

Strategic Assessment 2017/18



**Safer North West
Partnership**

Executive Summary

This document is the executive summary of the 2017/18 Strategic Assessment for the Safer North West Community Safety Partnership (SNWP) and is used to help inform the annual action plan. It is created in compliance with Section 6 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998.

North West Leicestershire is located in the heart of the Midlands and has a number of unique characteristics which bring their own community safety considerations. The district is home to East Midlands Airport and Donington Park race circuit in the north and is part of the National Forest. There are also stretches of the M1 motorway and other major commuter routes passing through the District. The population is currently around 97,000.

Recent years have seen huge changes to the area. Moving away from a heavy industrial base, whilst retaining some iconic sites such as the quarries, towards a smaller industrial and distribution based economy. We have seen growth not only of the national forest, but also of housing, business developments and the former mining communities. This presents us with the challenges that growth brings, but also opportunities to improve our communities as a whole. We have seen a growth in facilities for young people, community venues and better opportunities emerging for all. The new developments bring with it community funding and the opportunity to add to the already diverse mix of community resources.

Our vision for the SNWP is to protect North West Leicestershire's residents, communities, businesses and visitors from crime and disorder, which may cause them harm. The changing face of crime presents us with fresh challenges. Whilst we have seen reductions in traditional crime types, such as burglary and theft, we have also a seen rise of new crime types including Cyber enabled crime, Child sexual exploitation as well as domestic and international terrorism driven by ideology. This presents new questions and means we need to look a new ways of working.

Our Strategic themes that are reflected in our annual action plan are;

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

About the Safer North West Partnership

The SNWP works to identify where crime and disorder has or may occur and puts measures in place to try to address it. The Partnership understands that the consequences of becoming a victim of crime or anti-social behaviour can be far-reaching and have a devastating impact. Since their introduction, community safety partnerships have encouraged a more inclusive way of working which has contributed to a sustained fall in crime. The 1998 Crime and Disorder Act required Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships (now named Community Safety Partnerships) to be set up and placed an obligation on local authorities and police to

work together to tackle crime and disorder in their area. Since this time, further legislation has expanded the remit of the partnership and made more organisations, such as clinical commissioning groups accountable for community safety.

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

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

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

The SNWP brings together a number of agencies with a shared commitment to reducing crime and disorder in the district. By working together, we are greater than the sum of our parts, offering better value for money and a more joined up approach. The Partnership is made up of a number of organisations including;

- North West Leicestershire District Council
- Leicestershire County Council
- Office of the Police and crime commissioner
- Leicestershire Police
- National Probation Service
- Local Community Rehabilitation Company
- West Leicestershire Clinical Commissioning Group
- Leicestershire Fire and Rescue service

These statutory agencies on the Partnership work closely with other organisations such as social housing providers, youth offending service, drug and alcohol support services, local business, youth groups and voluntary agencies amongst others. The SNWP aims to bring together people and organisations that are committed to having an impact on crime and disorder in our local communities. By working together we can ensure that agencies are not working in isolation and resources are targeted effectively where they are needed. Every three years each community safety partnership is required by law to produce a strategy. This sets out our approach to community safety. Each year we conduct a strategic assessment into the current trends of crime in North West Leicestershire as well as county wide, nationally and increasingly internationally. This assessment assists in enabling us to set our annual

priorities and then, in partnership with front line staff, we create our annual action plan. We will publish the priorities every year,

Crime Profiles

Sitting within the County of Leicestershire, SNWP is one of seven CSP and alongside Leicester City and Rutland is part of the LLR sub region. In this context, North West is safe place to live, but has some areas of above average crime, notably Violence.

The population is around 97,247.00, but is growing. The annual crime trend has remained low, but is slowly returning to 2012 levels of crime. The table below shows the crime profile over the past year.

	2014/15	2015/16	% change
All Crime	4,454	4,493	0.9
Violence Against persons	822	1,009	22.7
Domestic Abuse	378	351	-7.1
Burglary Domestic	215	244	13.5
Theft from Motor Vehicle	537	496	12.7
Theft of Motor Vehicle	116	116	0
ASB (All)	1,188	1,450	22.1

It should be noted that during this period, the police have changed recording systems and this does impact on the validity of the figures. The increase in violence in particular, a primary factor in the increase, was due to the changes to the recording changes. The police are confident that the levels of crime remain stable. In the crime profile section, the full assessment document will look at each crime type.

Using the methodology shown below, the SNWP has set the following priorities.

