



Charnwood Community Safety Partnership Partnership Plan 2020/2023

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Background

The Charnwood Community Safety Partnership (CSP) brings together statutory agencies and organisations concerned with tackling and reducing crime and anti-social behaviour in Charnwood and who have shared responsibility placed on them by the Crime and Disorder Act 1998.

The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 as amended by the Police Reform Act 2002, Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005 and Police and Crime Act 2009 requires that the District Council, County Council, Police, Fire and Rescue Authority, NHS and Probation Service jointly develop and implement a strategy to tackle crime and disorder, including anti-social behaviour and other behaviour adversely affecting the local environment, as well as the misuse of drugs and to prevent reoffending within Charnwood.

The key role of the CSP is to identify and prioritise the community safety issues that are affecting our communities and to ensure control strategies are put in place to address identified concerns.

The responsible authorities who sit on the CSP are:

- Charnwood Borough Council,
- Leicestershire Police,
- Leicestershire County Council,
- NHS West Leicestershire Clinical Commissioning Group,
- Leicestershire Fire Authority,
- National Probation Service

The Partnership is further supported by non-statutory members, which include:

- Loughborough University
- Loughborough Business Improvement District (BID)
- Loughborough Chamber of Trade and Commerce
- Turning Point

During the Queens speech it was announced the “Serious Violence Bill” which will include the following

- Create new duties on a range of specified agencies across different sectors, such as local government, youth offending, and health and probation, to work collaboratively, share data and information, and put in place plans to prevent and reduce serious violence within their communities
- Amend the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to ensure that serious violence is an explicit priority for Community Safety Partnerships, which include local police, fire and probation services, as well as local authorities and wider public services.
- Ensure the police have the powers they need to keep weapons off our streets.

The main benefits of the Bill would be:

- A multi-agency approach to tackle the root causes of violent crime by placing an emphasis on intervention with young people and acknowledging that law enforcement alone cannot tackle violence.

- Complementing the Government's investment in Violence Reduction Units in the areas most affected by serious violence by ensuring that agencies work effectively together.
- Deterring people from carrying weapons, by introducing new court orders to target known knife carriers, to make it easier for the police to stop and search those convicted for knife crime offences.

The partnership is fully aware of the benefits Public Health Approach and have already embedded them in their structure and will continue to develop this approach, using all guidance available

In 2012 the Police Authority was abolished and replaced by the new Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC). The work of the OPCC is scrutinised by a panel made up of other elected and independent members (Police Crime Panel). 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.

Unlike Police Authorities, PCCs are not 'responsible authorities' under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 and hence will not be members of Community Safety Partnerships. The statutory duties in the Crime and Disorder Act that applied to police authorities will not apply to PCCs. However, provisions in the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 place a mutual duty on PCCs and responsible authorities in CSPs to work in partnership in reducing crime, disorder and re-offending. There is also a similar reciprocal duty on the PCC and criminal justice bodies to cooperate.

Domestic Homicides 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.

New Domestic Abuse Measures

Following the extension of the definition of domestic violence in March 2013, several further measures have been introduced that have changed the way in which agencies are able to support victims of domestic violence and abuse. In March 2014, the Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme (known as Clare's Law) was extended to all police forces across England and Wales, allowing police to disclose to individuals, details of their partner's abusive past. The Serious Crime Act 2015 also created a new offence of 'controlling or coercive behaviour' in intimate or familial relationships that came into force in December 2015. This includes honour-based violence, female genital mutilation and forced marriage and victims are not confined to one gender or ethnic group.

Modern Slavery Act 2015

The Act came into force in November 2015, consolidating several existing slavery offences and creating two main modern slavery offences: Slavery, servitude and forced or compulsory labour and human trafficking (where a person arranges or facilitate the travel of another person with a view to that person being exploited). The 'exploitation' includes: slavery, servitude and forced or compulsory labour; sexual exploitation; removal of organs; securing services by force, threats or deception; and securing services from children or vulnerable people. Specified public authorities now have a duty to notify the Home Office of any individual that is identified by them as a suspected victim of slavery or human trafficking.

The Psychoactive Substances Act 2016

The Act received Royal Assent in January 2016 and aims to tackle the trade in harmful psychoactive substances and protect young people from the risks posed by them. The new legislation prohibits the production, supply and importation of these potentially dangerous drugs and carries severe sentences for offenders.

