place to address the volume of recorded crime on these four key Police Beats. It is further noted from the records reviewed, that whilst the LCDG has continued to meet monthly throughout 2022/23, the LEDG has not delivered a consistent pattern of meetings and has now not sat for several months.

Given the highlighted emerging crime trends, it is recommended that the JAG Chair undertakes an assessment of the LCDG and LEDG's crime and disorder reduction strategies, with the aim being to increase the effectiveness of their tasking and coordination of partnership assets in seeking to reduce crime and anti-social behaviour.

It is further recommended that the locations of Beat 61 and Beat 64 are placed as standing items on the Joint Action Group (JAG) agenda, allowing for greater focus and governance on crime reduction strategies required for those locations.

Adults/Youth At Risk

Safeguarding vulnerable individuals is a key priority for the CSP. Following an evidenced based approach in previous Partnership Strategic Assessments, it has been highlighted that the following aggravating factors have been central to the commissioning of crime within Charnwood:

- Vulnerability
- Mental Health
- Substance Misuse
- Violence

The CSP adopted both the Adults At Risk Group (AARG) and the Youth JAG into its target operating model in 2018, following the identification of emerging threats, risk and harm posed to individuals within Charnwood. Both groups are chaired by the Council's Safeguarding lead, who has provided the following data for Qtr 1 – Qtr 3: 2022/23:

- **Adults At Risk Group:** 14 High Risk cases referred
- **Youth JAG:** 10 High Risk cases referred

It is noted that both subgroups operate with an average of 10 - 12 High Risk cases on each of their agendas. For context, the CSP measurement of risk falls into three categories:

- Risk of Reoffending
- Risk of Harm to Others
- Risk of Harm to Self

All the High-Risk cases listed above, identify victims and perpetrators that have complex needs. A central theme running through both subgroups is the presence of substance misuse. For example, there have been several cuckooing cases listed at the ARAG, cases where the properties belonging to victims have been taken over by individuals with the aim of supplying controlled drugs from those premises. These cases either have violence or the threat of violence as an aggravating factor. It is the view of the AARG chair that during 2022/23, Charnwood has had a higher prevalence of cuckooing cases compared to other LLR CSP locations.

This view is corroborated by the LLR ASB Audit (2022), a process in which Charnwood had 5 cases of cuckooing called in for audit assessment, compared to 2 cases from other CSP locations. The findings of this audit are yet to be published, but the Charnwood Adults At Risk Group is being held up as best practice and continues to mitigate risk effectively.

In terms of youth related crime and disorder, 2022/23 has proven to be a challenging year for the CSP. This anti-social behaviour has resulted in several victims activating Community Triggers. Young people have migrated from one ASB hotspot to another across the Borough, drawing in local children from each area who have then become engaged in ASB. The more prolific members of the cohort include children that have complex needs and appear to have experienced adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) throughout their young lives.

Those more entrenched individuals within the cohort, have gone on to form urban street gangs that engage in prolific cycle and moped theft. The mopeds are then ridden in an erratic manner through residential areas and open spaces, causing alarm and distress to residents, whilst attracting young people to what some perceive to be exciting behaviour or even something to become involved in - seeking to impress peers.

This PSA highlights that during 2022/23 there are two Urban Street Gangs (USGs) identified by Leicestershire Police who are located within the Borough and have been committing crime and disorder within Charnwood. Whilst these USGs have predominately offended within Loughborough, intelligence suggests that key gang members have engaged in the commissioning of crime across other key locations within the CSP locality. These USG's have played a significant role in the +54% increase in Theft of Motor Vehicles during 2022/23.

Youth related crime and disorder is a significant emerging risk to the CSP's performance during 2022/23. In mitigation to that risk, the CSP made a successful bid to the Home Office for 'Safer Street' funding. The Partnership has been awarded up to £149,000 to fund initiatives aimed at reducing youth crime and youth related ASB within Charnwood. The funding is available up to 31st September 2023.

Through the Safer Street funding stream, the CSP has successfully recruited a Project Co-ordinator, who is now working on High-Risk case management through the Youth JAG. Early indicators highlight that through the delivery of the correct combination of sanctions and supportive measures, youth related ASB incidents have significantly declined in comparison with the previous two years.

The CSP is moving towards a more proactive preventative strategy to reduce the risk posed by youth related crime and disorder. Furthermore, the project is developing training for practitioners engaged in youth crime and disorder aimed at increasing their professional knowledge in terms of legal powers and interventions.

Working in collaboration with two trusted local delivery providers, the project is providing extensive, targeted youth outreach work with detached street-based youth workers, youth clubs and input into schools. One of the projects, Love 4 Life, begins delivery this month (January 2023), to girls at risk of involvement in youth related ASB, to work on supporting them to raise self-esteem, confidence, social skills, address unmet needs and ultimately make positive decisions.

Substance Misuse:

In keeping with the theme of - youths at risk, Charnwood currently has 7 active County Line operations running through the locality of the CSP. Previously there were 11 County Lines, but through effective enforcement work during Qtr 2 – Qtr 3 (2022/23), this number has steadily been reduced. For context, Charnwood is an 'importing location' with drug lines from other metropolitan locations, taking advantage of the excellent transport network running through the Borough. As highlighted earlier, substance misuse is also a repeating theme that is prevalent in the adults at risk cases and an aggravating factor in the commissioning of crime within Charnwood.

Previous Partnership Strategic Assessments highlighted the threats of substance misuse within the Borough and partner agencies (Turning Point) identified that the drugs market within Loughborough had a value of £27 million/year. Subsequently, the CSP commissioned the implementation of a Drugs Strategy within Charnwood, which was launched in December 2019 with three strategic priorities:

- **Theme 1: Prevention and Early Identification**
- **Theme 2: Building Recovery**
- **Theme 3: Safer and Stronger Communities**

The 2021/22 PSA identified that the CSP Drug Strategy remained dormant throughout that performance year and recommended a refocus and relaunch of that strategy. This 2022/23 PSA highlights that the Charnwood CSP Drugs Strategy has also remained dormant throughout Qtr 1 – Qtr 3 of this performance year.

As stated earlier, substance misuse is an aggravating factor in the commissioning of a number of crime domains within Charnwood and this is mirrored across many of the other partnerships listed within our Most Similar Family Group. 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 'Combatting 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.

It has been decided by the LLR Strategic Partnership Board that a Combatting Drugs Partnership (CDP) will be created at a LLR level as opposed to at a CSP level. This CDP will be chaired by the Head of Public Health in the LLR region.

This PSA recommends that the CSP reviews its 2019 Charnwood CSP Drugs Strategy and takes an evidenced based approach as to the need for a dedicated drugs strategy within Charnwood.

Community Triggers:

Section 104 'ASB, Crime and Policing Act 2014' places a statutory duty on the Community Safety Partnership to undertake a full ASB case review of a victim's case - should they both activate the trigger and meet the locally agreed threshold. Moreover, the Home Office ASB Statutory Guidance (Jan 2021) places a legal duty on partner agencies to signpost victims of ASB to the Community Trigger process, once practitioners become aware that the victim has met the locally agreed threshold.

The previous PSA highlighted the significant pressure Community Triggers were placing on Council resources, particularly the Community Safety Team. The demand created by Community Triggers has continued through into 2022/23 with a further 7 activations being received, all of which have met the locally agreed threshold. The current data highlights that since the inception of the legislation, the CSP has received 40 trigger activations in total, 35 of which met the threshold for review. Presently the CSP receives a Community Trigger activation every 6 weeks, which mirrors previous years.

The PSA recommends that the CSP reviews the current Community Trigger policy with the aim of identifying a pool of 12 officers across the relevant authorities, namely the Police and the Council, who with the relevant training will be able to undertake case reviews following Community Trigger activations.

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

Whilst the aim of reducing serious violence is captured within the CSP Plan (2020-2023) 'Theme 2: Protecting Vulnerable People,' it is clear that there will need to be a greater focus on reducing violent offences within the up-and-coming CSP Plan 2023-2026.

Analysis in this PSA highlights that violent offences has accounted for 49% of all recorded crime during Qtr 1 -Qtr 3 2022/23. The below data set corroborates that fact:

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

The above data (source: OPCC) totals 5,035 recorded violent offences out of a total 10,195 recorded criminal offences per se. The locality that has the highest reported violent offences is Beat 62: Loughborough Town Centre. Alcohol is a significant aggravating factor in the commissioning of violent offences, and this has particular relevance to Loughborough Town Centre given its Night-Time Economy (NTE).

Interestingly, the volume of recorded Serious Violence follows the same pattern of 'All Crime' recorded within Charnwood, with the same four Police Beats - Beat 62, 61, 65 and 64 having the highest recorded Serious Violent Crime in 2022/23:

- **Beat 62:** 103 Serious Violent Offences: 30% of total SV offences
- **Beat 61:** 62 Serious Violent Offences: 18% of total SV offences
- **Beat 65:** 48 Serious Violent Offences: 14% of total SV offences
- **Beat 64:** 37 Serious Violent Offences: 11% of total SV offences

Note: The above data set has been provided by the VRN and is inclusive of Qtr 1 to Qtr 2: 2022/23. Quarter 3 at the time of writing is not available, however, the data mirrors the trend of 2021/22 performance year.

The PSA recommends that a localised plan is commissioned aimed at reducing violent offences within Charnwood. This plan should be presented in a format that can be supported by all relevant authorities forming the CSP.

The PSA further recommends that a CSP Night-Time Economy strategy is commissioned to address alcohol fuelled violence and disorder.

Recommendations:

The Partnership Strategic Assessment makes the following recommendations for the CSP to consider, with the aim of enhancing performance in the 2023/24 performance year:

- **Recommendation 1:** The CSP utilises the 2022/23 Partnership Strategic Assessment to review the key threats and risks posed to the Partnership and commissions a 2023-2026 CSP Plan targeted at key strategic priorities.
- **Recommendation 2:** As part of the 2023-2026 CSP Plan, the Partnership creates a PLF spending profile that is in keeping with both the new OPPC Funding formula and the new CSP strategic priorities.
- **Recommendation 3:** The JAG Chair undertakes a full assessment of the LCDG and the LEDG's crime and disorder reduction strategies, with the aim being to make the tasking & coordination of partnership assets more effective in seeking to reduce crime and disorder.
- **Recommendation 4:** The locations of Beat 61 (Syston/Thurmaston) and Beat 64 (Shepshed, Hathern) are elevated to standing items on the JAG Agenda, allowing for greater focus and governance on crime reduction strategies required for those locations.
- **Recommendation 5:** The CSP reviews its medium to long term youth strategy, focused upon reducing youth reoffending beyond the end of the Safer Streets project (September 2023).

- **Recommendation 6:** The CSP reviews its 2019 Charnwood Drugs Strategy and in doing so, takes an evidence-based approach as to the need for a dedicated CSP Drugs Strategy.
- **Recommendation 7:** The CSP reviews its current Community Trigger Policy with the aim of creating a pool of 12 officers across the relevant authorities, who with appropriate training will be able to undertake case reviews following a trigger activation.
- **Recommendation 8:** The CSP commissions a localised plan aimed at reducing violent offences within Charnwood. This plan should take a holistic approach and formatted in a way that can be supported by all partners forming the CSP.
- **Recommendation 9:** The CSP commissions a review of the Night-Time Economy Strategy aimed at tackling alcohol fuelled violence and disorder.

Section 2: Introduction

Background to the Partnership Strategic Assessment

The publication of a Partnership Strategic Assessment (PSA) is a statutory duty placed on all Community Safety Partnerships. The PSA should take an evidenced based approach, highlighting emerging risks and threats in terms of crime and anti-social behaviour within the dedicated CSP locality.

