



Leicester  
City Council

**MEETING OF THE LEICESTER, LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND POLICE  
AND CRIME PANEL**

**DATE: THURSDAY, 29 JULY 2021**

**TIME: 2:00 pm**

**PLACE: Meeting Rooms G.01 and G.02, Ground Floor, City Hall, 115  
Charles Street, Leicester, LE1 1FZ**

**Members of the Panel**

Councillors Clair, Cutkelvin, Graham, Harper-Davies, Loydall, Master, Mullaney, Phillimore, Stephenson, Taylor, Whelband and Woodman and City Mayor Sir Peter Soulsby

**Independent Members**

Mr Keith Culverwell

Ms Mehrunnisa Lalani

Members of the Panel are invited to attend the above meeting to consider the items of business listed overleaf.

For Monitoring Officer

**Officer contacts:**

**Anita James (Democratic Support Officer),**

Tel: 0116 4546358, e-mail: [committees@leicester.gov.uk](mailto:committees@leicester.gov.uk)

Leicester City Council, 3rd Floor Granby Wing, City Hall, 115 Charles Street

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- ✓ where filming, to only focus on those people actively participating in the meeting;
- ✓ where filming, to (via the Chair of the meeting) ensure that those present are aware that they

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**Further information**

If you have any queries about any of the above or the business to be discussed, please contact:

**Anita James, Democratic Support on 0116 4546358.** Alternatively, email [committees@leicester.gov.uk](mailto:committees@leicester.gov.uk), or call in at City Hall.

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## **PUBLIC SESSION**

### **AGENDA**

**NOTE:** Due to COVID restrictions, public access in person is limited to ensure social distancing. We would encourage you to view the meeting online but if you wish to attend in person, you are required to contact the Democratic Support Officer in advance of the meeting regarding arrangements for public attendance.

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#### **1. WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS**

#### **2. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE**

#### **3. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

Members will be asked to declare any interests they have in the business on the agenda.

#### **4. MINUTES OF THE LAST MEETING: 24TH JUNE 2021** **Appendix A Pg 1**

The minutes of the meeting held on 24<sup>th</sup> June 2021 are attached and Members will be asked to confirm they are an accurate record.

#### **5. PUBLIC QUESTIONS**

None received.

#### **6. POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONERS ANNUAL REPORT 2020/21** **Appendix B Pg 9**

To receive the first draft of the Police and Crime Commissioner Annual Report for 2020/21.

Members will be asked to consider and comment on the contents of the report.

**7. OPCC PERFORMANCE REPORT**

**Appendix C**  
**Pg 15**

Members to receive an update on the performance reporting of the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner.

Members will be asked to comment on and note the contents of the report.

**8. FORCE PERFORMANCE EXCEPTION REPORT  
QUARTER 4 2020-21**

**Appendix D**  
**Pg 17**

Members to receive an update of the performance exceptions of Leicestershire Police for the period of 1<sup>st</sup> January 2021 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021.

Members will be asked to comment on the recommendations for further analysis based on exceptions and to note the contents of the report.

**9. RECRUITMENT PROGRESS REPORT**

Members to be provided with an update around the recruitment and retention of police officers.

**10. THE POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONERS MEDIUM  
TERM FINANCIAL PLAN**

Members to be provided with an update on the Police and Crime Commissioners review of the Medium Term Financial Plan.

**11. THE POLICE AND CRIME PANEL DRAFT ANNUAL  
REPORT 2020-21**

**Appendix E**  
**Pg 45**

Members to receive an Annual Report for the first time highlighting the activities undertaken by the Police and Crime Panel during the 2020-21 municipal year.

Members views are sought on both the content and format of this first Annual Report.

**12. SCOPING DOCUMENT FOR REVIEW OF SECTION  
106 FUNDING**

**Appendix F**  
**Pg 51**

Members to receive the Scoping document and Terms of Reference for the purpose of formally establishing a Task and Finish group to scrutinise the effectiveness of arrangements to obtain and use funding from developers to meet community policing needs resulting from new developments.

**13. WORK PROGRAMME**

**Appendix G**  
**Pg 59**

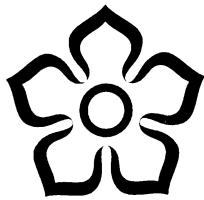
Members to note the ongoing work programme.

Members are invited to make any suggestions for future inclusion.

**14. ANY OTHER URGENT BUSINESS**

**15. DATE OF NEXT MEETING**

Thursday 30<sup>th</sup> September 2021 at 1pm.



Leicester  
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# Appendix A

Minutes of the Meeting of the  
LEICESTER, LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND POLICE AND CRIME PANEL

Held: THURSDAY, 24 JUNE 2021 at 1:00 pm in Committee Meeting room G01/G02  
at City Hall

P R E S E N T :

Taylor (Chair)  
Councillor Master (Vice-Chair)

City Mayor Soulsby  
Cllr Cutkelvin  
Cllr Harper-Davies  
Cllr Stephenson

Cllr Graham  
Cllr Mullaney  
Cllr Whelband  
Mr Culverwell

Cllr Clair  
Cllr Loydall  
Cllr Phillimore  
Cllr Woodman

In Attendance:

Rupert Matthews – Police and Crime Commissioner

Also Present:

Angela Perry	Executive Director OPCC
Paul Hindson	Chief Executive OPCC
Paul Dawkins	Chief Finance Officer OPCC
Kamal Adatia	Monitoring Officer
Anita James	Senior Democratic Support Officer
* * * * *	

## 1. ELECTION OF CHAIR

The Monitoring Officer welcomed those present and led introductions.

Nominations for the role of Chair of the Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Police and Crime Panel were invited.

It was proposed, seconded and upon being put to the vote carried that Deborah Taylor take the position of Chair for the municipal year 2021/22.

**RESOLVED:**

That Deborah Taylor be elected as Chair of the Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Police and Crime Panel for the

municipal year 2021/22.

## **2. ELECTION OF VICE CHAIR**

Councillor Mullaney joined the meeting.

The Chair invited nominations for the role of Vice-Chair of the Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Police and Crime Panel.

It was proposed, seconded and upon being put to the vote carried that Kirk Master take the position of Vice Chair for the municipal year 2021/22.

RESOLVED:

That Kirk Master be elected as Vice Chair of the Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Police and Crime Panel for the municipal year 2021/22.

## **3. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE**

Apologies for absence were received and accepted from Mehrunnisa Lalani.

## **4. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

Members were asked to disclose any pecuniary or other interest they may have in the business on the agenda.

There were no declarations.

## **5. MINUTES OF THE LAST MEETING: 25TH MARCH 2021**

A Panel Member referred to previous discussions requesting information around centrally funded police officers and details of the recruitment of other police officers being funded by the taxpayer through the periods 2019-20 to 2020-21 as well as the next financial year plan to recruit 88 officers and how if successfully recruited those would be funded in the future.

The PCC confirmed that recruitment of police officers was on track. The Chief Finance Officer commented that the growth increase was laid out in the papers submitted to the budget meeting in January 2021.

The Chair asked that a further report be provided to the next Panel meeting to address the concerns raised and to enable further questions at that meeting.

RESOLVED:

1. That the minutes of the meeting held 25<sup>th</sup> March 2021 be confirmed as an accurate record,
2. That a further report be provided to the next Panel meeting providing the details requested on Recruitment and Retention of Police Officers.



## **6. PUBLIC QUESTIONS**

There were no public questions submitted.

## **7. REVIEW OF PANEL MEMBERSHIP**

The Police and Crime Panel received a report for the purpose of considering the Panel's membership and any changes required to meet the balanced appointment objective as required by legislation following recent local elections.

RESOLVED:

1. That no changes are required to the political make-up of the Panel;
2. That the membership of the Panel for 2021/22 be noted.

## **8. VENUE ARRANGEMENTS FOR PANEL MEETINGS**

The Police and Crime Panel received a report for the purpose of considering the venue arrangements for future Panel meetings with the resumption of physical meetings and since the administration of the Panel had transferred from the Leicestershire County Council to Leicester City Council with effect from May 2020.

It was noted that since the beginning of the 2020-21 municipal year meetings had been held by virtual means as permitted under section 78 of the Coronavirus Act 2020 however, the legislation that permitted such virtual meetings had now ceased and meetings had therefore resumed in a physical place.

Members of the panel discussed the various options of meeting at City Hall, County Hall or elsewhere including consideration as to room capacity and facilities, as well as any advantages or disadvantages of location and provision of car parking.

RESOLVED:

That three of the panel's meetings per year be held at City Hall and three of the panel's meetings per year be held at County Hall (subject to feasibility in terms of meeting room capacity in order to comply with relevant guidance around social distancing during the ongoing Covid situation).

## **9. POLICE AND CRIME PLAN PREPARATION REPORT**

The Police and Crime Panel received a report advising on the early thinking around the Police and Crime Commissioner's preparation of a Police and Crime Plan.

The Police and Crime Commissioner Rupert Matthews paid tribute to the former Police and Crime Commissioner Lord Bach.

The Police and Crime Commissioner introduced the report noting his duty to

prepare a Police and Crime plan (PCP) within 12 months of taking up office.

Panel Members noted that

- the PCC intended to model his PCP around core components of his election manifesto with a focus on developments around policing such as: Peelian Principles, Visible Policing, Rural Policing, More Policing, Hi-Tech Policing, Local Policing and Community Policing,
- preparation was at a very early stage and a programme of consultation had not yet been prepared although it was intended to widely consult on the new plan and provide opportunity for people to contribute to what the plan should contain.