The Charnwood Community Safety Partnership Plan

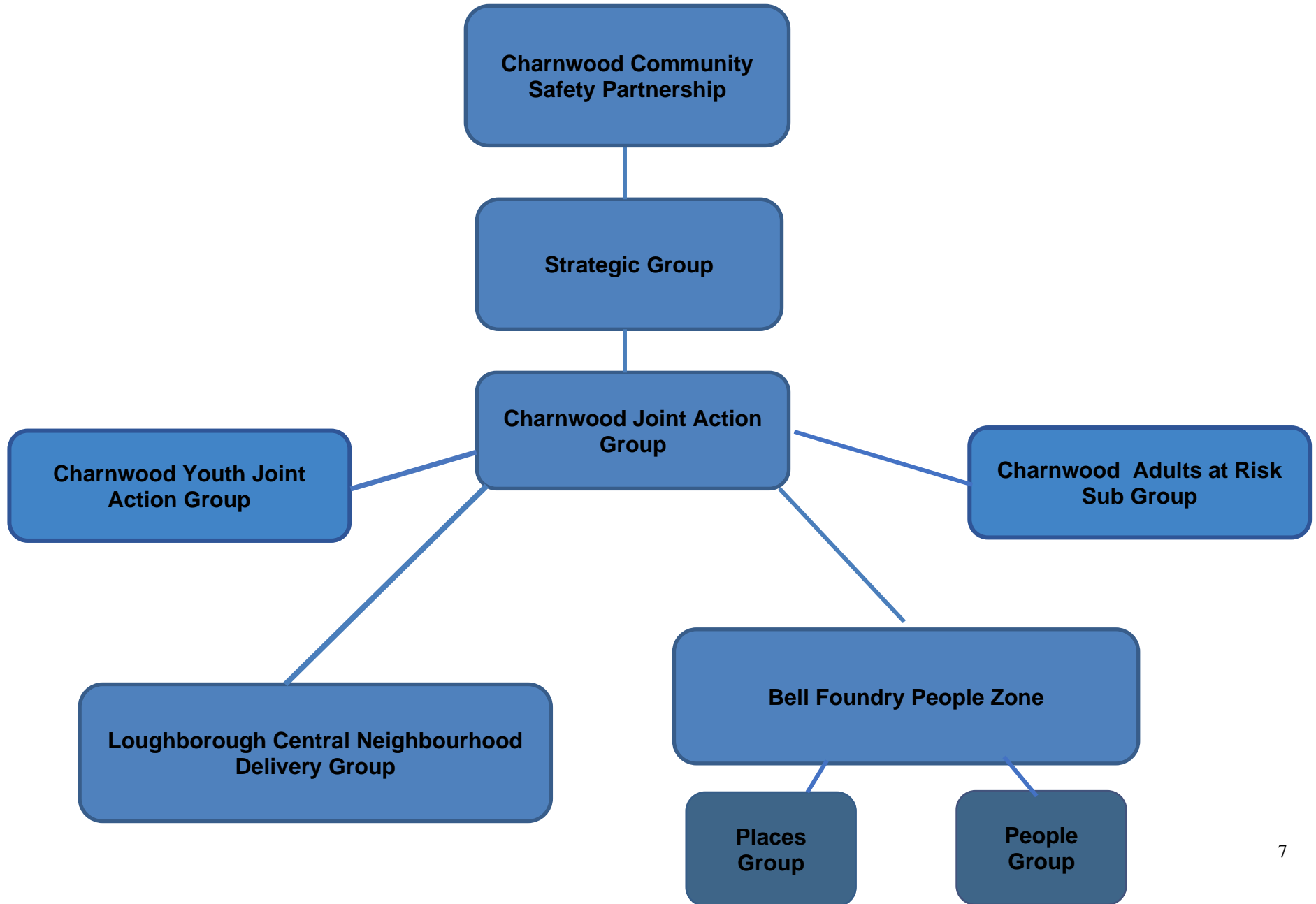
Each year the CSP has a statutory duty to develop a Partnership Strategic Assessment of the levels of crime and ASB being experienced in Charnwood. The purpose of the assessment is to:

- Highlight performance, progress and achievements against the commitments made in the previous Community Safety Plan
- Identify increases in community tensions
- Identify the partnerships priorities for the forthcoming year

Following analysis of the Partnership Strategic Assessment (PSA) the CSP Plan is able to define the priorities and direct the actions of the Charnwood Community Safety Partnership.