Priorities 2017/18

1. Protecting those that live, work and visit the District from the effects of violence.
2. Increasing community confidence by effectively addressing Anti-social behaviour and its causes.
3. Support for business, schools and residents to reduce the risk of Cybercrime

All 3 are under pinned by the statutory requirements to reduce reoffending and to tackle substance misuse.

Harm matrix-Process

To create the assessment document we have used the ACPO (now CCP) Harm Model PLEM3. While this is an older Model, the rationale is that it gives all partners a proportionate chance to influence the whole partnership priority setting process rather any single organisation.

This inclusive process fits our partnership approach well, but it must be recognised that some organisations, most notably, Leicestershire Police are now using alternative academic approaches, such as MORIEL and the Cambridge Harm Scores. As a partnership, we should discuss which models should be used in future and this should/will be an item resolved during the year, ideally within the first 3 Months to allow the Community safety team ample time to Research, develop and implement the agreed process.

In order to support the proposed priorities a risk/harm matrix model has been used to establish the level of probability and level of harm posed to the SNWP. Each predicted threat has a final score, which relates to a level of risk: high, medium or low.

The probability score and harm score are multiplied together to give an overall risk score which creates a matrix* and provides an auditable process to evidence that the CSP is targeting the correct priorities. The matrix* has been scored using crime and incident data for Leicestershire Police and provides an evidence base unique to Safer North West CSP.

**Note: The risk matrix used was adapted from the Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO 3 PLEM).*

Methodology – Risk/Harm Matrix: Selecting the Priorities

Risk analysis for this specific task was undertaken by the use of an adapted Association of Chief Police Officers Model (ACPO 3 PLEM) which is a basis-scoring matrix for levels of harm. The probability matrix is shown below. Ultimately, each predicted threat (specific crime type) has two scores:-

- 1) One for probability
- 2) The other for harm

These scores are then multiplied together to give a final score that will relate to a level of risk i.e., high, medium, low.

Probability Matrix

To commence realisation of our true threats, formal control charts have to be completed for all incident groups within the Strategy, the results of which establish whether the incident type is under control, uncontrolled or reducing. To identify what the probability factor is, a sliding scale/score is displayed in the matrix below. The score for each incident type is dependent on the percent that each incident accounts for within the overall volume figure and the established level of control.

Levels of Harm

To identify what the harm factor is for each offence, six separate factors were originally looked at to establish their overall effect. The six relevant factors are listed in table below.

Physical – Individual	Is this offence likely to result in the death or serious injury of an individual; a less serious injury, or is it more likely to involve threats of violence and/or harassment not resulting in actual physical Injury?
Psychological – Individual	Is the offence likely to cause extreme, significant or minor concern to the individual?
Psychological – Community	What level of psychological impact is this type of offence likely to have on the community as a whole? Is the community likely to be extremely or significantly concerned, or is the occurrence of such crime only likely to cause minor concern?
Political – YOUR Organisation	Is this area of criminality an issue for your organisation?
Economic – YOUR Organisation	Does this area of criminality have a very high, a high or a medium economic impact on your organisation?
Economic – Social	Does this area of criminality have a very high, a high or a medium economic impact in your community?

Each priority area was be considered and awarded a score from 1-4 for each factor and then added together to give an overall level of harm. The probability score and the Harm score is multiplied together to give an overall risk score, depending on that result the priority area can be grouped into either low, medium or high as below:

This complete process ensures a standardised approach to producing the control strategies for the Community Safety Partnerships and provides an auditable process that will prove we are targeting the right priorities. This facilitates a greater understanding of risk, improved planning and effective deployment of resources.

Individual Harm scores

We asked partner agencies to complete the template and the Strategic Businesses Intelligence unit created the Probability Matrix as part of the performance dashboard. The Individual agencies replied as follows.

	NWLDC	Police	Fire	Community safety	UAVA	total
Alcohol Related Violence	15	13	6	14	19	11
Violent Crime	13	15	6	19	21	12
Domestic Abuse	15	13	6	17	24	13
Domestic Burglary	11	12	6	16	13	10
Burglary Other	9	9	6	12	11	8
Vehicle Crime – Theft from	10	11	6	9	8	7
Vehicle Crime – Theft of	10	11	6	14	9	8
Criminal Damage (including Arson)	10	8	13	13	10	9
Theft - Shoplifting	11	11	6	6	7	7
Robbery	15	17	6	15	11	11
Sexual Offences	14	14	6	21	23	13
Anti-Social Behaviour	13	12	9	16	14	11
Road Safety*	11	10	17	15	14	11
Business Crime	10	8	6	12	9	8
Cybercrime	9	11	6	13	11	8
Rural Crime	9	9	6	12	12	8
Hate Crime	16	8	6	16	12	10

As can be seen, the scoring has some similarity, with violence offences scoring highly across the board. Other points of note are the national priorities, such as rural crime and Cyber-crime.