In terms of timescales the PCC indicated the timeline may be subject to some slippage however he was hoping to have a skeleton outline within the next 4 weeks and would want to involve the Panel in discussion of that. The PCC would also look to engage with crime prevention and victim support service providers and aimed to have a draft PCP for public consultation around September, with a target to complete the PCP for December.

Regarding the public consultation it was hoped there would be public events held across Leicester, Leicestershire, and Rutland to engage public views.

The Chair thanked the PCC for his report and commented that it would be helpful to have a small working group to review progress and work with the PCC on the Police and Crime Plan before it came to the Panel.

RESOLVED:

1. That a working group be convened to review progress and to work with the Police and Crime Commissioner on the Police and Crime Plan before it is brought before the Panel.
2. That Members inform Anita James, Senior Democratic Support Officer of their interest in being involved in this working group as soon as possible.
3. That a meeting of the working group be convened using virtual means (MS Teams) in next 2-3 weeks.

## **10. INTERVENTIONS ADDRESSING VIOLENCE IN THE PUBLIC DOMAIN LINKED TO DOMESTIC ABUSE.**

The Police and Crime Panel received a report providing details of existing and planned interventions around violence in the public domain linked to domestic abuse.

Paul Hindson Chief Executive introduced the report which included background and a definition of Domestic Abuse, the number of crimes and incidents reported to the police in rolling year to 4<sup>th</sup> October 2020, and Domestic Abuse interventions and the bystander approach across Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland.

The PCC mentioned domestic abuse increases during the period in question

and although there was difficulty getting firm data around that anecdotal evidence suggested domestic abuse has been a growing problem during the pandemic and during the short term that was being taken into account but further analysis was necessary and the PCC was willing to bring further reports to the Panel or in other formats.

Panel Members expressed interest in the second longer term intervention (para 13 in the report) delivered by Free VA to perpetrators who voluntarily engaged to change their behaviour, noting that only the City Council investment was long term and requested an update report on how that intervention was working and how successful it was.

Panel Members asked whether there were any links or proof that youth violence transpires into domestic abuse. Officers responded that they used various databases including the public health database and there was some suggestion of a link so the earlier an intervention the better. It was noted that although domestic abuse was predominantly gender based and in relationships there was also sibling issues and parental abuse.

Panel Members suggested that one of the effects of the pandemic was a rise in home consumption of drugs and alcohol and simultaneously an increase in domestic abuse and queried whether there had been some analysis on the cause and effect of the increase in domestic abuse to better understand that and be prepared to intervene especially in the new hybrid environment of people living and working from home more. Officers commented that there had been previous discussion on this and the Covid-19 Pandemic, 1 year on report to the last meeting showed the increase although that was one point in time to another. The trend was being tracked and that was still flat overall, so it was not a clear picture though officers were happy to do the analysis and provide a report on that.

Panel Members raised concerns about the hidden homeless problem and those with English as a second language and the barriers to them reporting issues and queried whether there was scope in the data collected to understand the hidden problem as well.

Panel Members sought clarification on the Safer Streets 3 Fund and the bidding opportunity and if successful whether that would be shared proportionally across Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland. The PCC responded that the bid was yet to go in however it would be focused on addressing specific concerns and issues around women and girl's safety in a number of open spaces and seeking a tailored solution for those places so this funding would not be split proportionately. A system to track where different funds of monies were being spent over time was being introduced so there would be a more even spread, although it was not as straight forward as just proportionately splitting the funds across Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland as account had to be taken of other factors such as population, where crime was higher/lower and/or prevalence of crime in particular areas.

In terms of this bid, work was ongoing to identify specific spaces using an initial

sift of data on reported crimes. An equality impact assessment was also needed before a survey could be carried out to seek views of local people and there was pressure to achieve that within a short time scale before the closing date for bids.

Panel Members referred to the secondary schools programme Mentors in Violence Prevention and enquired whether that would be expanded to primary schools. In response it was commented that there were enormous sensitivities involved with young children and parents having strong views about what was discussed with their children. Officers agreed to investigate bystander approaches at primary school level and provide that information to a future meeting.

The Chair requested details to be provided of Police visibility in local schools, what talks Police hold with school aged children and whether there was joining up of initiatives and interventions.

**RESOLVED:**

That a further report around Domestic Abuse be brought to a future meeting of the Police and Crime Panel providing details of:

- analysis on the cause and effect of the increase in domestic abuse to enable better understanding and how with better understanding that is being used to help identify and prepare future interventions,
- where the data is available in a quantifiable way for indicators to be provided too,
- analysis of data and any rise in safeguarding issues during the pandemic and links to domestic abuse,
- the second longer term intervention (para 13 in the report) delivered by Free VA to perpetrators who voluntarily engaged to change their behaviour, how that intervention was working and how successful it was,
- about the hidden homeless problem and those with English as a second language and the barriers to them reporting issues and whether there was scope in data collected to understand the hidden problem,
- bystander approaches/interventions at primary school level,
- Police visibility in local schools, what talks Police hold with school aged children and whether there was joining up of initiatives and interventions.

## **11. WORK PROGRAMME**

**RESOLVED:**

1. That the contents of the work programme be noted and updated to include the items suggested for inclusion during this meeting,
2. That the Ethics Committee Annual Report be brought to the 30<sup>th</sup> September 2021 meeting of the Panel.

## **12. DATES OF FUTURE MEETINGS**

For the benefit of new Members to the Panel the dates of future meetings were noted as follows:

- Thursday 29<sup>th</sup> July 2021
- Thursday 30<sup>th</sup> September 2021
- Thursday 2<sup>nd</sup> December 2021

Dates beyond December 2021 to be confirmed in due course.

### **13. ANY OTHER URGENT BUSINESS**

#### **AOUB 1**

Councillor Loydall led a tribute of thanks to the former Chair of the Panel Joe Orson who had Chaired the panel since its inception in 2012.

#### **AOUB 2**

The Police and Crime Commissioner addressed the Panel and made the following statement:

“As Police and Crime Commissioner I take my responsibilities and duties very seriously. Among these is a requirement to be open and honest with you as the Police and Crime Panel.

It is your duty to review and scrutinise decisions taken by the Police and Crime Commissioner, and in particular to review the PCC’s Draft Police and Crime Plan, Annual Report, and the proposed precept, which is based on the Budget.

As such I believe it is my duty to report to you at the earliest possible opportunity any developments which may impact on the matters which rightly come under your review and scrutiny powers.

You will be aware of the report on the precept and the budget that was brought to this Panel in January of this year. The report, as laid before you at that meeting, included references to various risk factors, the use of reserves, estimates regarding likely future pay awards and other matters contained in the Medium Term Financial Plan.

I firmly believe that this Force must have a robust strategy of sustainability for its budget in the short and medium term. For that reason, I am concerned that the future funding commitments contained in that report appear to result in a large deficit in 2024/25. I have, therefore, decided to scrutinise the Medium Term Financial Plan for myself. I have also commissioned some work from the Force to explore options ahead.

I hope to bring a report on these matters to the next meeting of this Panel.”

RESOLVED:

That a report updating on the position of the Medium Term Financial Plan be brought to the next panel meeting in July.

There being no other business the meeting closed at 2.05pm



## **POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER FOR LEICESTERSHIRE POLICE AND CRIME PANEL**

Report of	OFFICE OF POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER
Subject	ANNUAL REPORT 2020/21
Date	THURSDAY, 29 JULY 2021 – 2:00 p.m.
Author	PAUL HINDSON CHIEF EXECUTIVE OPCC (now former)

### **Purpose of Report**

1. To present the first draft of the Annual Report for 2020/21

### **Recommendation**

2. The Panel is asked to:
  - i) consider and comment on the contents of the report, and
  - ii) support the draft report contained at Appendix A, subject to any amendments recommended by the Panel.

### **Introduction**

3. The PCC is required to prepare an Annual Report by the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011, although the Act does not specify the format of the report. The Act merely directs as follows:
4. “Each elected local policing body must produce a report (an “annual report”) on
  - a. the exercise of the body’s functions in each financial year, and
  - b. (b) the progress which has been made in the financial year in meeting the police and crime objectives in the body’s police and crime plan.”
5. The Panel received a lengthy report on the delivery of the Police and Crime Plan for the duration of Lord Bach’s term at his last meeting March 2021.
6. This report therefore proposes to prepare a very short Annual Report for 2020/21, which summarises the key developments over the course of the year. The entirety of that period concerned the work of the previous PCC.

7. If the Panel is happy with that approach, then, subject to any amendments recommended by the Panel, the text attached at Appendix A, can be incorporated into a design suitable for a public facing document. The financial accounts for the period can also be included as soon as these are available.

#### **Implications**

**Financial:** There will be some costs in preparing the design and publishing the document, but these will be minimal

**Legal:** The report complies with the legal requirement to publish an Annual Report

**Equality Impact Assessment:** None identified, although the distribution of the final report will need to enable access for all individuals

**Risks and Impact:** None

**Link to Police and Crime Plan:** See content of the report

**Communications:** A communications plan will be prepared once approval has been received from the Panel

#### **List of Appendices**

Appendix A – Content of Annual Report

#### **Background Papers**

Previous Annual Reports are available on the OPCC website.