The CSP Plan runs on a three-year cycle and takes account of performance, problem issues, changes within our communities and available resources. This current plan recommences the start of the three-year cycle and has been written for 2020/2023. It will be refreshed annually following a review of an end of year Strategic Assessment.

Figure 1: Charnwood Community Safety Partnership Delivery Structure



In 2016 it was identified that there was a need to restructure the delivery groups to ensure increased governance and improved performance. This structure has been embedded since May 2016. However, following the 2018/19 Partnership Strategic Assessment and the creation of The Bell Foundry People Zone, Figure 1 above represents the proposed amended CSP delivery structure for 2019/20. During 2019/20, the partnership identified that more adults at risk were being referred to Charnwood JAG, which has led to the development of the Charnwood Adults at Risk Sub Group.

The CSP is the Executive Group setting the annual strategic objectives for the Partnership. The identified objectives are put into a strategic plan, the governance of which sits with the Strategic Group and the tactical plan is implemented by the JAG and sub groups.

Performance Management

The Partnership reports regularly on progress against agreed targets. Projects to achieve our outcomes are developed and implemented by the Strategic Group and Charnwood Joint Action Group/ sub groups (**Figure 1**). Performance is managed in the following way:

- The Partnership, which comprises of representatives from the responsible agencies and other relevant agencies, will be responsible for undertaking quarterly reviews of progress against priorities and for determining any support measures needed to ensure successful outcomes.
- The lead for each group will co-ordinate partnership activity through an agreed Action Plan, review progress on a quarterly basis and report back to the Partnership.
- 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 Partnership will use a standardised Action Plan template detailing the key objectives, initiatives, measures of success, time scales, lead partners, resources and associated risks.
- Manage performance towards strategic priorities
- Monitor its own performance against its Most Similar Family Group (MSFG) using IQANTA crime data

The Strategic Group and Charnwood Joint Action Group are responsible to the Partnership for delivering the strategic objectives. The Joint Action Group and the Delivery Groups prepare an Action Plan that includes details of initiatives, time scales, funding arrangements, lead body and measures of success. The Action Plans are approved by the Partnership and monitored through the performance management framework set out above.

The Joint Action Group and Delivery Groups Chairs coordinate their group’s performance through the Action Plans, reviewing progress on a quarterly basis and presenting a progress report to each Partnership meeting.

Action Plans are reviewed annually to align with this Plan and will be agreed by the Partnership by the end of each year.

The Action Plan format is:

Charnwood Community Safety Partnership Plan Action Plan 2020/2021				
PRIORITY				
List Aims				
Enforcement, Intelligence, Prevention, Confidence				
Key Actions	Lead Agency	Time Scales	Financial and Resources implications	Outcome Target & Performance Measure
Progress				

Police and Crime Plan

The Police and Crime Plan 2017/2021 was published in November 2016 by the Office of the PCC. The PCC wishes to see more of an emphasis on:

- Crime prevention
- Police visibility and accessibility
- Development of more effective collaborative partnerships
- Simplified commissioning framework

The Plan sets out a framework under five themes and a number of underlying priorities for each. Whilst the responsibility for some priorities rests solely with specialist agencies outside of the joint Community Safety Partnership, there are many opportunities for us to contribute to the delivery of these outcomes. Under each theme the PCC has set out his aims outlined below:

- **VIABLE PARTNERSHIPS**

- Enhance the network of partners with whom my office and I engage to capture the views of more individuals and local groups. This will give me a broader and more representative range of opinions.
- Facilitate more opportunities for disengaged and disadvantaged groups to engage with the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC).
- Provide a commitment from myself and my office to work productively, openly and transparently with LLR Local Authorities alongside the Community Safety Partnerships, Health Services and Fire and Rescue and the Police.
- Provide opportunities for all partners to be shaping the future of 'policing' across LLR.

- **VISIBILITY**

- Maintain and where possible increase resources for local Neighbourhood Policing Teams.
- Develop new channels, via the internet and other technologies to information, enabling easy and timely access for as many people as possible.
- Ensure that there are new and innovative ways for the public to provide information relating to crime and public safety.
- Ensure that the views of public continue to be sought and reflected in the development of these new services.
- Work to develop a Visibility Plan that meets the needs of all communities.
- Focus on prevention to reduce the number of people having a need for Police services or entering the Criminal Justice System (CJS).