The aim of this Strategic Assessment is to provide Charnwood Community Safety Partnership with a comprehensive analysis of crime, anti-social behaviour, safeguarding trends and emerging threats, harm and risk these themes pose to the effective performance of the CSP.

The recommendations set out in this PSA should assist the relevant authorities forming the CSP, to set strategic priorities to mitigate any emerging risks identified.

Partnership Background

Charnwood Community Safety Partnership is made up of representatives from six statutory partners:

- Charnwood Borough Council
- Leicestershire Police

- Leicestershire County Council
- Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Integrated Care Boards (ICBs)
- Leicestershire Fire Authority
- National Probation Service

Other non-statutory agencies contributing to the Partnership include:

- Loughborough University
- Children, Families and Wellbeing Services
- Loughborough Chamber of Trade and Commerce
- Turning Point
- Voluntary Sector
- Loughborough Business Improvement District
- Living Without Abuse
- The Bridge
- Falcon Centre
- Exaireo

Community Safety covers a broad area of policy including but not limited to:

- Reducing Crime
- Reducing Re-offending
- Reducing Anti-Social Behaviour
- Administering the Community Trigger process
- Reducing Violent Crime
- Preventing Domestic Abuse and the administration of Domestic Homicide Reviews
- Improving Community Confidence/Cohesion
- Safeguarding by protecting Adults and youths at Risk
- Preventing Criminal Exploitation
- Tackling Substance Misuse
- Preventing Extremism

The aim of Charnwood Community Safety Partnership is

'To contribute to a high quality of life for all, across both urban and rural communities by facilitating an environment where people feel secure and live without the threat or fear of crime and disorder or Violence.'

Police and Crime Plan

The PCC has statutory duties for holding the Chief Constable to account for the delivery of an efficient and effective police service and he does this through his 'Police and Crime Plan'. Charnwood's Community Safety Partnership Plan takes cognisance of the strategic aims and priorities contained with the Police and Crime Plan. The following are some of those objectives listed by the PCC:

I am clear about what I will require:

- I want more offenders caught, more crime prevented and to put policing back into all our communities
- I want partners who work with the police to be inspired so we can protect those at risk
- I want the police to be connected to the public to mobilise their community spirit
- I want the law-abiding public to regard the police as their friends and protectors
- I want officers and staff to be responsive to the needs of the law-abiding public as the police keep them and their property safe and secure
- I want more compassion and kindness shown to victims of crime and the most vulnerable in society
- I want our police to target those criminals who engage in unlawful activity and seek to endanger or disrupt the peace and safety of our communities
- I expect the Force to look constantly for financial savings, value for money, and efficiency in all areas of the business to ensure that maximum funds are deployed where they are needed most – into the frontline
- I would like to see regular meetings between the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner and rural stakeholders to remain in touch with problems affecting our rural communities

The PCC's desire to bring offenders to justice and to protect the most vulnerable in our communities from risk, is in keeping with the central themes of the current CSP Plan (2020-2023) listed below. The new 3-year plan will also need to be aware of the importance of the PCC's crime plan in setting our CSP strategic themes and priorities.

Current Themes (CSP Plan 2020-2023)

The three strategic themes of the Charnwood CSP as set out in 2020 – 2023 Community Safety Plan are:

- **Theme 1: Making Communities Safer**
- **Theme 2: Protecting Vulnerable People**
- **Theme 3: Improving Community Confidence, Engagement and Cohesion**

Throughout the 2022/23 performance year these strategic themes have been delivered through the CSP delivery structures as listed at Appendix C. **Table 1** below highlights the CSP's Qtr 1 – Qtr 3 (2022/23) performance in the nine crime domains currently monitored.

The current CSP Plan 2020-2023 will have run its full 3-year cycle by 1st April 2023. This PSA highlights the need for a new 3-year plan to be commissioned and implemented at the CSP meeting to be held in April 2023. In writing the 2023-2026 CSP Plan, it is recommended that cognisance is given to the CSP review that has taken place throughout 2022 and the threats and risks to the partnership's performance as highlighted in this strategic assessment.

For context, as part of the CSP Review, partner agencies identified the following top 5 priorities, as recorded in: 'Fortescues Consulting CSP Review Report' (May 2022):

1. Tackling Substance Misuse
2. CSP members being accountable and having clear roles & responsibilities
3. Reducing Youth ASB
4. Involving Communities with a meaningful plan
5. Consistent processes to identify vulnerable people

Section 3: Scanning

Table 1 illustrates the current crime performance for the CSP from 1st April 2022 to 5th December 2022, compared to the same timescales for 2022/22.

Table 1: Charnwood CSP Crime Performance Data 2022/23

Crime Type	Performance to Date	Total Crime as at 5 th Dec 2021	Total Crime as at 5 th Dec 2022	Diff	Family Group Position 31 st October 2021
All Crime	+4.3%	9779	10,195	+416	12/15 ↑
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Robbery	0%	57	57	0	4/15 ↓
Cycle Theft	-15%	351	297	-54	14/15 ↔
Shoplifting	-11.7%	583	515	-68	6/15 ↔

Table 1 above, highlights the 9 crime categories that are currently monitored by the CSP in seeking to discharge its statutory duty of reducing recorded crime within Charnwood. The data set further illustrates and the direction of travel of the CSP set against the other partnerships located in its Most Similar Family Group (MSFG).

For context, the Home Office places each of the CSP's located within England and Wales within an MSFG consisting of 15 CSP's in total. The government utilises this approach to assess the effectiveness of each CSP in reducing recorded crime. Each

MSFG is created utilising data supplied by the office of National Statistics identifying communities of similar characteristics. The other members of Charnwood CSP's MSFG are listed below:

- Hampshire – Eastleigh,
- Hertfordshire - North Hertfordshire,
- Thames Valley – Wycombe,
- Hertfordshire – Hertsmere,
- Sussex – Arun,
- Essex – Chelmsford,
- Essex - Epping Forest,
- North Yorkshire – York,
- Kent – Maidston,
- Kent - Canterbury,
- Avon and Somerset – Bath and North East Somerset,
- Avon and Somerset – South Gloucestershire,
- Hertfordshire – Dacorum
- Warwickshire – Rugby

Each MSFG is given a ranking from 1st to 15th in respect to its comparative performance set against the other CSPs.

The current positions within the family group are:

<u>Crime Type</u>	<u>31st Oct 2021</u>	<u>31st Oct 2022</u>
Violence with Injury	13/15	12/15
All Crime	11/15	12/15
Theft of Motor Vehicle	9/15	10/15
Robbery	8/15	4/15
Shoplifting	6/15	6/15
Theft from Motor Vehicle	8/15	11/15
Cycle Theft	14/15	14/15
Burglary – Residential	10/15	13/15
Burglary – Business	8/15	14/15

The current 2022//23 MSFG positions above, demonstrates that the CSP has moved in the right direction in 2 crime domains within the Family grouping, those being:

- Violence with Injury
- Robbery

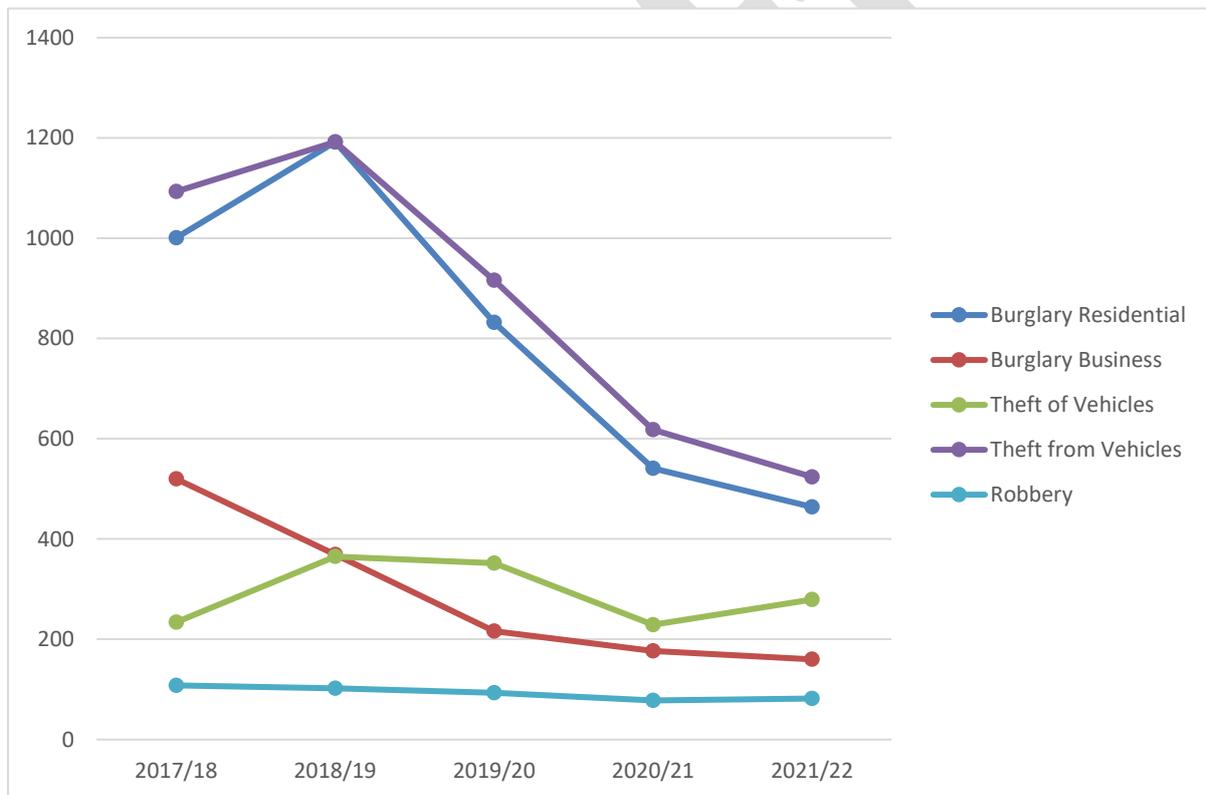
Section 4: Analysis

This section will provide an in-depth analysis of the data submitted by relevant partners utilised in the completion of this Strategic Assessment.

Serious Acquisitive Crime

Figure 2 below, allows us to analyse in more detail the long-term crime performance of the Charnwood Community Safety Partnership in respect of Serious Acquisitive Crime offences: All Burglary, Vehicle Crime and Robbery.

Figure 2: Charnwood Serious Acquisitive Crime Trends 2017/18-2021/22
(1st April to 31st March – year on year)



As illustrated above, the CSP can analyse its performance over a 5-year trend in respect of recoded SAC offences. It can be noted that the CSP has previously returned reductions in these core crime domains. Such reductions were as a result of targeted action, however, the significant impact of the COVID restrictions during the pandemic cannot be ignored in respect of the reductions in SAC offending.

Table 1 (p15) demonstrates that Qtr 1 – Qtr 3 data (2022/23) highlights an increase in the following SAC crime domains:

- **Burglary – Residential:** 358 offences (an increase of 51): +17%
- **Burglary – Business:** 189 offences (an increase of 91): +93%
- **Theft of Vehicles:** 243 offences (an increase of 85): +54%
- **Theft from Vehicles:** 474 offences (an increase of 169): +55%

The other crime domain, listed under SAC Offences – Robbery – has remained static throughout 2022/23 with 57 offences being reported a 0% increase.

As stated earlier, the above crimes are the key components of what are known as the Serious Acquisitive Crime (SAC) offences, which have historically hampered the progress of the Partnership. They are offences that predominately feature in the modus operandi of persistent and prolific offenders, driven by the need to find funds for their significant drug habit. However, youth offending now also features as a key element in reported SAC offences during this review period.