#### **Person to Contact**

Mr Simon Down – Acting Chief Executive

Tel: 0116 222 6195 Email: [simon.down@leics.pcc.pnn.gov.uk](mailto:simon.down@leics.pcc.pnn.gov.uk)



## Appendix A: Annual Report 2020/21

1. 2020/21 was dominated by the pandemic, which made such a difference to British society. It had a major impact on the work of the Police and Crime Commissioner and his office. To begin with it resulted in his term being extended by an additional year, following the cancellation of PCC elections. More importantly it changed the whole profile of crime in the local area. The closure of the night time economy and other non-essential parts of the economy and the restrictions in social movements meant that crimes such as burglary and shoplifting as well as violence in public spaces reduced substantially. The opportunity to commit crimes such as domestic abuse and online fraud unfortunately increased. Despite these challenges police performance has continued to improve throughout the period, as described below. Finally, the work environment changed radically and changed overnight with the lockdown, with most workplaces, including the OPCC having to adapt to online working.
2. **Response to Pandemic**
3. Not surprisingly the response to the pandemic was one of the main features of the year. The PCC acted quickly to provide support for potential victims of domestic abuse, investing in local providers to allow them to enhance their services and ensure that sufficient spaces were available in local refuges for those at risk. The PCC also provided additional grants to support other emergency services addressing the immediate problems generated by the pandemic.
4. On top of this the PCC's office engaged in the multi-agency pandemic responses orchestrated by the Recovery Co-ordinating Group. For instance, the PCC's office led the multi-agency response to re-opening the night time economy after the initial lockdown and the second lockdown, adapting this response to the complex situation in Leicester. This programme has now adapted into a long-term multi-agency change programme to improve the safety of our night time economy environments across LLR.
5. The PCC's office has also contributed to pandemic related changes around domestic abuse services and changes to other protective services for victims. Similarly, the office has participated in the multi-agency work to ensure that local communities are supported and can support themselves.
6. The office itself adapted very quickly, ensuring that all services could be delivered digitally and creating a paperless office overnight. Home-based working reduced the carbon footprint of the office by an estimated 3,500 car miles per week for home/office travelling alone. This occurred whilst staff productivity and well-being increased according to regular staff surveys and manager reports.
7. **Partnership Working**
8. Despite the pandemic, the office continued to operate its partnership structure. The Strategic Partnership Board continued its work around missing children and Gypsy, Roma, Traveller communities. Similarly, it continued its preparations for the opening of the new prison at Glen Parva and worked with the Ministry of Justice in shaping the development of the Probation Service.

9. The remit of the Strategic Partnership Board (SPB) is to reduce the prevalence of harmful behaviour by addressing long term risk factors that promote harm. An in-depth analysis of risk factors has identified childhood trauma as the one of the major causes underpinning all harmful behaviour, as well as being one of the main drivers of poor health, educational and social outcomes. The Board has undertaken a detailed analysis of the impact of childhood trauma and reviewed the current research as well as the emerging services across LLR. The overwhelming conclusion is that investment in developing an integrated multi-agency response to childhood trauma is essential if we want to reduce the impact of harmful behaviour on our communities over the longer term. To this end SPB has prepared a “Trauma Informed Strategy” and established a multi-agency Leadership Group to deliver that strategy.
10. All of the initiatives of the OPCC have been developed and adapted to support the childhood trauma programme. For instance, a Community Leadership Programme has been successfully established and delivered to create the community leaders who can drive this and related initiatives in the areas where they are most needed. Similarly, the People Zone initiative has been enhanced with additional funding to drive local community development.
11. To this end the PCC established a set of programmes that will continue beyond his period in office to drive forward the ambitions of the childhood trauma programme and the commitment to community based preventive services. These include the Community Leadership Programme and People Zones, but also include a Community Outreach Programme, a set of multi-use games areas (MUGA courts), and a programme to enable ex-offenders to find employment.
12. The longer-term aim is to ensure that the OPCC acts as an exemplar of a trauma informed organisation, adapting all of its services and people management in line with a trauma informed approach.
13. **Violence Reduction Network**
14. The Violence Reduction Network (VRN) has gone from strength to strength during the year, despite the obvious impact of the lockdown. It led on the establishment of the first Community Leadership Programme and it has continued to roll out the Mentors in Violence Prevention Programme despite the closure of schools for large parts of the year. Other VRN services have also had to adapt, such as the VIP service within the hospital, which uses the “reachable moment” methodology to engage with individuals injured by a sharp object.
15. **Commissioning**
16. The surprising feature of the OPCC’s commissioning service is that it has generated about as much income, through successful funding applications for the benefit of LLR communities, as the whole cost of the office. Around £3.6m of funding was successfully applied for, which, when combined with the Ministry of Justice grant for victim services, roughly matches the whole cost of the office, including the entire commissioning budget.
17. A very good example of this is the successful application for funding under rounds one and two of the Safer Streets programme. In round one of this programme Leicestershire OPCC

was the most successful applicant in the whole country, providing very practical support to localised beleaguered communities in parts of Leicester and Loughborough.

18. The PCC also maintained his grants' funding throughout the period of lockdown, extending vital schemes in local communities, such as the sex workers scheme run by the Falcon Centre in Loughborough, which received a new substantial grant to sustain its work for the next period.

**19. East Midlands Criminal Justice Board**

20. As well as leading the SPB, the PCC has also led the East Midlands' Criminal Justice Board (EMCJB) throughout the past year. The work of this Board has focussed almost entirely on the impact of the pandemic, grappling with the backlogs that emerged almost immediately, as public facing services had to shut down. The multi-agency plan prepared by the EMCJB has had some impact: backlogs have reduced as the regional criminal justice system has worked hard to mitigate the effects – but there is still much to do.

**21. Community Engagement and 1 in 4 Programme**

22. Community engagement inevitably reduced because of the pandemic and the PCC's programme of local patchwalks, seminars, What Matters to You and other public facing initiatives had to be scrapped. A programme of Facebook Live and other digital events has begun to replace the face to face activities and have attracted even larger audiences than were possible through direct engagement.
23. One area of digital engagement was around the Black Lives Matter initiative. The PCC embarked on discussions with this group on a number of occasions, acknowledging the concerns of local leaders from BAME communities and translating these into the establishment of the 1 in 4 programme. The 1 in 4 programme aims to ensure that the demographic make-up of Leicestershire Police matches that of the community that it serves. Leicestershire Police has a much higher proportion of BAME members across its workforce than most other police forces, but it is still a long way short of being representative and the programme aims to remedy this.

**24. Police performance**

25. The accountability role of the PCC has continued during this period and performance scrutiny has continued throughout, including scrutiny of the police response to the pressures of the pandemic. The most effective measure of performance is provided by the ratings of the inspectorate (HMICFRS) through its inspection programme. Leicestershire Police is officially rated as "Good" across all measures of performance and has been commended nationally for its response to the pandemic. The increase in police officer numbers, driven by the PCC through each of his previous budgets as well as his final budget, has contributed to the improving performance of the police. On top of this, the annual value for money ratings produced by HMICFRS continue to show that Leicestershire Police is one of the best in the country in terms of value for money, and all audits of Leicestershire Police and OPCC financial management have been green for many years. This is clearly a very healthy position to handover to a new PCC at the end of Lord Bach's extended term.



## POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER FOR LEICESTERSHIRE POLICE AND CRIME PANEL

Report of	POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER
Subject	OPCC PERFORMANCE REPORT UPDATE
Date	THURSDAY 29 JULY 2021 – 2:00 p.m.
Author	LIZZIE STARR, PERFORMANCE MANAGER, OFFICE OF POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER

### **Purpose of Report**

1. To provide the Police and Crime Panel with an update of the direction of the performance reports of the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner.

### **Recommendation**

2. The Panel is asked to consider the report and raise any relevant questions.

### **Introduction**

3. The performance report was created to provide assurances to the PCC and the panel that the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner was working effectively and efficiently, providing good value for money to the public and performing well in all its duties.
4. Following the recent Police and Crime Commissioner elections, the report is being redeveloped to ensure this is inline with the new Commissioners vision for the office.
5. The report is being developed with more indicators being introduced, including further information on the commissioning and engagement work of the office. In future versions the report will include, for example: a cumulative record of the additional funding generated by the Commissioning Team, outcomes measures for the contracts and further details on the engagement activities.
6. This report is also to include measures on the complaints reviews undertaken within the office, and also an outline of the projects held across the Strategic Partnership Board, as well as the projects that are held internally within the OPCC.

### **Implications**

Financial:	None
Legal:	None
Equality - Impact Assessment:	None
Risks and –Impact:	None
Link to Police and Crime Plan:	Performance of the office is instrumental to the delivery of the Plan.

### **List of Appendices**

None

### **Background Papers**

None

**Person to Contact**

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# **POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER FOR LEICESTERSHIRE**

## **POLICE AND CRIME PANEL**

Report Of	<b>POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER</b>
Subject	<b>QUARTER 4 FORCE PERFORMANCE EXCEPTION REPORT 1<sup>st</sup> JANUARY 2021 – 31<sup>ST</sup> MARCH 2021</b>
Date	<b>THURSDAY 29 JULY 2021 – 2:00 p.m.</b>
Author	<b>LIZZIE STARR, PERFORMANCE MANAGER, OFFICE OF POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER</b>

### **Purpose of Report**

1. To provide the Police and Crime Panel with an update of the performance exceptions of Leicestershire Police for the period 1<sup>st</sup> January 2021 to the 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021.