- **VICTIMS**

- Prioritise a Victims Strategy to deliver further improved services, demonstrating my commitment to this area of work.
- Review victims' services to ensure that victims receive the best possible service, through robust mechanisms, focused on the needs of the individual. In order to do this I will work more closely with victim groups and individuals to ensure I capture their experiences and understanding when commissioning services.

- Ensure that support for victims is incorporated into our core business as an integral part of our delivery and not a stand-alone item.
- **VULNERABILITY**
 - Work closely with partners to offer an appropriate service to vulnerable members of society.
 - Continue and further develop work to encourage reporting and better understanding of 'hidden crime' with a view to this type of crime becoming less suppressed.
 - Provide a commitment to work with the Chief Constable to tackle knife crime.
 - Adopt a zero-tolerance approach to the supply of Class A drugs across Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland.
 - Work closely with health partners to ensure that the challenges of turning the Crisis Care Concordat into an operational reality are fully met.
 - Develop and improve the 101 non-emergency contact systems to act as a gateway to better and wider ranging of public services
- **VALUE FOR MONEY**
 - Be more responsive to reflect changes in demand to areas and projects as issues arise.
 - Provide support to groups/projects with better knowledge and reach i.e. hard to reach and engage areas.
 - Focus on the most effective use of public funds whilst being cautious and challenging around private outsourcing proposals to ensure that my principles around added social value are adhered to. I am committed to protecting frontline policing.
 - Revisit the Budget, Grants and Commissioning arrangements to ensure great effectiveness, clarity and simplicity in the way they operate.
 - Develop a Social Value policy in close consultation with local authorities to ensure that maximum added value for Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland is gained from all contracts held by Leicestershire Police.

Key Findings from the 2019/20 Partnership Strategic Assessment

The current themes for 2019/20 are still relevant and should continue to form the basis for the 2020/23 Community Safety Partnership Plan. These are as follows:

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

However, it is recommended that the strategic objectives are amended under those themes, to address a number of key areas of business that the CSP needs to continue to shape on an LLR setting. Those key area of business include:

- Youth Offending
- Adults at Risk
- Substance Misuse
- Violent Crime

There are several behavioural themes that run through those key areas of business and they include:

- Exploitation – both criminal and financial
- Mental Health
- Missing – particularly relevant to our youth cohort
- Domestic Violence

The 2019/20 PSA recommends that these key areas of business are reviewed at a strategic level to ensure that our control plans are effective in our delivery structures. There is a clear need to ensure that both centralised services and the locality are more holistic in their approach to managing these key areas of business.

Moreover, as evidenced through the violent crime data within this PSA, it will be important for the CSP to build upon existing structures and to develop the Charnwood Contextualised Safeguarding Model in partnership with the Violence Reduction Network (VRN). This again needs to be reflected in the strategic objectives within the new CSP Plan.

Partnership Vision

‘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.’

Overarching Aim

‘To deliver enhanced partnership working, collaboration and collective problem solving.’

Principles

The following principles will guide our strategic approach and run through this Plan:

- A public health approach: Focus on early intervention and prevention, and the wider determinants of crime and community safety, including social inequalities, employment, skills, health, housing and environment.
- Resident engagement: Work with the local community to understand local priorities and develop an approach that is responsive and effective in increasing feelings of safety.
- Collaboration: Share data and intelligence and work across agencies to facilitate an efficient and effective approach and better targeted interventions.
- Supporting victims: Ensure a focus on victims and strengthen local systems to support victims, reduce repeat victimisation, and recognise that perpetrators of violence can often be victims too.

Cross-cutting issues:

We are committed to a joined-up approach that addresses the underlying issues that affect levels of crime and reoffending and will reflect these cross-cutting issues in all our work. This includes:

- Substance misuse: We know that a significant proportion of crime is linked to substance misuse, from acquisitive crime to serious violent offending and gang crime linked to drug markets. This will be an important cross-cutting theme within all our priorities, and partners will seek to reduce substance misuse through health interventions and treatment; supporting repeat offenders out of substance misuse and addiction through targeted interventions; and disrupting drug markets through enforcement activity.
- Mental Health: A significant proportion of those in contact with the criminal justice system suffer from mental health problems, with people particularly at risk during and after contact with criminal justice system. Evidence suggests that 33 per cent of male and 51 per cent of female prisoners suffer from depression, compared to 9 per cent and 13 per cent in the general population. By identifying and addressing mental ill health at the earliest opportunity we can aim for the best outcomes for those people experiencing mental health issues and provide holistic support for people with complex and challenging needs.
- Social integration: A thriving, cohesive and well-integrated community can help to reduce the risk of hate crime and the risk of extremism taking root. There is a role for the local authority and partners to continue to monitor and promote social integration and provide an environment where people of all backgrounds come together regularly as one community.