Throughout 2022/23, the Partnership has seen a significant increase in vehicle related crime. Many of these offences can be attributed to a youth cohort, the offenders of which have been identified by Leicestershire Police as an Urban Street Gang (USG). These offenders are predominately based within Loughborough but are known to offend both within the central locations of the Borough and also across outlying Police Beats. Their offences include the theft of motorcycles/mopeds which are then driven in an erratic manner in open spaces and across the Loughborough locality. Their offending is known to be causing residents harassment, alarm and distress, as corroborated by the Community Trigger activations.

For additional context, Leicestershire Police have identified two Urban Street Gangs that are both located within Loughborough. Analysis of both groups highlight that most of the youths have complex needs and many will have faced adverse childhood experiences (ACEs). The offending of both gangs has its origins in the commission of anti-social behaviour offences before a transition into criminal offending. Both gangs have links to County Lines and pose a significant risk to the CSP's performance. Mitigation to address this risk sits with the Youth JAG that meets every 6 weeks and reviews risk in three key areas:

- Risk of Reoffending
- Risk of Harm to others
- Risk of Harm to Self

This PSA highlights youth offending, both criminal and anti-social behaviour related offences, as a key threat to the performance of the CSP. Whilst the successful Safer Street bid of up to £149,000 has allowed the Partnership to embed a Project Co-ordinator in situ – focused upon ensuring a more targeted approach to Youth Offending, this project will cease no later than September 2023.

The PSA recommends that the CSP considers Youth Offending as a strategic priority in its 2023-2026 CSP Plan and reviews its medium to long term strategy in respect of reducing youth related offences.

CSP Target: 'All Crime' Reduction

The CSP has a statutory duty of reducing reported crime, as set out in section 17 Crime & Disorder Act 1998. As stated earlier, the performance of Charnwood CSP in delivering this duty is assessed nationally through the Home Office's Most Similar Family Group setting.

Table 2 below, allows the CSP to analyse reported crime across the ten police beats that form the CSP's geographical location. Additional context on the local communities and neighbourhoods covered by these police beat locations can be found at *Appendix B*.

Table 2 : All Crimes per Beat April 2018 to 5th December 2022

Beat	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Performance to date
Beat 56	639	521	545	559	577	+3%
Beat 57	336	307	425	393	398	+1.3%
Beat 58	268	301	228	317	331	+4.4%
Beat 59	867	798	835	836	816	-2.4%
Beat 60	475	480	420	414	440	+6%
Beat 61	1338	1405	1390	1611	1641	+1.9%
Beat 62	2343	2023	1629	2165	2183	+0.9%
Beat 63	698	701	693	745	825	+10.7%
Beat 64	1134	1007	1004	1067	1340	+25.6%
Beat 65	1442	1417	1450	1693	1669	-1.4%

Note: * *Appendix B* outlines which areas each of the Police Beats cover

Analysis of **Table 2** demonstrates that **Beat 62**, which includes Loughborough Town Centre, Ashby Road Estate and Storer Road Area and **Beat 65**, which includes Bell Foundry, Warwick Way, and Tuckers Road Area, have the highest volume of crime across most crime categories within the Borough of Charnwood.

Data analysis shows that these two beats have consistently delivered the highest reported crime figures for several years, hence the CSP's rationale to create multi-agency location-based subgroups in 2016, namely the Loughborough Central Delivery Group (LCDG) and the Loughborough East Delivery Group (LEDG). However, there have been a significant turnover of staff and several abstractions throughout 2022, that have impeded the effective operation and consequently the performance of these two critical subgroups.

Records highlight that the LEDG (People) group focused on localised offender management, has only met on one occasion during 2022/23 and that the LEDG

(Place) meeting, focused on creating a cohesive and confident community, has not met for several months.

The 2022/23 PSA highlights the following 'All Crime' performance (Qtr 1 – Qtr 3) within these two CSP subgroup locations:

- **LCDG (Beat 62):** 2,183 recorded crimes
- **LEDG (Beat 65):** 1,669 recorded crimes

The above data illustrates that these two Police Beats make up 37% of 'All Crime' reported within Charnwood. They are both locations that have historically accounted for the highest volumes of reported crime within the CSP locality, as corroborated by Figure 3 below.

Further analysis of these crime increases highlight that LCDG (Beat 62) had increases in the following crime types:

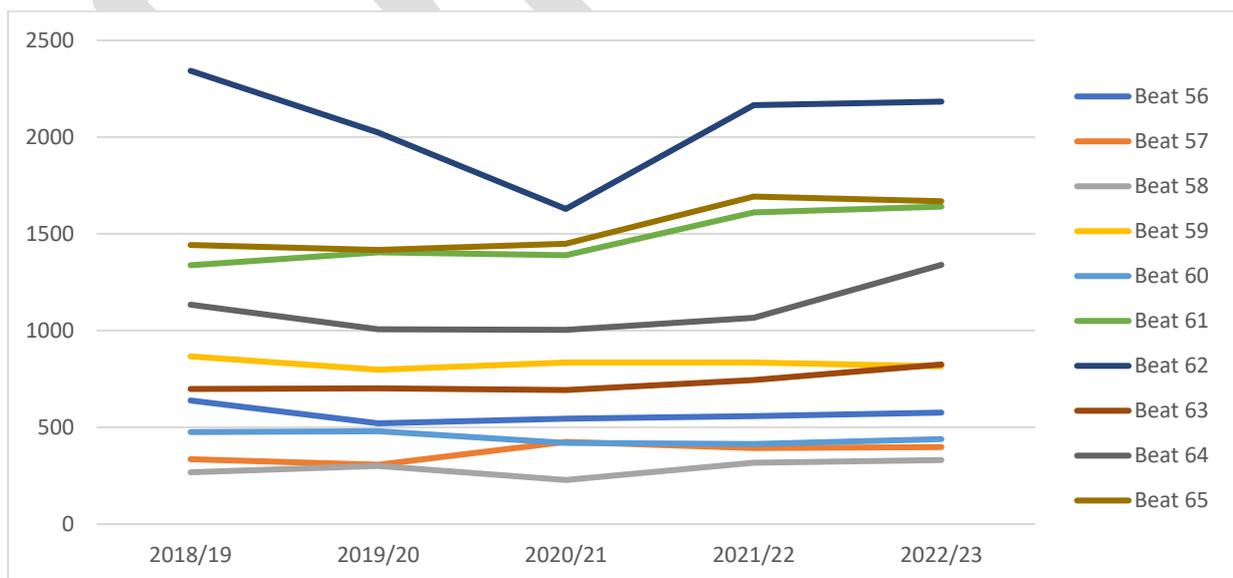
- Theft From Motor Vehicles, 173% increase
- Theft of Motor Vehicles, 38% increase
- Robbery, 11% increase

Whilst the LEDG (Beat 65) had increases in the following crime types:

- Theft of Motor Vehicles, 56% increase
- Burglary Residential, 107.7% increase
- Violence with Injury, 7% increase

A more detailed analysis of each of the crime categories recorded within the Borough of Charnwood, highlighting year on year crime trends is as follows:

Figure 3: All Crimes per Police Beat 1st April 2018 to 5th December 2022



*Appendix B outlines which areas the Police Beats cover

Fig 3 above, illustrates the volume of recorded crime across the CSP locality. This PSA highlights the emergence of two other key locations in terms of the volume of reported crime – namely **Beat 61** (Syston, Thurmaston), and **Beat 64** (Shepshed, Thorpe Acre, Dishley & Hathern). The following 2022/23 data is noted:

- **Beat 61** (Syston, Thurmaston): 1,641 recorded crimes
- **Beat 64** (Shepshed, Thorpe Acre, Dishley & Hathern): 1,340 recorded crimes

The data highlights that these two locations are an emerging risk in terms of the CSP's statutory duty in reducing crime within Charnwood. Beat 61 has recorded only 104 fewer crimes than Beat 65 and is an emerging threat to the Partnership's crime reduction target. The current data identifies the following in terms of volume recorded crime in 2022/23 to date:

- **Beat 62, 65, 61 and 64** equate for a total of: 6833 crimes recorded in Charnwood
- **Beat 62, 65, 61 and 64** equate for: 67% of All Recorded Crime in the Borough

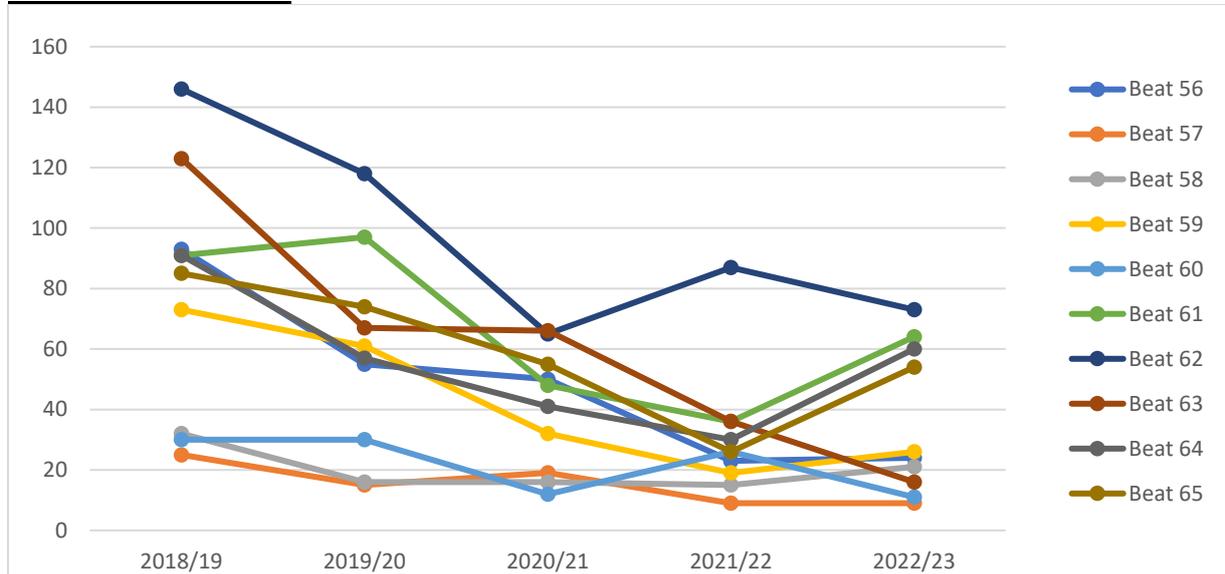
Whilst the partnership has two key subgroups to address crime and disorder on Beat 62 and 65, there is no targeted partnership work in respect of the other two priority locations of Beat 61 and Beat 64. For context, in Charnwood there were previously 3 Local Policing Units (LPU's) located within Loughborough, Syston (Beat 61) and Shepshed (Beat 64). However, following a Force restructure in 2015, all LPU's were merged into one Neighbourhood Policing Area (NPA) located within Loughborough.

For the CSP to deliver on its national target of reducing 'All Crime' there needs to be an effective control plan in place to address the volume of recorded crime on these four key Police Beats. It is further noted from the records reviewed, that whilst the LCDG has continued to meet monthly throughout 2022/23, the LEDG has not met since 26th April 2022.

Given the highlighted emerging crime trends, it is recommended that the JAG Chair undertakes an assessment of the LCDG and LEDG's crime and disorder reduction strategies, with the aim being to increase the effectiveness of their tasking and coordination of partnership assets in seeking to reduce crime and anti-social behaviour.

CSP Monitored Crime Trends per Police Beat

Figure 4: Charnwood 'Burglary – Residential' per Police Beat: 1st April 2018 to 5th December 2022



*Appendix B outlines which areas the Beats cover

Analysis of the Burglary Residential crime data, **Figure 4**, illustrates that in this performance year 2022/23 we have seen an increase of +17% in respect of Burglary Residential and which has placed us 13/15 from 10/15 in the Most Similar Family Group.