### **Recommendation**

2. The Panel is recommended to discuss and comment:-
  - a. the format and structure of the new performance report;
  - b. the recommendations for further analysis based on exceptions; and
  - c. note the contents of the report

### **Background**

3. Previously the performance report to the Panel was drafted by Leicestershire Police. The recent reports have been completed by the Performance Manager, in this agreed new format.
4. In light of the recent Police and Crime Commissioner elections, it is expected that this report will be amended in line with any new requirements. The OPCC performance team are currently working on a new performance framework for the reporting of police performance to the Commissioner and Police and Crime Panel. The framework is a work in progress and will be developed further by the Performance Manager, in consultation with Leicestershire Police.
5. The measures of performance in this report should be considered in the context of the significant changes to the policing landscape over the last five years.
6. This report will be adapted to include the new national crime and policing measures set out by the Home Secretary. These measures are to be collected nationally by the Home Office, however the OPCC are keen to measure these figures regularly at a local level.

### **Highlights:**

7. The measures reported in the full report have been analysed on the performance based on the Statistical Process chart principals set out below:
  - a. Single point exceptions (special cause variation), depicted by a red/green colour circle. This indicates that the measure has breached the upper/lower control limit. A significant operation (i.e Op Lionheart) would affect the chart in this way, for example. Further analysis to understand the cause of this is recommended.
  - b. Stable, depicted by an amber circle. This indicates that the measure is stable between the 3 standard deviation control limits.
  - c. Stable above/below the mean (step shift), depicted by an amber up/down arrow. This suggests that there has been an uplift/lower trend of reporting low and in general recording remains stable. This impact of a change in recording practices would affect the chart in this way, for example. Recommendation is to reset the control limits when the reason for the uplift/lower levels are understood.
  - d. Significant increasing/decreasing trend (out of control), depicted by a red/green up or down arrow. This suggests there has been a prolonged period of significantly higher report and this needs to be investigated. The month on month recorded values will generally be larger than the last. Further analysis is recommended to understand the drivers of the increase. A trend such as this was witnessed during the launch of online crime reporting.
8. The measures showing indicators for further analysis are highlighted to the Force by the OPCC performance team and further information provided by the Force is included in the highlight section of this report to be discussed further at the meeting.
9. The quarterly comparisons will still be reported on in the report to supplement the longer-term trend analysis as set out above.

### **Quarter 4 Performance Exceptions:**

10. The statistical process chart for Stalking and harassment offences (figure 1.) shows a breach of the upper control limits in Q4 of 2020/21. Further analysis indicates that all crime experienced an increase during this quarter, and stalking and harassment offences account for 42% of all violent crime.



11. The crime bureau and dedicated decision maker teams which respond to a large proportion of stalking and harassment offences have expanded largely over recent months and this likely contributes to the increase also. As the large majority of stalking and harassment offences are domestic related (35%) it is likely the 8-week lockdown would have affected the figures seen during Q4.

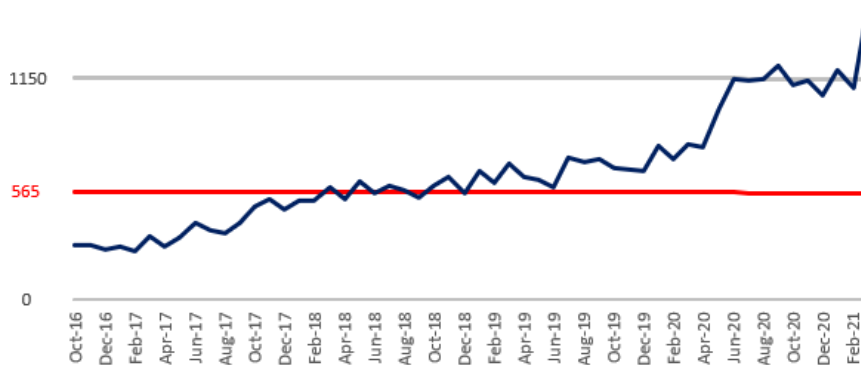


Figure 1. Stalking and Harassment Offences Chart

12. The statistical process chart for Rape offences (figure 2) has breached the upper control limits during Q4 of 2020/21. This follows a period of much fluctuation and an instance in August 2020 where the upper control limit was almost breached. As the figures used in the control limits are generally low it is expected to appear as sporadic increases and decreases on charts and when converted to percentage comparisons. Whilst not as significantly as locally in Leicestershire, the national trend for rape offences in Quarter 4 is an increase.
13. The Force have indicated that possible reasons for this breach include the large increases in domestic incidents witnessed during lockdowns. As the large majority of people are spending much more time in dwellings, the crimes occurring in which have seen dramatic increases which then stabilise when lockdowns lift. As a large percentage of rape offences occur in a domestic setting, the volume of rape offences witnessed during Q4 are likely a result of the lockdown between January 6<sup>th</sup> 2021-March 8<sup>th</sup> 2021.

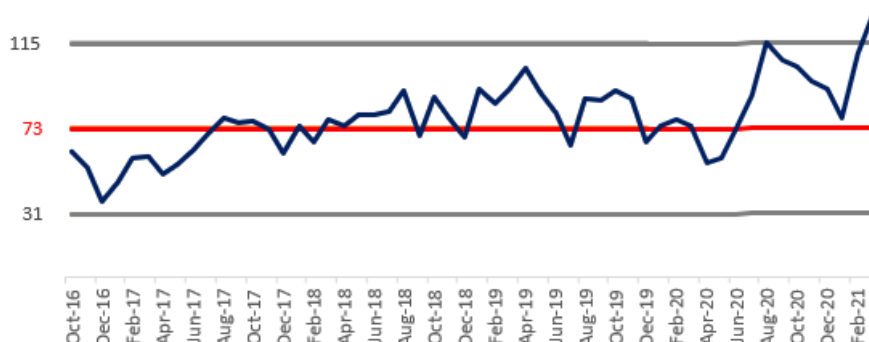
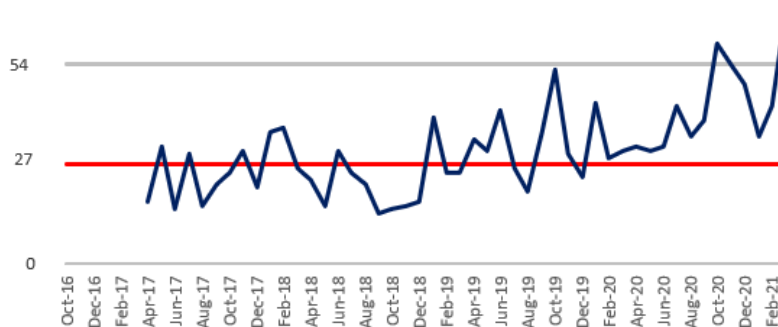


Figure 2. Rape Offences Chart

14. The statistical process chart for CSE (Child Sexual Exploitation) offences (Figure 3) shows a breach of the upper control limits in Q4 of 2020/21 which is a continuation from Q3. The breach occurs in March 2021 where 68 offences were recorded, breaching the upper control limit of 54. This is the highest recording of offences since October 2020 where 60 offences were recorded.
15. An increase in CSE offences has tended to coincide national lockdowns; the reason for this is that many CSE offences occur online and with many more young people at home and online this tends to result in an increase in this offence type. Furthermore, CSE reporting campaigns have been a key objective of Leicestershire Police and it is possible that circulation of these reporting campaigns gained momentum during this time period.



*Figure 3. CSE Offences Chart*

16. The statistical process charts for all satisfaction charts have been above the mean and often breached the upper control limits. Both 'victim satisfaction' and 'ASB satisfaction' are 6 percentage points higher than the same period of the previous year which is a significant improvement, and the highest rate seen to date. Hate crime satisfaction during Q4 was a significant 9 percentage points higher than the same period of the previous year. Both 'violent crime satisfaction' and 'burglary satisfaction' are at the highest points seen to date, with violent crime satisfaction at 2 percentage points higher than the Q4 of 19/20, and burglary satisfaction at 4.5 percentage points higher during Q4 of 2020/21.
17. There are a number of possible explanations for this rise in satisfaction which likely coincides with the introduction of the TOM policing model in March 2020 - these include: officers having more ownership of incidents attended and therefore the victim having a single point of contact which allows for easier communication; shorter time to the conclusion of a crime investigation; a quicker response to arrive at an incident when initially called in due to COVID.

## **Recruitment Data**

18. Leicestershire Police has recently been recognised nationally for its success in officer recruitment with Operation Uplift. The force increased its officers by 13% between 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020 and 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021, which is the second highest growth seen nationally across the forces.

The total amount of police officers recruited during Q4 of 2020/21 was 104. The diversity of frontline officers at the end of Q4 are as follows: 33.6% are female (total 760 officers) and 8.7% (190 officers) of all officers identify as BAME. This is an increase of 44 female officers, and 12 BAME officers from the previous quarter. The attrition rate for BAME officers is 0.5% higher than it is for white officers. Recruitment figures for female officers are expected to reach 37.5% by March 2023, and 11.2% for BAME officers, of which the force is on track to achieve.