Themes

The three themes of the CSP for 2020 - 2023 are:

Theme 1: Making Communities Safer

Theme 2: Protecting Vulnerable People

Theme 3: Improving Community Confidence, Engagement and Cohesion

Under the three themes, the following priorities have been identified:

Theme 1: Making Communities Safer	Theme 2: Protecting Vulnerable People	Theme 3: Improving Community Confidence, Engagement and Cohesion
Priority 1: Prevent and disrupt criminality focusing on reducing 'All Crime', creating safer communities free from harm and violence.	Priority 3: Prevent violence and exploitation whilst supporting victims: including criminal exploitation, serious violence, domestic / sexual violence, abuse, modern slavery and human trafficking	Priority 5: Build stronger and cohesive communities with a focus on increasing community confidence
Priority 2: Proactively tackle all ASB with a focus on reducing alcohol / substance misuse related incidents and street related ASB	Priority 4: Prevent people being drawn into extremism and take positive action in respect of hate crime.	

Each of the CSP's three priorities is broken down into specific tasks and activities that will be undertaken by officers in delivering the outcomes required for each priority.

Theme 1

Priority 1: Prevent and disrupt criminality focusing on reducing 'All Crime', creating safer communities free from harm and violence.

Why is this a priority?

The 2019/20 Charnwood Partnership Strategic Assessment illustrates that for the period 01/04/19 to 05/12/19 there were 8,747 crimes recorded in Charnwood, this is equal to a rate of 48.8 crimes per 1000 population using population figure of 179,389 (using IQuanta mid 2016 estimates). On a quarterly basis the Partnership measures its performance against IQuanta's Most Similar Family Groups of Community Safety Partnerships and for 'All Crime' the Partnership has stayed the same at 8/15 but have seen the Partnership move to 15/15 for 'Burglary – Residential' and considered above average crime rates for the family group.

The table below shows the current performance for Charnwood Community Safety Partnership across all crimes as at the 5th December 2019. This table shows that the Partnership has over the last year seen a reduction in All Crime types currently measured by the Partnership except:

- Theft of Vehicles
- Violence against the person with Injury

Crime Type	Performance to Date	Total Crime as at 5 th December 2018	Total Crime as at 5 th December 2019
All Crime	-7%	9401	8747
Violence against the person with Injury	+5.3%	636	670
Burglary – Residential	-27.1%	782	570
Burglary – Business and Community	-40.9%	257	152
Theft of Vehicles	+4.2%	239	249
Theft From Vehicles	-18.6%	805	655
Robbery	-14.3%	70	60
Cycle Theft	-33.6%	301	200
Shoplifting	-29.6%	804	566

What will we aim to achieve this coming year?

- A reduction in All Crime
- A reduction in Serious Acquisitive Crime
- A reduction in Shoplifting
- A reduction in Burglary- Business/Community

- A reduction in Violence against the person with Injury

How will we achieve our aims?

- Continuous development of the integrated Neighbourhood Management Plan to tackle persistent crime localities Loughborough Town Centre, Ashby Road Area and Loughborough University (Beat 62) and Bell Foundry People Zone (Beat 65)
- Work with the Loughborough Business Improvement District (BID) to use and develop best practice to tackle Business Crime
- Develop working practices with the Violence Reduction Network (VRN) aimed at reducing violent offences
- Increase crime prevention awareness through the media and in local communities and deliver seasonal crime initiatives to address the varying risks throughout the year
- To work to embed the responsibility of reducing re-offending across all agencies for all age groups, including awareness raising of existing services and activities
- Work in partnership with the Business Improvement District to support effective crime prevention schemes and enhance information sharing.
- Reduce opportunities for crime through rolling awareness campaigns (e.g. Stay Safe, Drink Drive etc).

How will we measure success?