The Burglary – Residential crime data highlights the following:

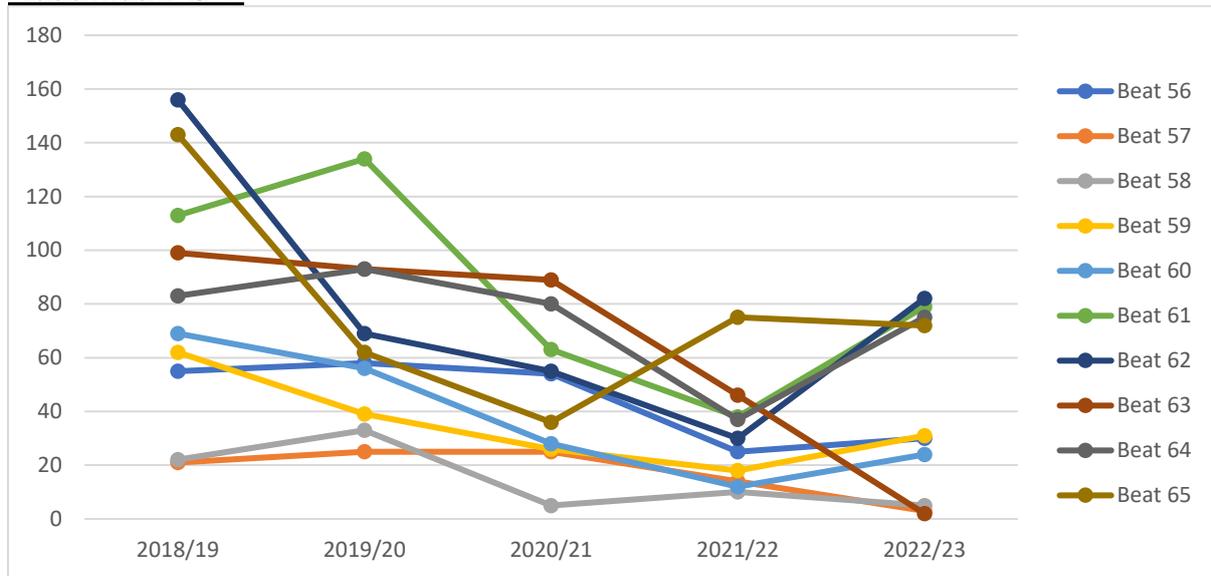
Whilst Loughborough Town Centre and specifically Storer Road Area and Ashby Road Area (**Beat 62**) has seen 73 crimes which is a decrease of - 16%, 14 less crimes in 2022/23.

Beat 65, which includes The Bell Foundry, Warwick Way, and Tuckers Road Area has seen 54 crimes which is a +107.7% increase in Burglary-Residential during 2022/23, which equates to 28 more crimes.

Beat 64, which includes Hathern, Shepshed and the Dishley Road Estate has seen 60 crimes which is a +100% increase in Burglary Residential during 2022/23 which equates to 30 more crimes.

Beat 59, which includes Wymeswold, Hoton, Burton on Wolds, Barrow Upon Soar, Sileby, and Seagrave has seen 26 crimes which is a +37% increase in Burglary Residential during 2022/23 which equates to 7 more crimes.

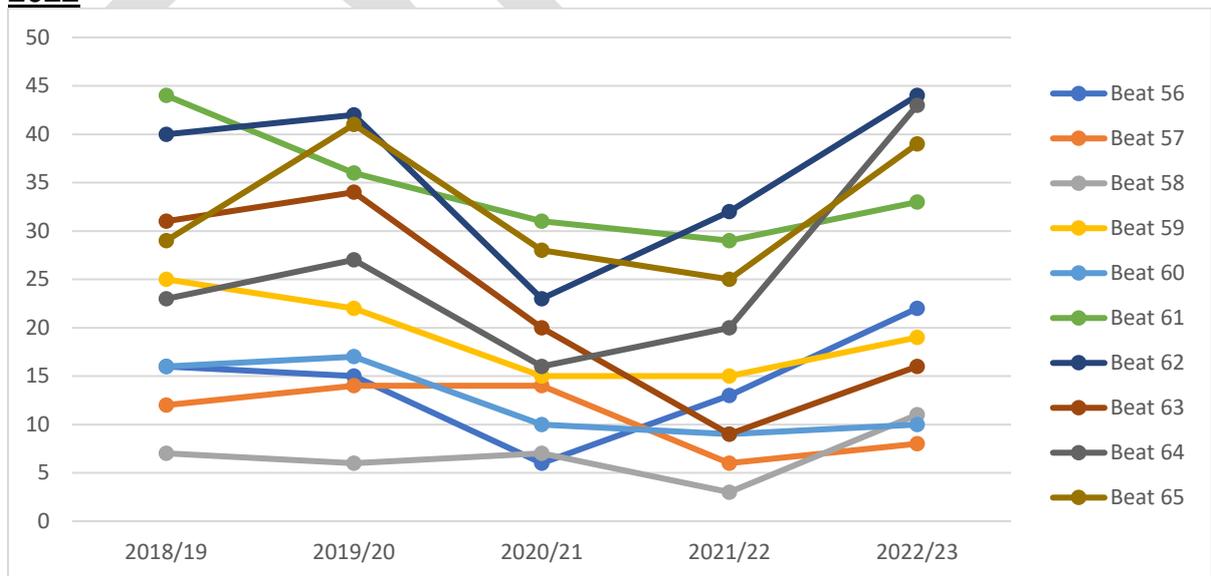
Figure 5: 'Theft from Motor Vehicles' per Police Beat 1st April 2018 to 5th December 2022



Between 1st April and 5th December 2022, the Partnership has had an increase of +55% in 'Theft from Motor Vehicles', which equates to 169 more crimes and has placed the CSP 11/15 having previously been placed 8/15 in the Most Similar Family Group.

Analysis in **Figure 5** highlights a repeating pattern in respect of key crime locations within Charnwood. Beat 61, 62, 64 and 65 are once again the hot spot locations for the commission of thefts from motor vehicles within the CSP locality.

Figure 6: 'Theft of Motor Vehicles' per Police Beat: 1st April 2018 to 5th December 2022



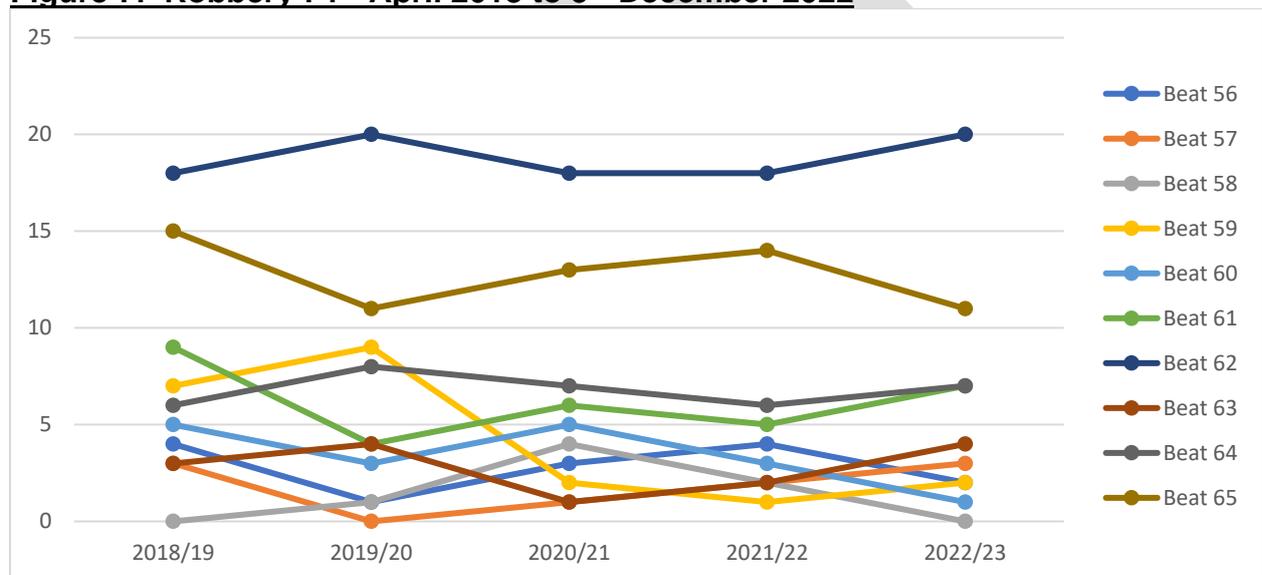
Between 1st April and 5th December 2022, the Partnership has seen an increase of +54% in the crime domain: 'Theft of Motor Vehicles'. This performance has placed the CSP in a position of 10/15 in the Most Similar Family Group. The CSP was previously positioned 9/15.

Analysis in **Figure 6** highlights that the greatest volume of thefts of motor vehicles again occurs in the highlighted beats of 61, 62, 64 and 65. The data set below shows that the 8 out of the 10 Police Beats have reported an increase in 'Theft of Motor Vehicles':

- **Beat 65** has seen an increase of 56%, which is an increase of 14 crimes
- **Beat 64** has seen an increase of 115%, which is an increase of 23 crimes
- **Beat 63** has seen an increase of 78%, which is an increase of 7 crimes
- **Beat 62** has seen an increase of 38%, which is an increase of 12 crimes
- **Beat 61** has seen an increase of 74%, which is an increase of 4 crimes
- **Beat 59** has seen an increase of 27%, which is an increase of 4 crimes
- **Beat 58** has seen an increase of 167%, which is an increase of 8 crimes
- **Beat 56** has seen an increase of 69%, which is an increase of 9 crimes

As stated earlier, a significant proportion of these offences, particularly in Beats 62, 64 and 65 are attributable to a youth cohort who form a dedicated Urban Street Gang (USG). The activity of this gang and that of the other identified USG, continue to be a threat to the CSP.

Figure 7: 'Robbery': 1st April 2018 to 5th December 2022



The current CSP performance for Robbery has seen the number of crimes stay the same as the previous year (2021/22) and that performance positions the CSP 4/15 in its MSFG, having previously been positioned 4/15

Analysis in **Figure 7** shows that **Beat 62**, which includes Loughborough Town Centre, Ashby Road Estate and Storer Road Area, and **Beat 65**, which includes Bell Foundry, Warwick Way, and Tuckers Road Area, still suffer the highest number of robberies:

- **Beat 62** has seen an increase of +11% which is an increase of 2 Crimes
- **Beat 65** has seen a decrease of -21% which is a decrease of 3 Crimes

Violent Crime

Table 2: Reported Violent Crime Offences 1st April 2022 – 5th December 2022, compared to 2021/22

Crime Type	Performance to Date	Violent Crime as at 5 th Dec 2021	Violent Crime as at 5 th Dec 2022
Violence with Injury	-3.3%	1226	1185

Below are the offence categories for the offence of 'Violence with Injury':

- Assault with injury
- Assault with injury on a constable
- Assault with intent to cause serious harm
- Attempted murder
- Causing death by aggravated vehicle taking
- Causing death by careless driving under influence of drink or drugs
- Causing death by careless or inconsiderate driving
- Causing death or serious injury by driving: unlicensed drivers etc.
- Causing or allowing death of child or vulnerable person
- Endangering life
- Intentional destruction of a viable unborn child
- Causing death by dangerous driving
- Causing death by driving: unlicensed driver