The final scores can be seen on the following table. This was used to set the priorities for the Partnership with following guidance

-We set three priorities whilst always delivering against 2 statutory obligations (Reducing Reoffending and Substance Misuse)

-We select any High risk as a priority

-We discuss all the Medium Risks and select priorities and make a decision to reflect the wishes of the board

-We do not select any low risk, unless compelled to do, such as to national steer.

To support the decision, each crime group has a section in the full document that looks at Risk, PCC priorities and the local profiles. These are restricted. Below is final scores harm scores that the partnership used to set its priorities.



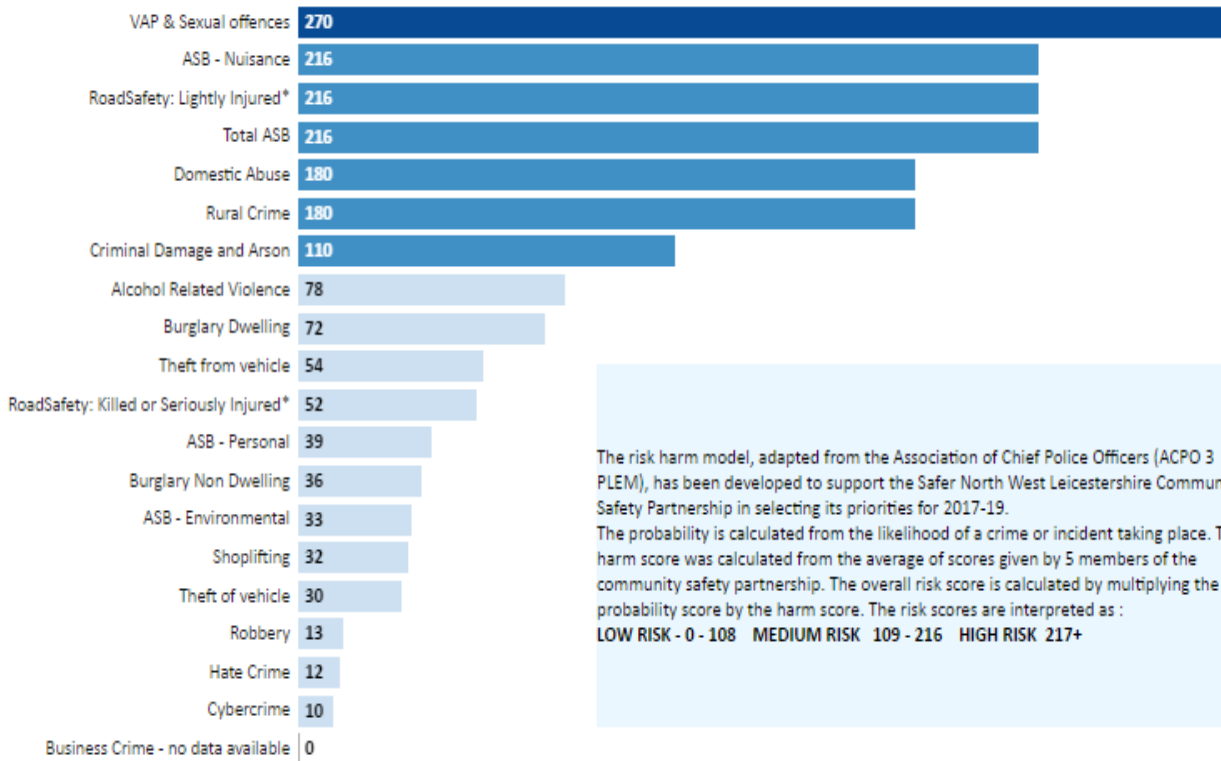
Safer North West Leicestershire Community Safety Partnership Risk Rating by Harm Scores

RISK TYPE

- RISK (excl.. Road safety)
- RISK (incl. Road safety)

Risk Rating

- HIGH RISK
- MEDIUM RISK
- LOW RISK
- NO DATA



The risk harm model, adapted from the Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO 3 PLEM), has been developed to support the Safer North West Leicestershire Community Safety Partnership in selecting its priorities for 2017-19. The probability is calculated from the likelihood of a crime or incident taking place. The harm score was calculated from the average of scores given by 5 members of the community safety partnership. The overall risk score is calculated by multiplying the probability score by the harm score. The risk scores are interpreted as :
LOW RISK - 0 - 108 MEDIUM RISK 109 - 216 HIGH RISK 217+

* Road casualty data uses 12 month period 01/07/2015 - 30/06/2016