- A reduction in All Crime
- A reduction in Serious Acquisitive Crimes recorded
 - Burglary - Residential,
 - Robbery,
 - Theft from Motor Vehicle
 - Theft of Motor Vehicle);
- A reduction in Shoplifting crimes
- A reduction in Burglary- Business/Community
- A reduction in Serious Violent Crime

Priority 2: Proactively tackle all ASB with a focus on reducing alcohol / substance misuse related incidents and street related ASB

Why is this a priority?

The Partnership's approach to tackling anti-social behaviour will largely concentrate on the key principles of anti-social behaviour as defined by the 'Anti-social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014'. This can be summarised as:

"Behaviour which caused or was likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to one or more persons not of the same household".

Nationally and locally, anti-social behaviour has a high profile and the Partnership wholly accepts that incidents of anti-social behaviour have a negative impact upon the quality of life of the residents within our communities. There are a number of significant contributing factors that make this a priority, namely:

- Loughborough has a vibrant night time economy
- Loughborough has a large student populous
- Urban areas mixed in with rural locations
- Vulnerable victims living within our communities

In the period 1st April 2019 to 31st December 2019 there have been 3347 complaints of anti-social behaviour, with various hotspot locations identified. Transient noise caused by young people, along with anti-social behaviour connected to houses in multiple occupation continues to be a challenge for the Partnership. Furthermore, tackling alcohol/ substance misuse fuelled anti-social behaviour throughout the borough is critical in promoting safe and stronger communities.

Over the past 24 months, there appears to have been an increase in the number of people sleeping rough, begging and undertaking street related anti-social behaviour in Loughborough. The Partnership, through supportive interventions, will work together to reduce the number of people rough sleeping, begging and causing street related anti-social behaviour within Loughborough Town Centre. Most people that present as rough sleepers and/or partake in begging, street related ASB are vulnerable adults and should be treated as such. Support and diversion will be sought prior to and in conjunction with any enforcement action taken.

What will we aim to achieve this coming year?

- A reduction in street related ASB, through effective use of civil powers – PSPO and Town Centre Civil Injunction.
- Engage closely with the communities to ensure they are confident in reporting incidents of ASB
- Ensure there is effective follow up with victims and that they are better informed of the positive outcomes of interventions taken
- Communicate effectively with communities to highlight the appropriate responses and positive action taken to address reports of ASB, particularly involving young people as both perpetrators and victims

How will we achieve our aims?

- To continue to develop and improve the Loughborough Central Delivery Group Neighbourhood Management Plans for Loughborough Town Centre, Ashby Road Area and Loughborough University (Beat 62).
- To raise awareness of opportunistic crimes within the day time economy and provide effective prevention campaigns.
- Support events, businesses and the Police by providing effective CCTV coverage and monitoring.
- Ensure publication of successful initiatives through effective press liaison.
- Use of available powers to address individuals deemed to be committing Crime and / or ASB / street related ASB
- Review the effectiveness of the Student Street Support Scheme
- The Charnwood JAG will monitor emerging issues and hotspot areas to ensure the intelligent direction of mainstream resources.
- Supporting victims of anti-social behaviour and providing effective case management.
- Focus on tackling anti-social behaviour issues related to young people

How will we measure success?

- Reduction in complaints about Street Related ASB
- Number of legal interventions taken against perpetrators of ASB
- Number of breaches of civil interventions
- The Partnership will monitor the number of incidents recorded (both on Police systems and on Sentinel) and compare the data to the preceding year.
- The JAG will also monitor on a monthly basis
 - the number of non-legal interventions taken against young perpetrators
 - the number of breaches of non-legal youth interventions

Theme 2

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

Why is this priority?

Vulnerable, high risk and repeat victims of crime and anti-social behaviour present the highest levels of threat and harm for the Partnership. Protecting adults/youths at risk of criminal exploitation has been identified as a priority in the 2019/20 PSA, which has led to the continue development of the Youth JAG Sub Group and the Adults at Risk Sub Group.

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 be more effective in supporting victims and developing further services.

The Partnership has seen an increase in Domestic Related Violent Crime with Injury of +3%, with no hotspot locations identified.

Modern slavery is the recruitment, movement, harbouring or receiving of children, women or men through the use of force, coercion, abuse of vulnerability, deception or other means for the purpose of exploitation. The four broad categories are below – in each case the victim may or may not have been moved (trafficked), either from another country, or within the UK, in order to be exploited.