Figure 8: 'Violence with Injury' 1st April 2018 to 5th December 2022

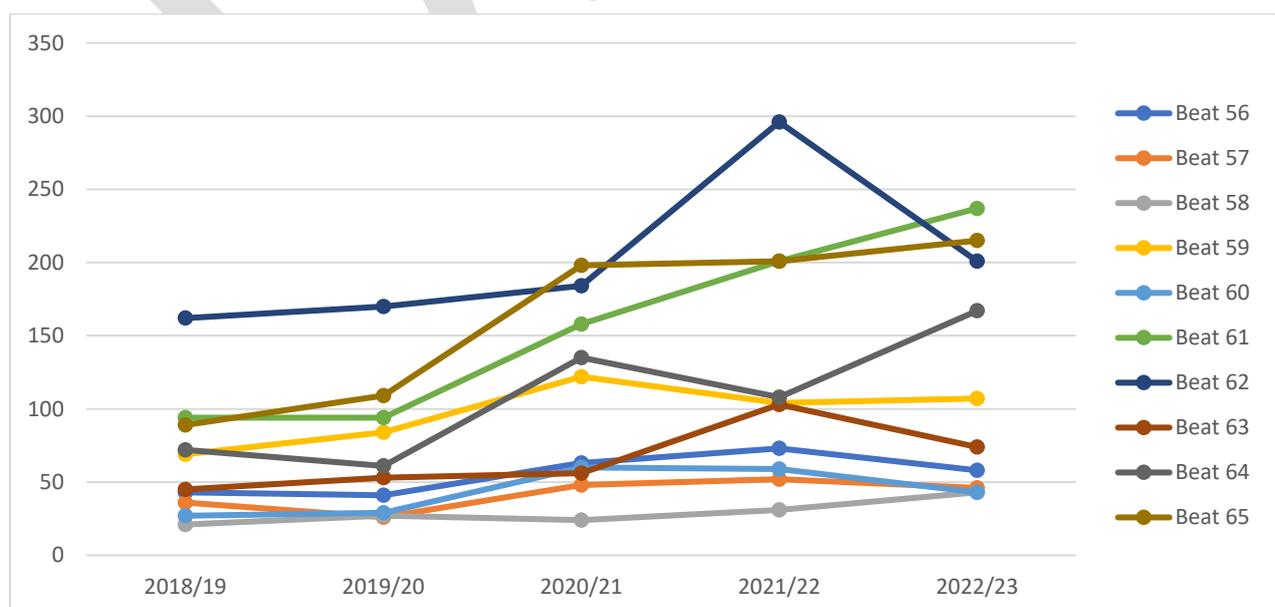
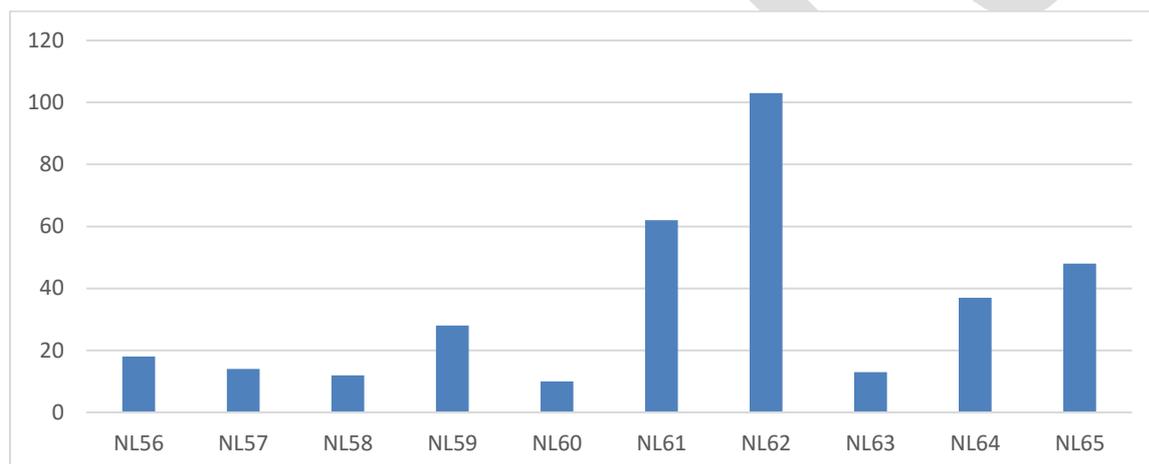


Figure 8 offers more in-depth analysis of Violent Crime committed within Charnwood. It is noted that Beat 61 (Syston, Thurmaston) has replaced both Beat 62 and Beat 65 as the key locations for violent offences. These latter two beats have historically always been the hot spot location for recorded violence with injury offences.

- **Beat 61** has seen an increase of +18% (36 more crimes)
- **Beat 65** has seen an increase of +7% (14 more crimes)
- **Beat 62** has seen a reduction of - 32% (95 less crimes)

The hotspot areas for the **Beat 62**, are normally the Market Place, Baxtergate and Biggin Street and within these areas there are licensed premises and late-night takeaways. Throughout the year the Partnership has been working to develop a Night-time Economy Action Plan to tackle violent offences, under the governance of the Loughborough Central Delivery Group (LCDG), hence it is pleasing to note a reduction in violence with injury offences within this locality.

Figure 9: VRN-defined public place Serious Violence 1st April 2022 to 30th September 2022 (Police Beats)



This PSA earlier highlighted that 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. For context, the Serious Violence duty goes live on 31st January 2023.

Fig 9, above, highlights the volume of recorded crime throughout Charnwood as denoted by the Police Beats. Interestingly, the volume of recorded Serious Violent offences follows the same pattern of ‘All Crime’ recorded within Charnwood. It is noted that the same four Police Beats - Beat 62, 61, 65 and 64 have recorded the highest levels of Serious Violent Crime in 2022/23:

- **Beat 62:** 103 Serious Violent Offences: 30% of total SV offences
- **Beat 61:** 62 Serious Violent Offences: 18% of total SV offences
- **Beat 65:** 48 Serious Violent Offences: 14% of total SV offences

- **Beat 64:** 37 Serious Violent Offences: 11% of total SV offences

Note: The above data set has been provided by the VRN and is inclusive of Qtr 1 to Qtr 2: 2022/23. Quarter 3 at the time of writing is not available, however, the data mirrors the trend of 2021/22 performance year. Moreover, the definition of Serious Violence is:

- Public place violence resulting in significant physical injury, with or without weapons

The definition includes all ages and is drawn from applicable crime types within Home Office crime groupings: Homicide, Violence with Injury and Robbery. At this stage, sexual violence and/or serious violence in domestic settings, including domestic abuse, is excluded.

Whilst the aim of reducing serious violence is captured within the CSP Plan (2020-2023) 'Theme 2: Protecting Vulnerable People,' it is clear that there will need to be a greater focus on reducing violent offences within the up-and-coming CSP Plan 2023-2026.

Analysis in this PSA highlights the fact that violent offences have accounted for 49% of all recorded crime during Qtr 1 -Qtr 3 (2022/23). The below data set of recorded violent offences in Charnwood, corroborates that fact:

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

The above data totals 5,035 recorded violent offences out of a total 10,195 recorded criminal offences per se during Qtr 1- Qtr 3 (2022/23). The locality that has the highest reported violent offences, utilising the above three crime domains, is Beat 62: Loughborough Town Centre. Alcohol is a significant aggravating factor in the commissioning of violent offences, with the Violence Reduction Network (VRN) identifying that 25% of all serious violent offences committed in Charnwood are fuelled through alcohol. This data set has particular relevance to Loughborough Town Centre given its Night-Time Economy (NTE) a location that has the highest volume of recorded violent offences.

The PSA recommends that, in keeping with the Serious Violence duty, a localised plan is commissioned by the Partnership, aimed at reducing violent offences within Charnwood. This plan should be presented in a format that can be supported by all relevant authorities forming the CSP.

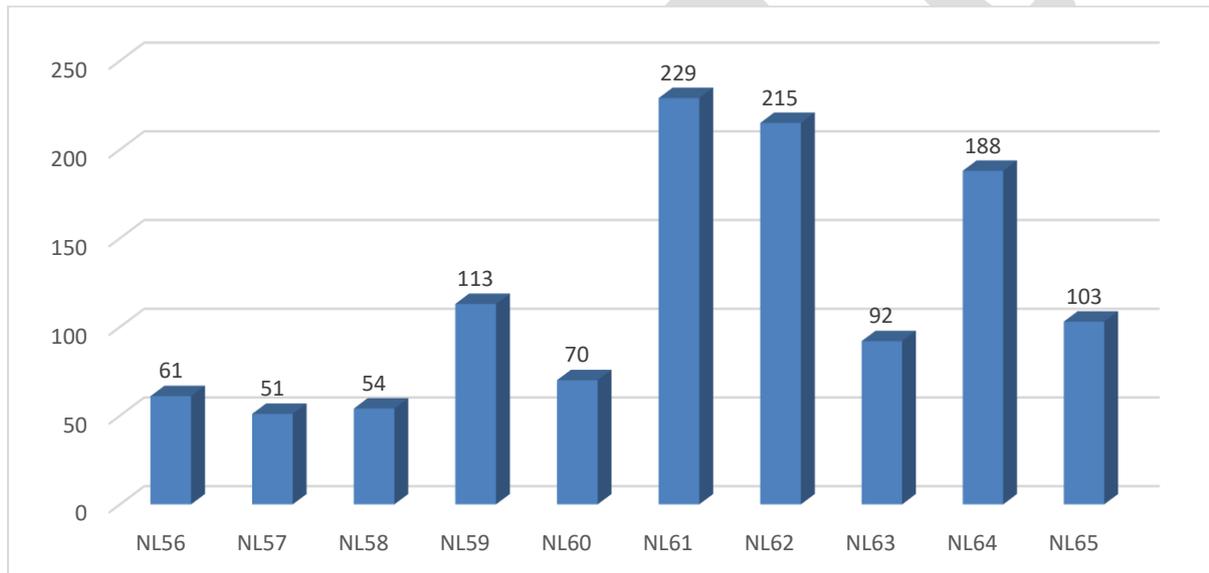
The PSA further recommends that a CSP Night-Time Economy strategy is commissioned to address alcohol fuelled violence and disorder within the Borough.

Domestic Abuse

Historically Domestic 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 of both Domestic Abuse and Hate Crime is seen as a positive indicator of a community's confidence in the statutory services, which is in keeping with the CSP's vision.

By encouraging victims to report incidents, the Partnership will be in an informed position and will be more effective in supporting victims and developing further services. During Qtr.1 to Qtr. 2 of 2022/23, an increase of +1.6% in Domestic Incidents were reported to the Partnership, with Beat 62 having the highest incidents and Beat 61 the second highest incidents (**Figure 10**).

Figure 10: Domestic incidents 1st April 2022 to 30th September 2022



For additional context, this PSA notes that during 2022/23 there has been one domestic related murder recorded within Charnwood. In keeping with the statutory duty placed upon the CSP, evidence has been assessed and a decision has been made that a Domestic Homicide Review will be commissioned. The CSP will need to have cognisance of the outcomes of that DHR, which will be published once the process has been completed.