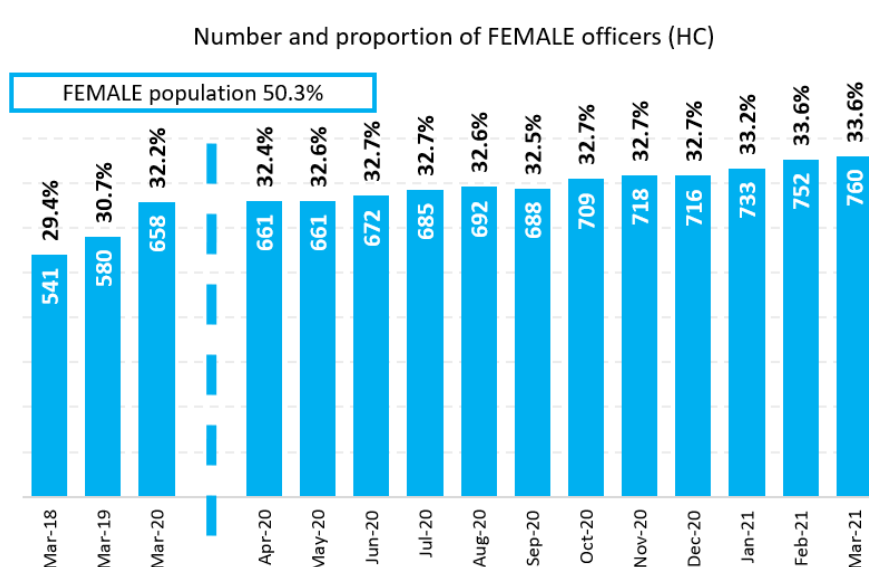
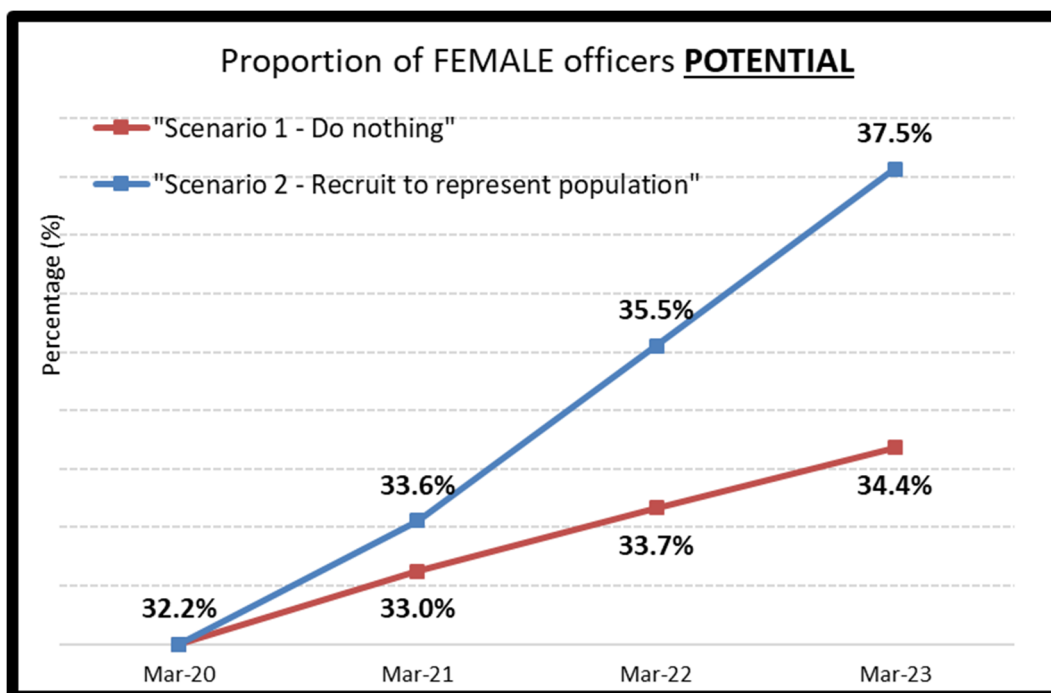


Figure 4. Proportion of female officers up to March 2021



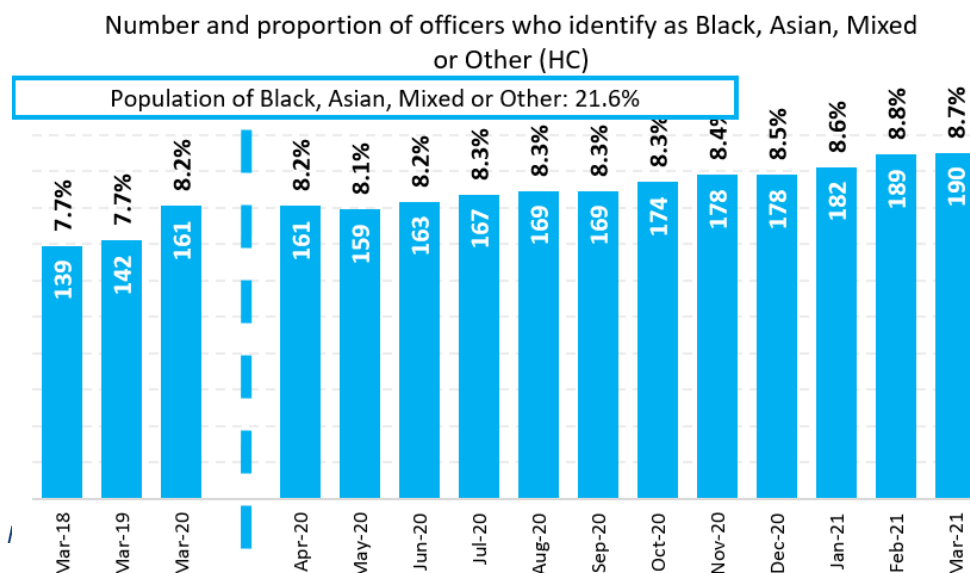


Figure 6. Proportion of officers who identify as BAME up to March 2021

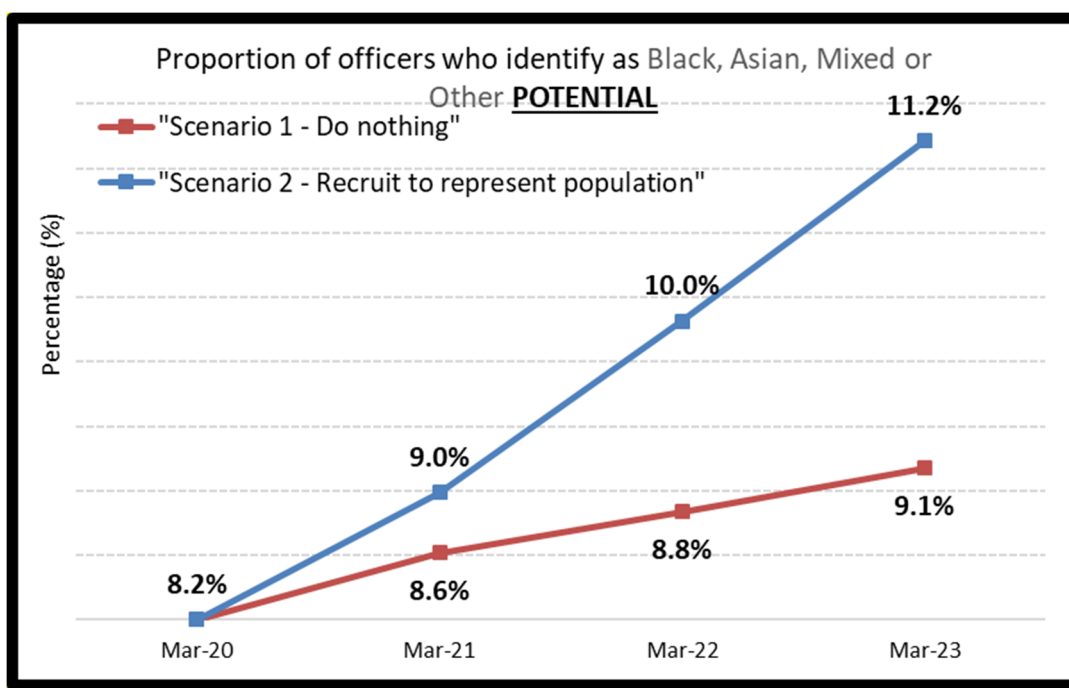


Figure 7. Projection for recruitment of officers who identify as BAME

## Person to Contact

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**POLICE & CRIME  
COMMISSIONER**  
for Leicester,  
Leicestershire & Rutland

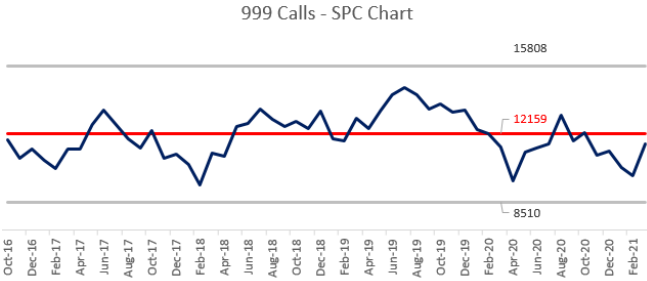
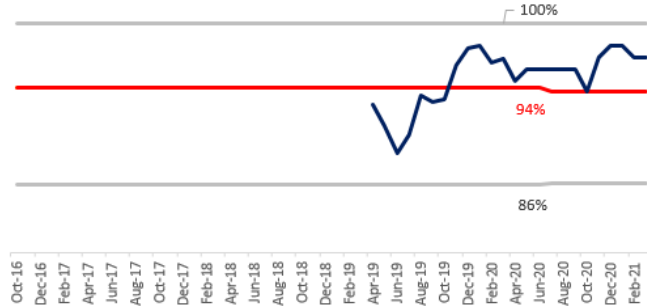
Your Communities - Your Commissioner