- Labour exploitation - People in forced labour generally work long hours for no or very low pay, and usually in poor working conditions. If from overseas, they are often lured into the 'employment' by the promise of a genuine job and a better life, but when they arrive the situation is nothing like what was promised. They can't leave because they have often built up heavy debts to their 'employer' – see 'Debt bondage' below. Forced labour accounts for around 30% of all modern slavery in Britain.
- Domestic servitude - Domestic servitude typically involves victims working in a private family home where they are ill-treated, humiliated, subjected to unbearable conditions or working hours or made to work for little or no pay. The victim could be used in this way by their own family members or partner. Again, it is very difficult for them to leave, for example because of threats, the perpetrator holding their passport, or using a position of power over the victim.
- Sexual exploitation - Victims are coerced into sex work or sexually abusive situations. This includes child sexual exploitation. Victims may be brought to the UK on the promise of legitimate employment or moved around the UK to be sexually exploited. Victims are typically female but can also be male.
- Criminal exploitation - 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, pick-pocketing, entering into a sham marriage, benefit fraud, begging or drug cultivation such as cannabis farming. A growing phenomenon is the use of children and young people to transport drugs and money between cities and rural

areas on behalf of crime gangs, known as county lines. Police estimate there may be as many as 1,000 county lines operating across the UK.

Human trafficking involves recruitment, harbouring or transporting people into a situation of exploitation through the use of violence, deception or coercion and forced to work against their will. In other words, trafficking is a process of enslaving people, coercing them into a situation with no way out, and exploiting them. People can be trafficked for many different forms of exploitation such as forced prostitution, forced labour, forced begging, forced criminality, domestic servitude, forced marriage, and forced organ removal.

The Partnership has identified within the Partnership Strategic Assessment that young people are also vulnerable to being exploited by adults within our communities and this includes: Drug exploitation (County Lines) and Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE). Agencies across the Borough and County are working together to protect these vulnerable young people and prosecute the perpetrators, hence the requirement for the CSP to demonstrate positive action in addressing the issue.

The Partnership has identified that there was an increase in Vulnerable Adults being referred to the JAG and Young People believed to be involved in County Lines and at risk of exploitation. Due to the issues identified the partnership has set up the following sub groups

- Adults at Risk Sub Group
- Young People JAG Sub Group

What will we aim to achieve this coming year?

- To increase the reporting of Domestic Abuse offences and Sexual Abuse
- To raise awareness of Domestic Abuse, Sexual Abuse and the support services available in the Borough
- To identify of adults/youths at risk of exploitation and put in place appropriate referrals to support service
- To raise awareness of Modern slavery and Human Trafficking.
- To provided diversionary projects that target young people at risk of becoming drawn into Crime and ASB.
- To continue the development of the Adults at Risk Sub group and Youth JAG Sub Group
- To identify all high-risk victims of Crime and ASB and to refer them to the Charnwood JAG for effective case management
- We aim to ensure that front line staff are sufficiently knowledgeable about the subject to ensure appropriate levels of support and referral

How will we achieve our aims?

- Two awareness Domestic Abuse initiatives will be undertaken in 2019/20 to highlight the local Domestic Abuse services that are available to victims and their families.
- Review and respond to any learning outcomes from any Leicestershire Domestic Homicide Reviews.

- Prevention – examine ways to change attitudes, and ensure that information about domestic abuse is widely available
- Improve information sharing and ensure a robust audit trail for information relating to the vulnerability of young people.
- To provide diversionary projects that target young people at risk of becoming drawn into Crime and ASB.
- Ensure appropriate referrals are made for support to children and young people, through Charnwood JAG
- To continue the development of the Joint Action Group, Adults at Risk Sub Group and the Youth Joint Action Group to enable early identification of Adults and Young People at risk of criminal exploitation, particularly cases linked to County Lines and locality-based crime groups

How will we measure success?

- Number of Violence with Injury crimes
- Number of Domestic Violence with Injury crimes
- Number of Youth Related High Risk Cases referred to the Youth Joint Action Group
- Number of Adult Related High-Risk Cases referred to the Joint Action Group

Priority 4: Prevent people being drawn into extremism and take positive action in respect of hate crime.

Why is this priority?