Sexual Violence

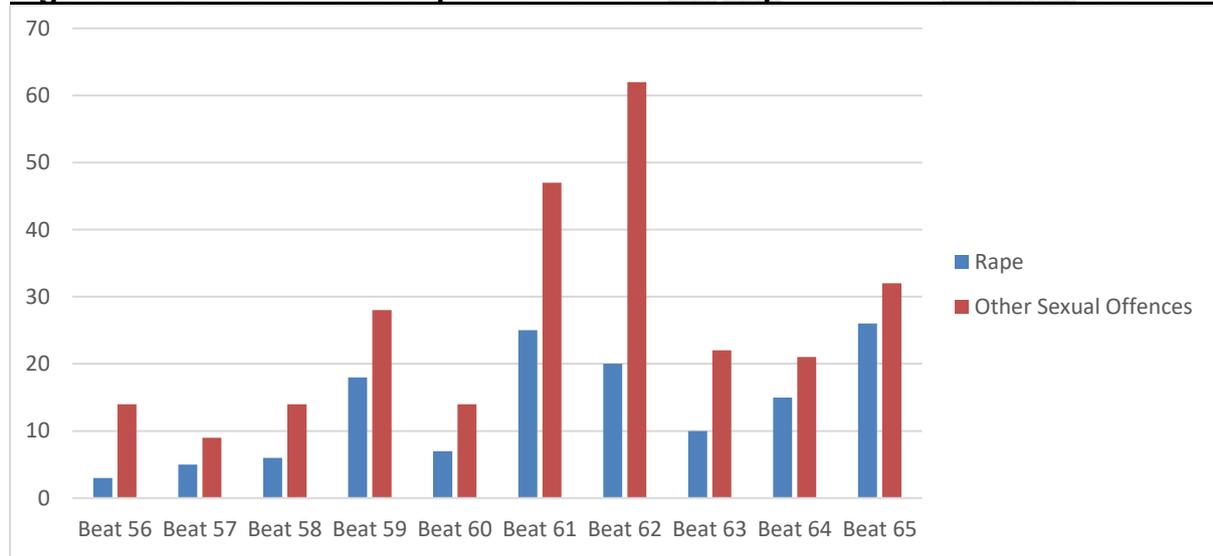
Violence against women and girls is an unacceptable, preventable issue which blights the lives of millions. Crimes of violence against women and girls are many and varied. They include rape and other sexual offences, stalking, domestic abuse, 'honour based'

abuse (including female genital mutilation and forced marriage and ‘honour’ killings), ‘revenge porn’ and ‘upskirting’, as well as many others. While different types of violence against women and girls have their own distinct causes and impacts on victims and survivors, what these crimes share is that they disproportionately affect women and girls.

A note on terminology: The term ‘violence against women and girls’ refers to acts of violence or abuse that we know disproportionately affect women and girls. Crimes and behaviour covered by this term include rape and other sexual offences, domestic abuse, stalking, ‘honour’-based abuse (including female genital mutilation forced marriage, and ‘honour’ killings), as well as many others, including offences committed online.

In recent years we have seen a significant increase in the reporting of crimes such as sexual offences and domestic abuse to the police, this is as a result of improvements the police have made in how they record these crimes and an increased willingness of victims and survivors to come forward.

Figure 11: Sexual Offences per Police Beat: 1st April 2018 to 5th December 2022



In keeping with crime patterns highlighted in this PSA, the hotspot locations for sexual offences (other) are:

- Beat 62 – which also has the 3rd highest number of rapes recorded
- Beat 61 – which also has the 2nd highest number of rapes recorded
- Beat 65 – which also has the highest number of rapes recorded

The above data corroborates this PSA's recommendation of the need to refocus both the LCDG and the LEDG and a requirement for a crime control strategy to be created for Beat 61.

Other Acquisitive Crime (OAQ)

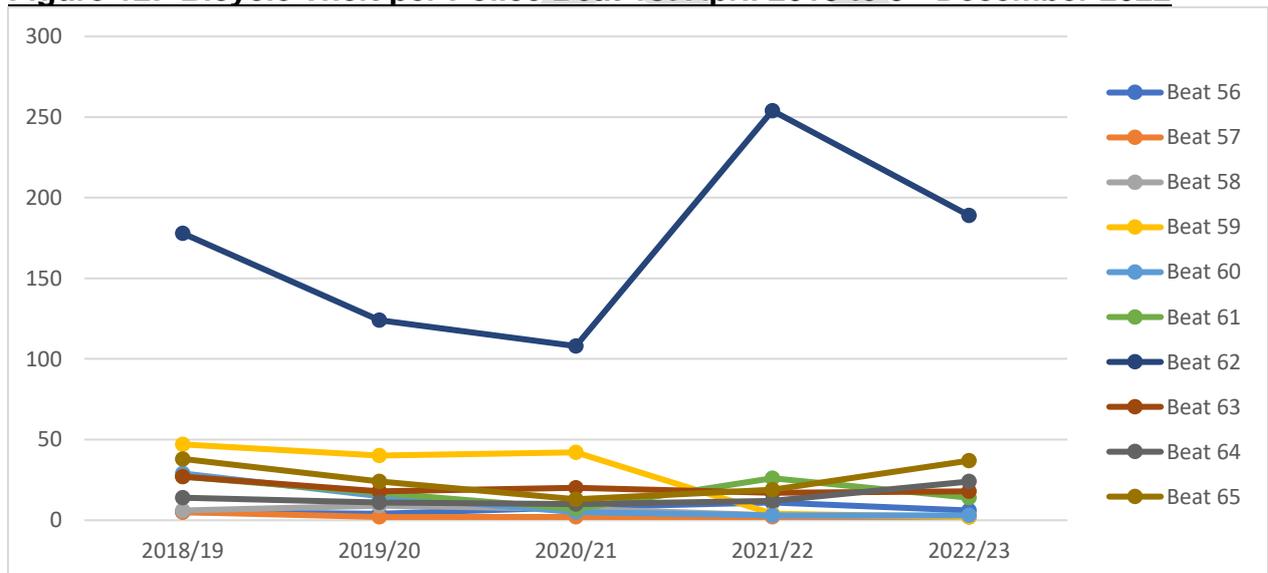
Other Acquisitive Crime (OAQ) offences are made up of two main categories: non-domestic burglary and theft. Shoplifting, Theft of Cycle, Theft from The Person and other theft, are included in the “Theft category”.

During the performance year 2022/23 (1st April 2022 to 5th December 2022) the Partnership has seen a decrease of -15% in Cycle Theft and a -11.7% decrease in reported Shoplifting (**Table 3** below).

Table 3 2022/2023 OAQ Performance (as measured by Charnwood Community Safety Partnership)

Crime Type	Performance to Date	OAQ Crime as at 5 th Dec 2021	OAQ Crime as at 5 th Dec 2022
Bicycle Theft	-15%	351	297
Shoplifting	-11.7%	583	515

Figure 12: Bicycle Theft per Police Beat 1st April 2018 to 5th December 2022



Analysis in **Figure 12** illustrates that **Beat 62** (Loughborough Town Centre) has the highest rate of ‘Bicycle Theft’ compared to all the other Police Beats. This fact is largely due to the targeting of the student populous located within the town centre. The following Beats have seen the highest increase in cycle theft:

- **Beat 65** has seen an increase of +95%, which is 18 more crimes
- **Beat 64** has seen an increase of +100%, which is 12 more crimes

The following Beats have seen the biggest reductions

- **Beat 62** has seen a reduction of -26%, which is 65 less crimes
- **Beat 61** has seen a reduction of -46%, which is 12 less crimes

Through the Loughborough Central Delivery Group, an action plan has been developed in relation to cycle theft, which has contributed to the reported reductions. The action plan included the following key elements:

- Social Media Campaign
- Targeting of Offenders
- Increase awareness around Bicycle Racks both on an of campus
- Community events in the town centre to raise awareness
- Swapping a wire lock for a good D Lock

Figure 13: Shoplifting per Police Beat: 1st April 2018 to 5th December 2022

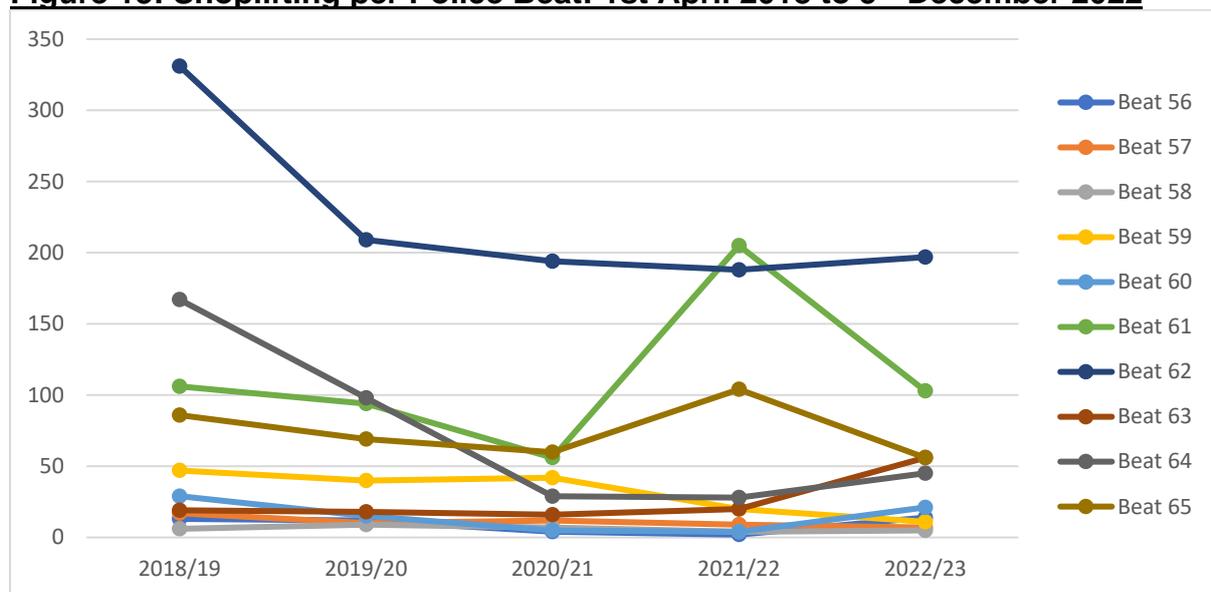


Figure 13 above, illustrates that **Beat 62:** (Loughborough Town Centre) has seen an increase in Shoplifting of 5%, which equates to 9 more crimes. The following areas have seen the biggest reductions

- **Beat 65** has seen a decrease of -46%, which is 48 less crimes
- **Beat 61** has seen a decrease of -50%, which is 102 less crimes

National Government Policy Impacting upon CSPs

During 2022, the government, through the Home Office has commissioned a national review of Community Safety Partnerships across England and Wales. Whilst that review is ongoing the Home Office position has been made quite clear. They wish to see the following from CSPs:

- Increased accountability
- Increased effectiveness
- Increased transparency

It is for the above reasons that the CSP Plan 2023-2026 needs to be evidenced based and focused upon targeted and deliverable strategic priorities.

From Harm to Hope: A 10 Year Drugs Plan to Cut Crime and Save Lives

The 10-year UK Government plan to combat illegal drugs sets out key actions outlining how they intend to cut off the supply of drugs by criminal gangs and give people with a drug addiction a route to a productive and drug-free life. Underpinned by record investment of over £3 billion in the next three years, the government will seek to reduce drug-related crime, death, harm and overall drug use.