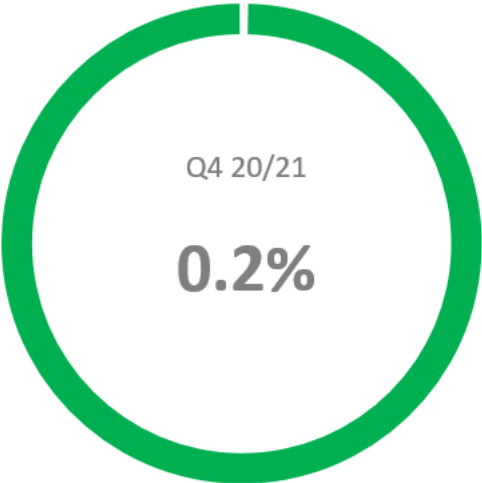
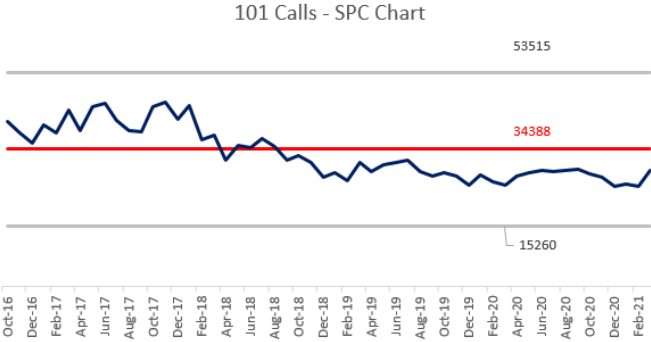
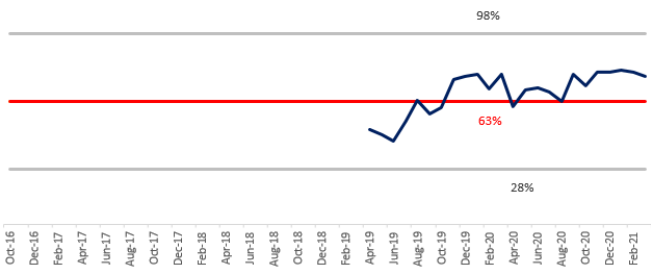
# **PERFORMANCE REPORT**

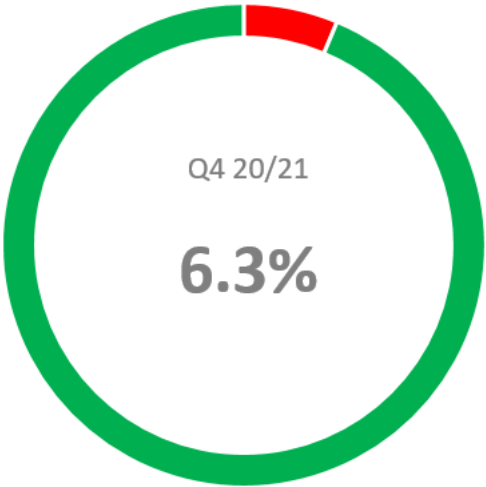
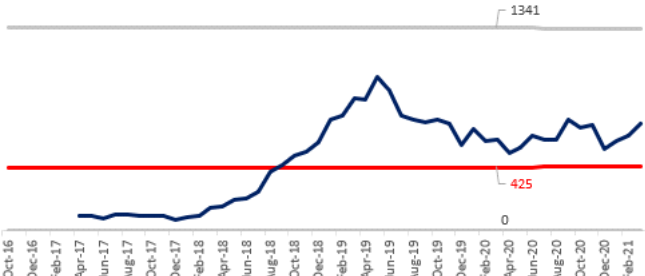

Q4 2020/21

# Leicestershire Police Performance Report

## 1. Calls

KPI		Performance	Commentary
24	1.1	<p>Number of 999 Calls</p> 	<p>The statistical process control chart indicates that the number of 999 calls is stable within the upper and lower control limits.</p> <p>A seasonal trend clearly exists in the chart, however for the last financial year this appears to be at a lower level. The volume of 999 calls recorded over the last quarter have seen an increase, however the average remains below the mean.</p> <p>The quarterly comparison to the previous year suggests a -13.5% decrease.</p>
	1.2	<p>999 Calls answered within 10 seconds</p> 	<p>At the end of quarter 3, on average, 97% of all 999 calls were answered within 10 seconds.</p> <p>Performance has improved throughout last year due to the introduction of a new software that enables call handlers to more easily switch between 999 and 101 calls. This has improved the performance for both 999 and 101 calls. This can be seen on the chart.</p> <p>The quarterly comparison to the previous year suggests an increase of 0 percentage points in the number of 999 calls answered within 10 seconds.</p>

1.3	999 Abandonment Rate	 <p>Q4 20/21 <b>0.2%</b></p>	<p>The abandonment rate at the end of quarter 4 20/21 was 0.2%.</p> <p>The average time to answer a 999 call for quarter four was 1 second, which has remained stable.</p>
25 1.4	Number of 101 Calls	 <p>101 Calls - SPC Chart</p> <p>53515</p> <p>34388</p> <p>15260</p> <p>Oct-16 Dec-16 Feb-17 Apr-17 Jun-17 Aug-17 Oct-17 Dec-17 Feb-18 Apr-18 Jun-18 Aug-18 Oct-18 Dec-18 Feb-19 Apr-19 Jun-19 Aug-19 Oct-19 Dec-19 Feb-20 Apr-20 Jun-20 Aug-20 Oct-20 Dec-20 Feb-21</p> <p>3.5 year SPC trend</p> <p>-22.8%</p> <p>Qtrly</p>	<p>The statistical process control chart indicates that the number of 101 calls is stable within the upper and lower control limits. There has been a series of points (31 months data) where the volume of 101 calls has been below the mean value, this suggests some prolonged bias exists.</p> <p>The quarterly comparison to the previous year suggests a - 22.8% decrease, which supports the above theory.</p>
1.5	101 Calls answered within 30 seconds	 <p>98%</p> <p>63%</p> <p>28%</p> <p>Oct-16 Dec-16 Feb-17 Apr-17 Jun-17 Aug-17 Oct-17 Dec-17 Feb-18 Apr-18 Jun-18 Aug-18 Oct-18 Dec-18 Feb-19 Apr-19 Jun-19 Aug-19 Oct-19 Dec-19 Feb-20 Apr-20 Jun-20 Aug-20 Oct-20 Dec-20 Feb-21</p> <p>3.5 year SPC trend</p> <p>+24pp</p> <p>Qtrly comparison</p>	<p>At the end of quarter four, on average 78% of all 101 calls were answered within 30 seconds. This is 2% higher than the previous quarter and represents a significant improvement in performance when compared to the proportions seen earlier in the year.</p>

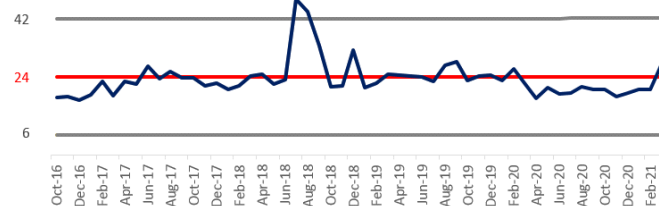
1.6	101 Abandonment Rate	<div><p>Q4 20/21</p><p>6.3%</p></div>	<p>The abandonment rate at the end of quarter four was 6.3%. The largest abandonment rate recorded over the fourth quarter was March 2021 with 7.4% abandoned.</p> <p>The average time to answer a 101 call for quarter four (2020/21) was 51 seconds.</p>
26	Number online crime reports	<div><div><p>Online Crime Reports</p><p>1341</p><p>425</p><p>0</p><p>Oct-16 Dec-16 Feb-17 Jun-17 Aug-17 Oct-17 Dec-17 Feb-18 Jun-18 Aug-18 Oct-18 Dec-18 Feb-19 Jun-19 Aug-19 Oct-19 Dec-19 Feb-20 Jun-20 Aug-20 Oct-20 Dec-20 Feb-21</p></div><div><p>3.5 year SPC trend</p><p>+3.2%</p><p>Qtrly comparison</p></div></div>	<p>The statistical process chart for the number of online crime reports is stable within the control limits. The trend has decreased significantly in the most recent quarter and is stable around the mean.</p> <p>The volume of online crime reports recorded over the past 12 months have remained stable with approximately 650 reports recorded each month.</p>



# Leicestershire Police Performance Report

## 2. Incidents

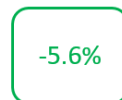
KPI		Performance	Commentary
2.1	Total number of Incidents	<div> <div> <div>24434</div> <div> </div> <div>20242</div> <div>16050</div> </div> <div> <div>Oct-16</div> <div>Dec-16</div> <div>Feb-17</div> <div>Apr-17</div> <div>Jun-17</div> <div>Aug-17</div> <div>Oct-17</div> <div>Dec-17</div> <div>Feb-18</div> <div>Apr-18</div> <div>Jun-18</div> <div>Aug-18</div> <div>Oct-18</div> <div>Dec-18</div> <div>Feb-19</div> <div>Apr-19</div> <div>Jun-19</div> <div>Aug-19</div> <div>Oct-19</div> <div>Dec-19</div> <div>Feb-20</div> <div>Apr-20</div> <div>Jun-20</div> <div>Aug-20</div> <div>Oct-20</div> <div>Dec-20</div> <div>Feb-21</div> </div> </div> <div> <div> <div>↓</div> <div>3.5 year SPC trend</div> <div>+1.9%</div> <div>Qtrly</div> </div> </div>	<p>The statistical process control chart indicates that the number of incidents recorded is stable within the upper and lower control limits.</p> <p>A slight increase can be seen in the most recent quarter, however overall levels remain below the mean.</p> <p>The quarterly comparison represents a +1.9% increase in total incidents when compared to the same quarter of the previous year.</p>