The Prevent Strategy is part of the Government's counter-terrorism strategy, 'Contest'. It aims to stop people becoming extremists. It is important that the Partnership is proactive in addressing issues that could threaten community cohesion and that partner agencies work collaboratively to demonstrate that hate crime and extremist actions will not be tolerated. Whilst individual incidents of anti-social behaviour (ASB) may be considered minor offences, persistent ASB can have a very detrimental effect on individuals and families that are its victims and neighbourhoods as a whole.

From 1st April 2019 to the 31st December 2019 there were 173 hate crimes, which represents an increase of 35 (25.4%) more offences recorded, these include racial, religious, homophobic, transphobic, age, disability and gender incidents.

Charnwood has areas with significantly higher levels of hate related incidents than elsewhere in the county and an increase in reporting is viewed as a positive statement in terms of community confidence.

What will we aim to achieve this coming year?

- Respond to the ideological challenge of terrorism and the threat we face from those who promote it
- Prevent people from being drawn into terrorism and ensure they are given appropriate advice and support
- Work with sectors and institutions where there are risks of radicalisation that we need to address.
- To promote the work of the Hate Incident & Prevent Group, reporting processes and the support available to victims through events and local media.
- To take positive action in respect of all hate incidents/crimes.

How will we achieve our aims?

- Ensure publicly-owned venues and resources do not provide a platform for extremists
- To ensure that all vulnerable young people and adults who might be susceptible to or are already engaged in any form of extremism are referred through to Channel via the Charnwood JAG
- To monitor extremism at local, national and international levels
- By complying with the statutory duties on Local Authorities to Prevent and address all forms of extremism, emanating from the Counter-Terrorism and Security Bill
- To ensure that all relevant staff understand the Prevent Strategy and are equipped to respond to concerns
- By holding at least 3 Hate Awareness events throughout the year, promoting discussion and increasing awareness with members of the public.
- Deliver presentations to Schools, in hotspot locations for Hate Crime, as well as deliver training for Hate Incident reporting centre staff.

How will we measure success?

- The number of staff that understand the Prevent Strategy and are equipped to respond to concerns
- Number of Channel referrals made
- The Community Safety Partnership will monitor the number of Hate crimes, as recorded by Leicestershire Police, on a quarterly basis.

Theme 3

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

Why is this priority?

The overall trend of 'All Crime' is decreasing with a -7 % decrease as at 5th December 2019 and ASB has seen a reduction of -16.7% as at the 31st December 2019. In a survey for Loughborough Town Centre carried out in 2018 the following was reported

- 61% felt 'safe' or 'very safe' in Loughborough during the day
- 26% felt 'safe' or 'very safe' in Loughborough during the night
- 47% stated drugs was a 'major issue'
- 49% stated begging was a 'major issue'

Therefore, people's perception of becoming a victim of crime is greater than the actual reality of being a victim of crime. However, the Leicestershire Insight Survey, which comprises of 1,600 telephone interviews throughout the year reported the following

- 87% felt safe in their local area after dark - this has reduced in the last few months
- 80% agreed that ASB has got better or stayed the same – this has increased in the last few months

The Partnership is committed to improving residents' perceptions of them becoming victims of crime, by providing positive new stories and raising awareness around crime prevention.

What will we aim to achieve this coming year?

- Encourage people to take reasonable precautions to protect themselves, their neighbours and their property.
- Update the website on a regular basis.
- Increase our use of social media as a vehicle to communicate crime reduction messages.

How will we achieve our aims?

- Promote good news stories, crime reduction figures and messages of reassurance through a variety of media channels
- Support a process of communicating with neighbourhoods
- Inform the community of the actual levels of crime and ASB
- Engage with residents and local representatives, particularly in our priority neighbourhoods, to understand local concerns and seek feasible solutions.

How will we measure success?

- By aiming to achieve a 90% of people stating that felt safe in their local area after dark (Leicestershire Insight Survey)

- By aiming to achieve a 82% of people stating that ASB got better or stayed the same (Leicestershire Insight Survey)

Glossary

ASB	Anti-Social Behaviour
ABC	Acceptable Behaviour Contracts
ASBI	Anti Social Behaviour Injunction
BCS	British Crime Survey
CBO	Criminal Behaviour Orders
CSP	Community Safety Partnership
DV / DA	Domestic Violence / Domestic Abuse
IDVA	Independent Domestic 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
SCS	Sustainable Communities Strategy (The strategy of the LSP to improve the quality of life for communities)