National and local partners will focus on delivering three strategic priorities:

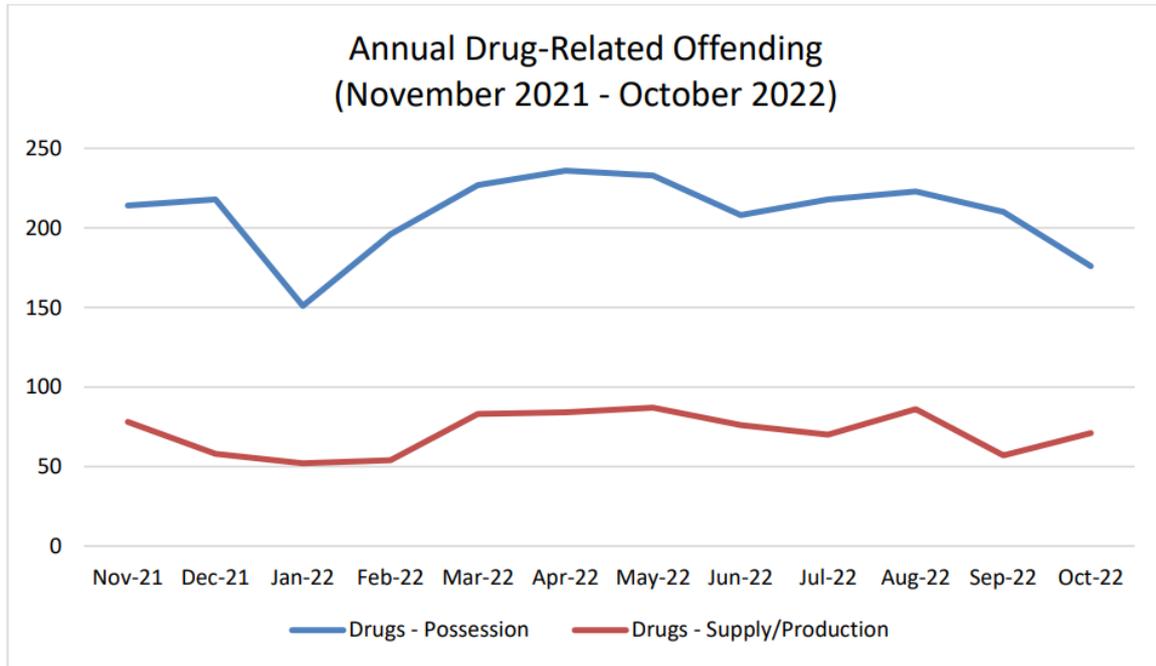
- Breaking Drug Supply Chains
- Delivering a World-Class Treatment and Recovery System
- Achieving a Generational Shift in the Demand for Drugs

Charnwood CSP Drug Strategy

The Partnership created and implemented its own Charnwood CSP Drug Strategy in December 2019. The Partnership identified three crucial strategic themes central to address the problem of substance misuse within Charnwood:

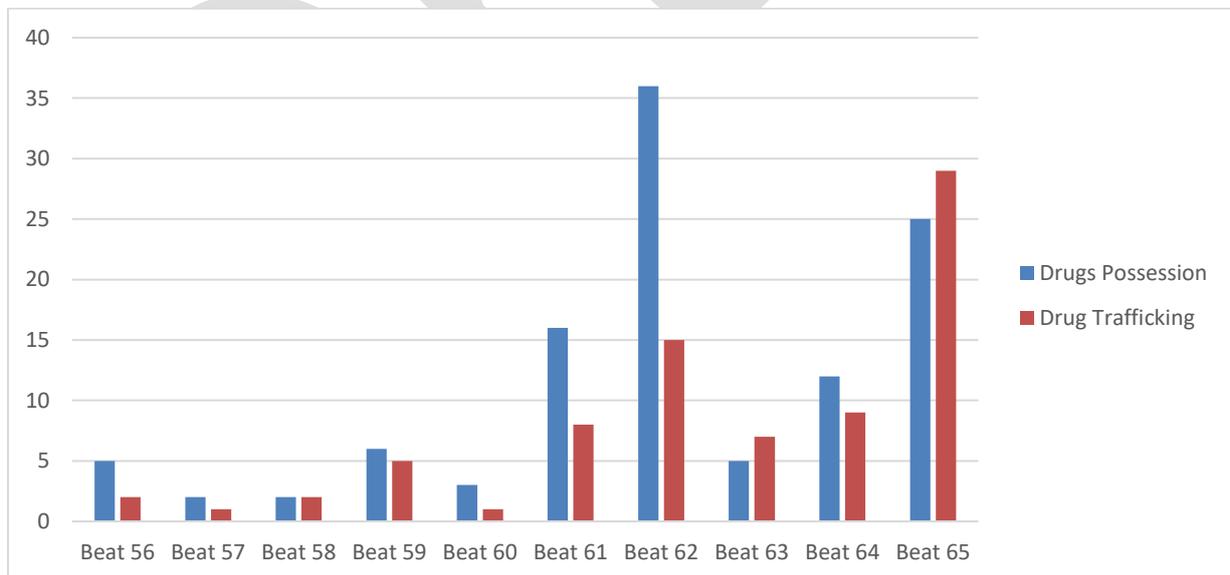
- **Theme 1: Prevention & Early Intervention**
- **Theme 2: Building Recovery**
- **Theme 3: Safer & Stronger Communities**

In keeping with the CSP's Drug Strategy, analysis has been undertaken, through consultation with Leicestershire Police to assess the impact of substance misuse within the current performance year 2022/23



Drug offending, for both possession and supply/production offences has decreased, comparing the most recent 3-months with the previous shows a 7.5% decrease in possession offending, and a 8.0% decrease in supply/production offending.

Figure 14: Drug Offences per Police Beat: 1st April 2018 to 5th December 2022



When the Partnership reviewed the Drug Possession and Trafficking offences in Charnwood, **Beat 65: (Loughborough East)**, and **Beat 62: (Loughborough Town Centre)** recorded the highest number of offences.

The CSP is also aware that there are 7 active County Drug Lines operating within Charnwood, further corroborating the need to have a cohesive partnership plan to tackle this growing risk.

Figure 15: Substance Misuse Educational Engagement – by Area

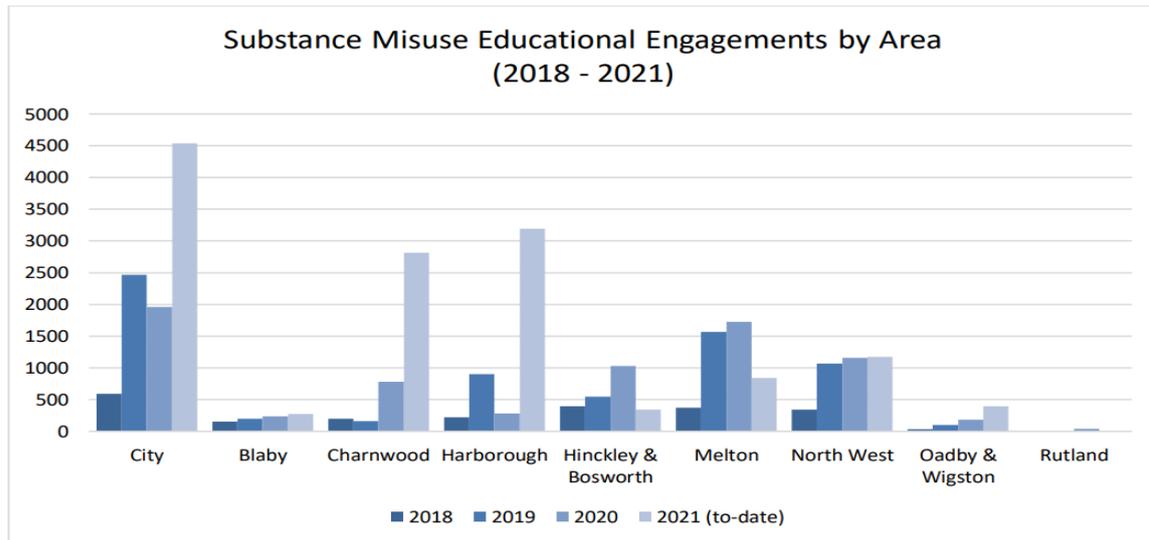


Table 28: Young people reached with substance misuse educational packages across LLR by area (2018 - 2021)

The current high levels of engagement, as illustrated by **Figure 15** above, are being sustained by an increasing number of schools opting to engage with our current virtual offer, and our ability to deliver such content to several schools simultaneously, particularly in support of intensification weeks etc, engagement continues on an upwards trajectory.

Analysis of the role substance misuse plays within the commission of criminal offences in Charnwood, and the high prevalence of drugs as a theme in our subgroups, highlights the real importance the CSP must give this area of business within 2023/23.

As highlighted above, substance misuse is an aggravating factor in the commissioning of several crime domains within Charnwood and this is mirrored across many of the other partnerships listed within our Most Similar Family Group. 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 'Combatting 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.

It has been decided by the LLR Strategic Partnership Board that a Combatting Drugs Partnership (CDP) will be created at a LLR level as opposed to at a CSP level. This CDP will be chaired by the Head of Public Health in the LLR region.

Considering the above developments, this PSA recommends that the CSP reviews its 2019 Charnwood CSP Drugs Strategy and takes an evidenced based approach as to the need for a dedicated drugs strategy within Charnwood.

Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)

The following information has been obtained from the Sentinel System. For Charnwood, this provides the most complete data set and contains details of complaints made to the Police and Borough Council:

- Since the 1st April 2022 to 5th December 2022 1593 complaints of ASB were logged on Sentinel
- Leicestershire Police have logged 620 complaints
- Charnwood Borough Council have logged 973 complaints

Incidents Year to Date		
2022/22	2022/23	%
3853	1593	-59%

Under the ASB review the procedures for reporting ASB has seen a reduction in the number of cases that have required management on Sentinel, the ASB case management system. Previously everything was inputted to the Sentinel System even though the case didn't need management, the new protocol allows these cases to stay on Lagan so we have a record of the issues but not transferred to Sentinel.

The anti-social behaviours, most commonly complained of, in order of frequency which have been impacted by Covid are:

- **Environmental damage**
- **Nuisance behaviour**
- **Neighbour Disputes**
- **Verbal abuse**
- **Loud music**
- **Disregard for community/personal well-being**

Community Triggers

The Community Trigger activation, under *section 104 of the 'ASB, Crime & Policing Act 2014'*, places a statutory duty upon the CSP to review a victim's ASB complaint, if the local threshold is met. In Charnwood that threshold is set at:

- 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.

During the performance year 2022/23 the CSP has received 7 Community Triggers, all of which have reached the threshold standard for formal review.

Figure 16: Community Triggers Received by Charnwood from 1st April 2018 to 19th January 2023

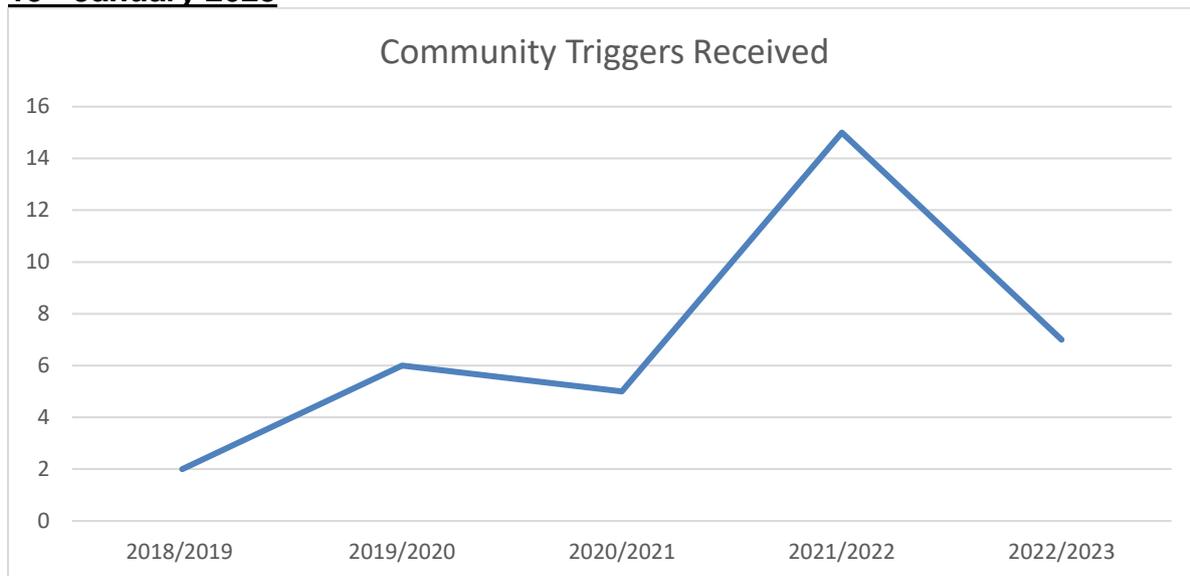


Figure 18 above illustrates the increasing demand in Community Triggers received by the Partnership (1st April 2018 until - 31st December 2022). Recent Home Office Statutory ASB Guidance (2021) stipulates that victims of ASB should be directed to the Community Trigger Process, if agencies are aware that the threshold for a case review has been met.