Response Time  
by grade

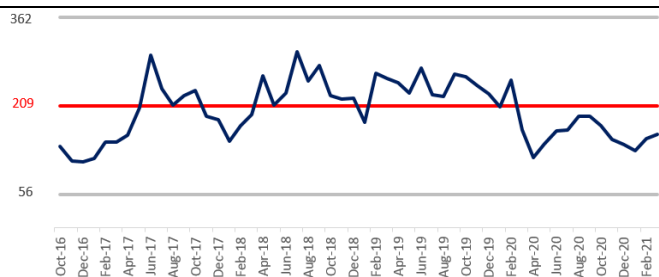
Grade 1



3.5 year SPC trend



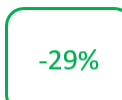
Qtrly



Grade 2



3.5 year SPC trend



Qtrly

The statistical process control chart for Grade 1 response time indicates that the average time to respond to a grade 1 incident has generally been stable around the mean value of 24 minutes.

The quarterly comparison suggests that there has been a continued improvement in response times, with a -5.6% decrease in the Grade 1 response times compared to last year.

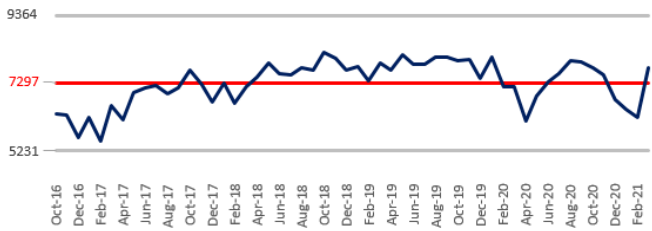

The statistical process control chart for Grade 2 response time indicates that the average time to respond to a grade 2 incident is also stable and below the mean, and a significant improvement on the same quarter of the previous year.

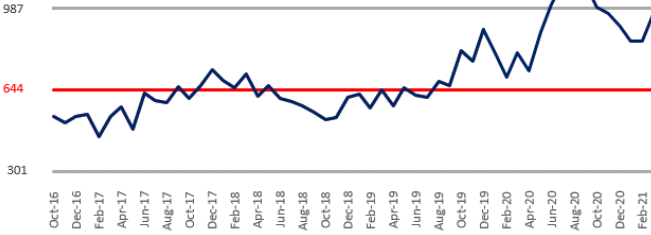

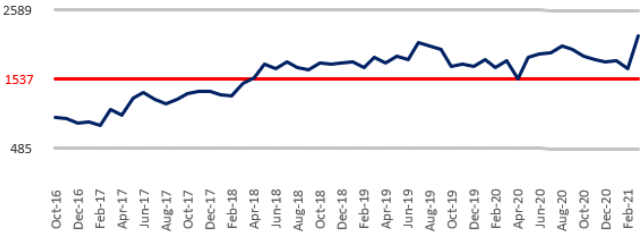

There has been a significant reduction in the average response time for Grade 2 incidents since March 2020 as can be seen on the chart, this coincides with the introduction of the Force's new Target Operating Model.

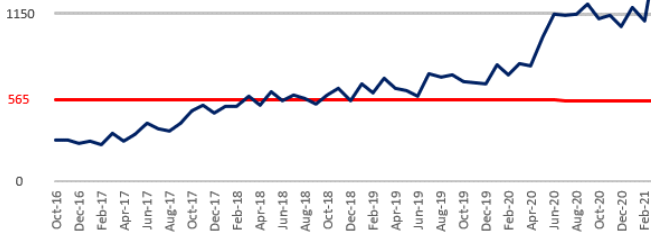

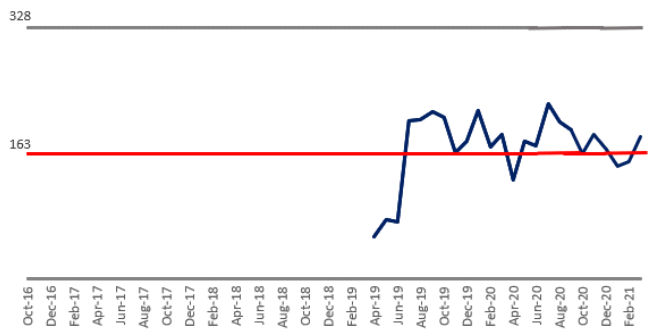

The chart suggests more monthly variation when compared to the response times for Grade 1 incidents. The chart does display a slight seasonal pattern with an increase in average response times over the summer months, this correlates with the seasonal trend in the number of incidents recorded, however these rates are still significantly lower than last year.

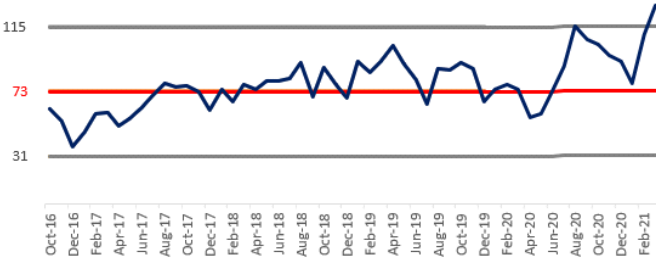



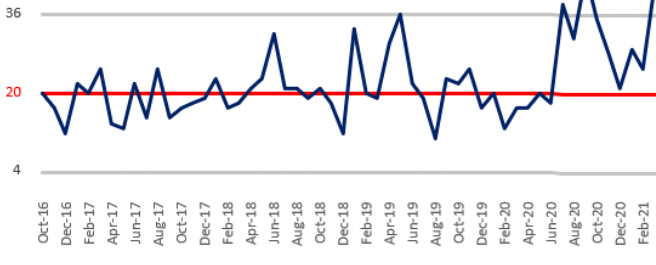



The quarterly comparison to the previous year suggests that response times for grade 2 incidents have continued to be significantly lower than last year.

2.3	Number of ASB Incidents		 3.5 year SPC trend  Qtrly	<p>The statistical process control chart for the number of ASB incidents indicates that whilst the number recorded on a monthly basis is stable between the control limits, there also exists a shift from the mean.</p> <p>A seasonal trend clearly exists in the chart, however, ASB incidents appear to have significantly decreased in the most recent quarter. A decrease of -20% can be seen when comparing the most recent quarter to the same period of the previous year, which supports the above theory.</p>
2.4	Number of Missing Person Incidents		 3.5 year SPC trend  Qtrly	<p>The statistical process control chart for missing person incidents is stable around the mean and within the control limits, however a continued significant decrease can be seen in the most recent quarter (Q4 of 2020/21).</p> <p>The quarterly comparison suggests that there has been a significant decrease of -13% in the number of missing person incidents in this quarter, compared to the same quarter of the previous year.</p>
2.5	Number Domestic Incidents		 3.5 year SPC trend  Qtrly	<p>The statistical process control chart for the number of Domestic incidents indicates that the number of domestic incidents continues to be below the mean.</p> <p>Despite there being an overall decrease compared to the previous quarter, when compared to the same period of the previous year there has been a significant increase. This is a trend since lockdowns have been introduced, which has contributed to an increase in domestic incidents.</p>

3.1	All Crime	 <p>9364</p> <p>7297</p> <p>5231</p> <p>Oct-16 Dec-16 Feb-17 Apr-17 Jun-17 Aug-17 Oct-17 Dec-17 Feb-18 Apr-18 Jun-18 Aug-18 Oct-18 Dec-18 Feb-19 Apr-19 Jun-19 Aug-19 Oct-19 Dec-19 Feb-20 Apr-20 Jun-20 Aug-20 Oct-20 Dec-20 Feb-21</p> <p>3.5 year SPC trend</p> <p>-8.7%</p> <p>Qtrly</p>	<p>The statistical process control chart indicates that the total volume of recorded crime is stable within the upper and lower control limits around the mean.</p> <p>There has been only slight shifts from the mean since April 2018, with the exception of a slight drop in April 2020.</p> <p>The dips in overall crime do coincide with national lockdown changes with significant decreases in burglary offences, vehicle crime and shoplifting; contributing to the overall decrease due to changes in social behaviour. During the most recent quarter, levels have risen to above the mean.</p> <p>The quarterly comparison showing a reduction in the number of total crimes recorded compared to the same quarter of the previous year approves the above evaluation.</p>
3.2	Homicides	 <p>Q4 2020/21</p> <p>+2</p>	<p>In quarter four 2020/21 there have been 4 homicides, which is two more homicides than in the same period of the previous year.</p>