There appear to be repeating patterns from the Community Triggers reviewed in Charnwood, particularly in respect of:

- Failures to identify repeat victims/repeat perpetrators/repeat locations
- A lack of effective risk management
- Failures to identify victim or perpetrator's vulnerabilities
- Ineffective case management and silo working

It is for all these reasons that the PSA further recommends that the CSP looks at a Sustainable solution for the administration of Community Triggers within the Partnership. Moreover, the Triggers have also highlighted the need for staff development in terms of case management and it is recommended that the CSP invests in training for all practitioners engaged in ASB case management within the Partnership.

Leicestershire Hate Incident Monitoring Project

The Leicestershire Hate Incident Monitoring Project provides a multi-agency approach across the county. Improving the quality of life in local communities is a key priority for all agencies working together. Reducing levels of hate incidents plays an important part in achieving this and in making Leicestershire including its rural areas a safer place in which to live, work and visit.

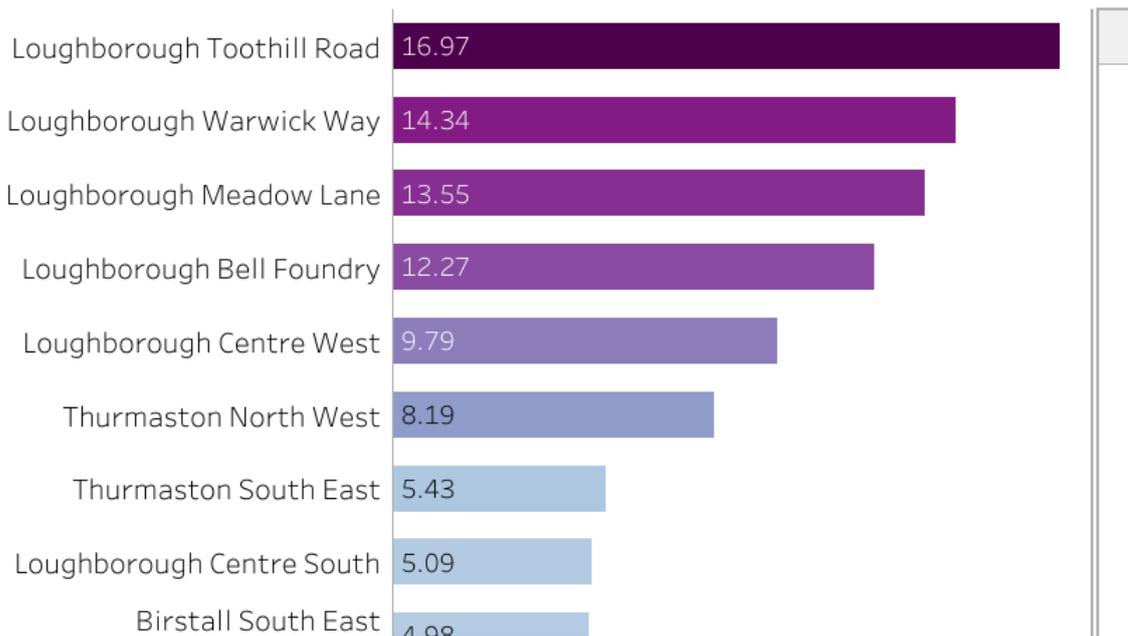
The Project continues to work in a joined-up way with its partners to raise awareness of hate incidents and to increase reporting of hate. Due to the nature of hate incidents, no one agency alone can deal with them and therefore partnership working is central. This area of work also links to all the Community Safety Partnerships within the county and the Stronger Communities agenda.

Hate Crime & Incidents Reported to the Police and HIMP.

From 1st April 2022 to the 30th September 2022 there were 210 Hate Crimes recorded within Charnwood, which represents a reduction of -23 (-9.9%) less offences recorded. These crimes include racial, religious, homophobic, transphobic, age, disability and gender incidents. For context, the Community Safety Partnership reviews all Hates Incidents, which are recorded on Sentinel, at the Joint Action Group along with all High Risk ASB Cases.

Below highlights the areas with the highest Hate Crimes and Incidents per 1000 population, most of these areas identified are on **Beat 65**, which includes Bell Foundry, Warwick Way, and Tuckers Road Area

Hate incident rate per 1000 population from highest to lowest



Produced by Business Intelligence Team , Leicestershire County Council

Conclusion:

The Partnership Strategic Assessment makes the following recommendations for the CSP to consider, with the aim of enhancing performance in the 2023/24 performance year:

- **Recommendation 1:** The CSP utilises the 2022/23 Partnership Strategic Assessment to review the key threats and risks posed to the Partnership and commissions a 2023-2026 CSP Plan targeted at key strategic priorities.
- **Recommendation 2:** As part of the 2023-2026 CSP Plan, the Partnership creates a PLF spending profile that is in keeping with both the new OPPC Funding formula and the new CSP strategic priorities.
- **Recommendation 3:** The JAG Chair undertakes a full assessment of the LCDG and the LEDG's crime and disorder reduction strategies, with the aim being to make the tasking & coordination of partnership assets more effective in seeking to reduce crime and disorder.
- **Recommendation 4:** The locations of Beat 61 (Syston/Thurmaston) and Beat 64 (Shepshed, Hathern) are elevated to standing items on the JAG Agenda, allowing for greater focus and governance on crime reduction strategies required for those locations.
- **Recommendation 5:** The CSP reviews its medium to long term youth strategy, focused upon reducing youth reoffending beyond the end of the Safer Streets project (September 2023).
- **Recommendation 6:** The CSP reviews its 2019 Charnwood Drugs Strategy and in doing so, takes an evidence-based approach as to the need for a dedicated CSP Drugs Strategy.
- **Recommendation 7:** The CSP reviews its current Community Trigger Policy with the aim of creating a pool of 12 officers across the relevant authorities, who with appropriate training will be able to undertake case reviews following a trigger activation.
- **Recommendation 8:** The CSP commissions a localised plan aimed at reducing violent offences within Charnwood. This plan should take a holistic approach and formatted in a way that can be supported by all partners forming the CSP.
- **Recommendation 9:** The CSP commissions a review of the Night-Time Economy Strategy aimed at tackling alcohol fuelled violence and disorder.

Appendix A

The SARA Model

A commonly used problem-solving method is the SARA model (Scanning, Analysis, Response and Assessment). The SARA model contains the following elements:

Scanning:

- Identifying recurring problems of concern to the public and the police.
- Identifying the consequences of the problem for the community and the police.
- Prioritizing those problems.
- Developing broad goals.
- Confirming that the problems exist.
- Determining how frequently the problem occurs and how long it has been taking place.
- Selecting problems for closer examination.

Analysis:

- Identifying and understanding the events and conditions that precede and accompany the problem.
- Identifying relevant data to be collected.
- Researching what is known about the problem type.
- Taking inventory of how the problem is currently addressed and the strengths and limitations of the current response.
- Narrowing the scope of the problem as specifically as possible.
- Identifying a variety of resources that may be of assistance in developing a deeper understanding of the problem.
- Developing a working hypothesis about why the problem is occurring.

Response:

- Brainstorming for new interventions.
- Searching for what other communities with similar problems have done.
- Choosing among the alternative interventions.
- Outlining a response plan and identifying responsible parties.
- Stating the specific objectives for the response plan.
- Carrying out the planned activities.

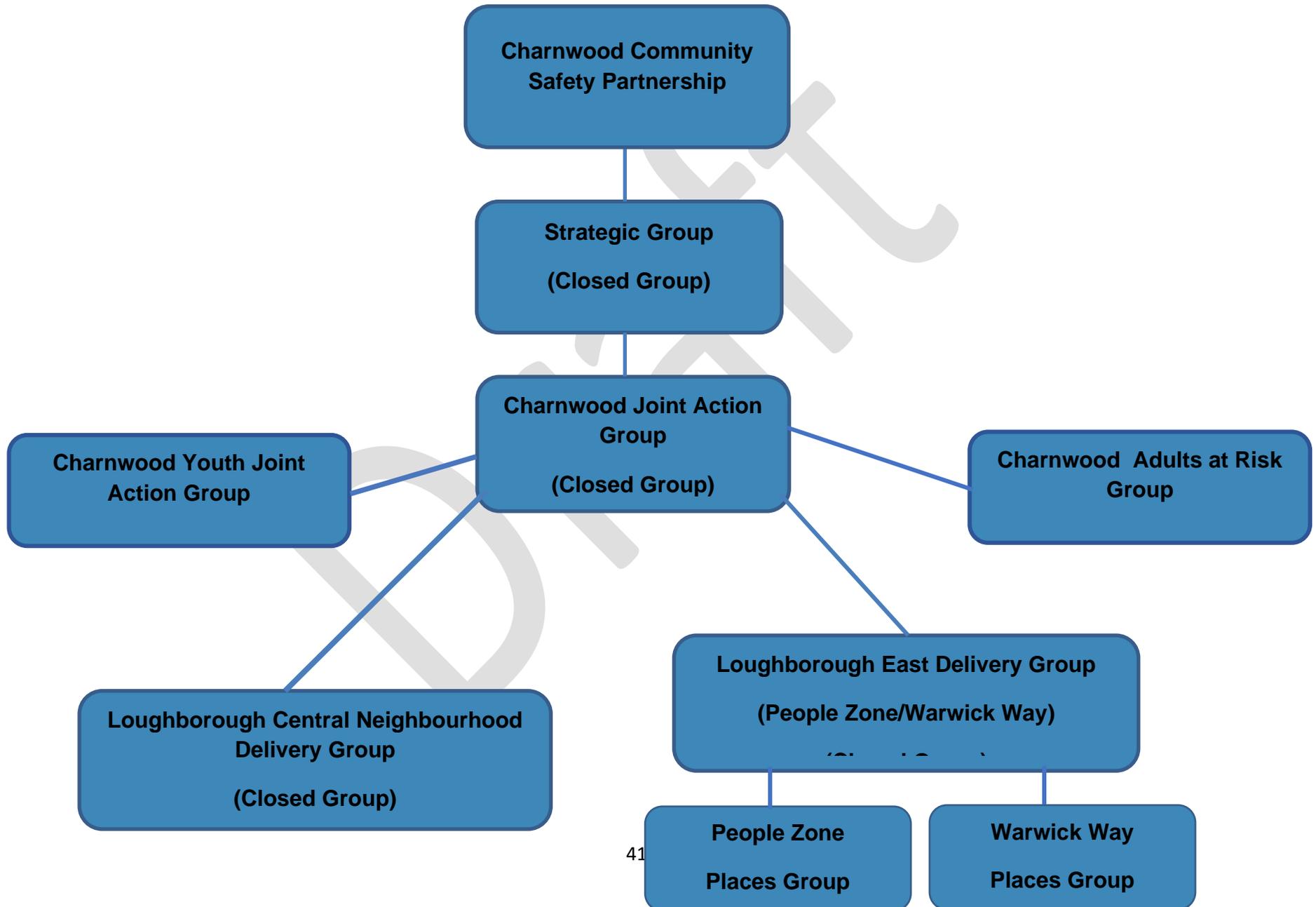
Assessment:

- Determining whether the plan was implemented (a process evaluation).
- Collecting pre- and post-response qualitative and quantitative data.
- Determining whether broad goals and specific objectives were attained.
- Identifying any new strategies needed to augment the original plan.
- Conducting ongoing assessment to ensure continued effectiveness.

Appendix B - Beat Details

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

Appendix C: Charnwood Community Safety Partnership Delivery Structure



Draft