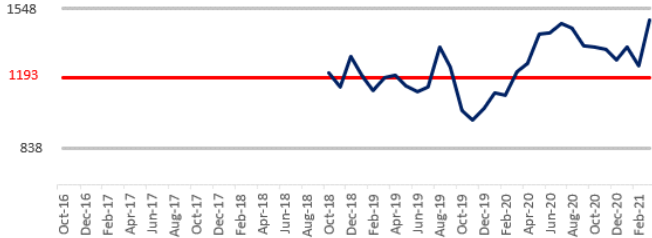

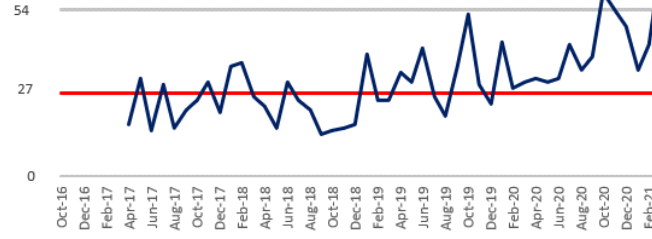

<div>3.3</div> <div>31</div>	Violence with Injury offences		 <div>3.5 year SPC trend</div> <div>+16%</div> <div>Qtrly comparison</div>	<p>The statistical process control chart indicates that the number of violence with injury offences recorded throughout quarter 4 2020/21 are stable within the upper control limits. Despite being within the control limits, this is still a higher figure than the same period the previous year. This is due to a change in the recording of Violence against the Person offences whereby all common assaults are now reviewed and re classified as violence with injury. The recording is becoming more stable now, but it has resulted in a significant increase of recordings since March. This however is not reflective of an increase in occurrences.</p> <p>The above is supported by the quarterly comparison which is significantly higher than the previous year, however, this is the same percentage increase as seen in the previous quarter which suggests the figures have now stabilised. It is recommended that the control limits are reset to be reflective of the changes to the recording of Violence with Injury offences.</p>
<div>3.4</div>	Violence without Injury offences		 <div>3.5 year SPC trend</div> <div>+6.5%</div> <div>Qtrly comparison</div>	<p>The statistical process control chart indicates that the volume of violence without injury offences recorded is extremely stable within the upper and lower control limits.</p> <p>There has been a number of points (since April 2018) where the volume of recorded violence without injury offences has been above the mean value, this suggests some prolonged bias exists and could indicate that the control limits could be reset for the two distinct periods on the chart. This can in part be explained by a rise in stalking and harassment offences which make up a large proportion of the category.</p>

<div>32</div> <div>3.4.1</div>	<div>Stalking and Harassment Offences</div>		<div>  <div>3.5 year SPC trend</div> </div> <div> <div>+62%</div> <div>Qtrly comparison</div> </div>	<p>The statistical process control chart indicates that the volume of stalking and harassment offences recorded in Q4 of 2020/21 has increased sharply compared to the previous quarter and has breached the control limits again.</p> <p>There has been a series of points (since April 2018) where the volume of stalking and harassment offences has consistently been above the mean value. The Home Office Counting Rules were amended in April 2018 regarding the recording of course of conduct offences of harassment, stalking and controlling or coercive behaviour and the force are now required to record the relevant course of conduct offence in addition to the most serious offence reported at the same time. This has resulted in what appears to be an increase, however it is not necessarily representative of an increase in occurrences. It is recommended that the control limits are reset to account for this change in recording. The quarterly comparison indicates an increase of 62% which supports the above theory.</p> <p>Further analysis shows that all crime levels rose in March 2021 as England came out of a lockdown that was in place between the 6<sup>th</sup> of January and the 8<sup>th</sup> of March 2021. It is expected therefore that crime levels were to be significantly lower in January and February than in March 2021.</p>
<div>3.5</div>	<div>Knife offences</div>		<div>  <div>3.5 year SPC trend</div> </div> <div> <div>-16%</div> <div>Qtrly comparison</div> </div>	<p>The statistical process control chart indicates that the volume of knife offences recorded has been extremely stable around the mean and within the upper and lower control limits.</p> <p>In the most recent quarter the number of knife offences has remained stable around the mean. The quarterly comparison shows a significant -16% decrease in knife offences.</p> <p>There have been changes in the way that knife offences are recorded due to them previously being quite inaccurate. The data is currently reviewed and updated to increase accuracy which has caused changes to previously reported data. Therefore, only data from April 2019, where it was first updated</p>

				has been included and the control limits reset to be able to analyse the data more accurately. Without doing this, a significant decrease in knife offences would have been seen, which would only have been attributed to inaccurate recordings of knife offences and unlikely to be a decrease in actual knife crime.
3.6	Rape Offences		 3.5 year SPC trend   +40%   Qtrly comparison	<p>In quarter 4, rape offences have breached the upper control limits after much fluctuation throughout the quarters. This is likely attributable to the national lockdown which came into force on the 5<sup>th</sup> January 2021 and lifted in March 2021. Domestic incidents generally have seen an increase within this time period.</p> <p>There still appears to be a significant increase in the number of rape offences recorded in the last quarter when compared to the same quarter of the previous year. Domestic related rape has seen a very significant increase as part of this spike, however these increases appear to be a national trend in both current and historic rape cases, likely attributable to national lockdowns.</p>
3.6.1	Historical Rape offences		 3.5 year SPC trend   +94%   Qtrly comparison	<p>The statistical process control chart indicates that the volume of historical rape offences (365 days between start date and recorded date) has again breached the upper control limits. The large fluctuation on the chart is expected as overall figures are generally low and so the trend line often appears sporadic.</p> <p>As small figures often represent significant differences when presented as percentages, quarterly comparison still represents a significant increase in the number of historic rapes recorded when compared to the same time period of the previous year (+94%). Further analysis is recommended to understand the fluctuation.</p>

3.7	Hate Offences		 3.5 year SPC trend   Qtrly comparison	<p>The statistical process control chart indicates that the volume of hate offences recorded during Q4 remained within the control limits except for a breach during March 2021. Figures from Jan and Feb 21 remained very stable within control limits.</p> <p>The quarterly comparison shows a significant increase (+41%) in the number of hate offences recorded in the most recent quarter compared to the same quarter of the previous year.</p>
3.8	Burglary Offences		 3.5 year SPC trend   Qtrly comparison	<p>The statistical process control chart indicates that the volume of residential burglary offences recorded is extremely stable within the upper and lower control limits.</p> <p>The most recent months have seen significant reductions recorded in burglary residential offences. It is likely that these overall lower numbers can be attributed to COVID-19 and national lockdowns put in place.</p> <p>The quarterly comparison shows a significant decrease in burglary offences in the most recent quarter when compared to the same quarter of the previous year. This reduction approves the above theory.</p>
3.9	Drug Offences		 3.5 year SPC trend   Qtrly comparison	<p>The statistical process control chart indicates that the volume of drugs offences recorded is stable within the upper and lower control limits.</p> <p>The trend appears to be generally increasing overall, however there is a large variation in the volume of drug offences month on month.</p> <p>The quarterly comparison shows that there has been an increase in the number of drug offences recorded in the most</p>

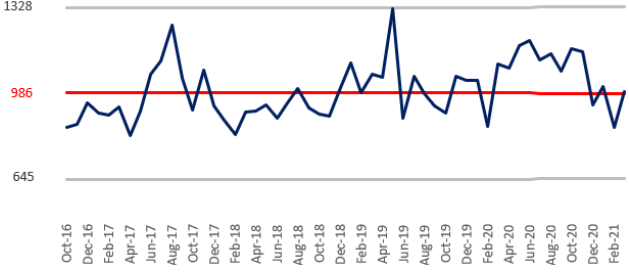
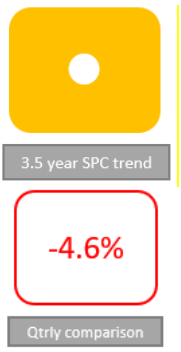
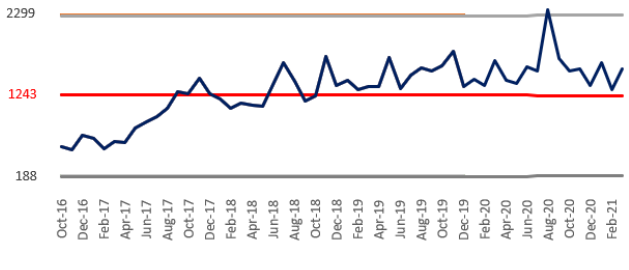
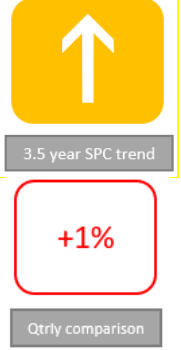


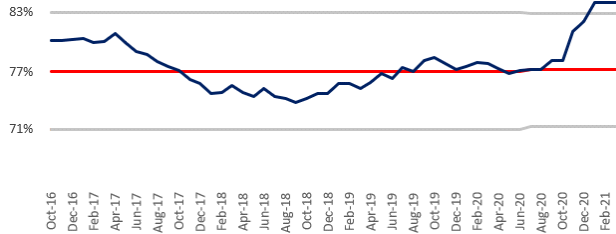

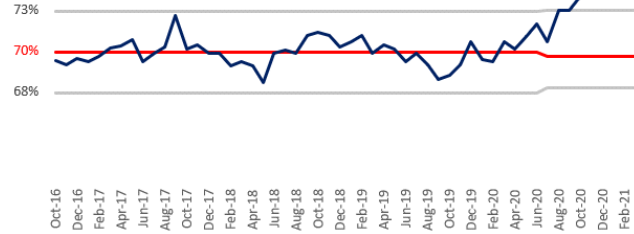

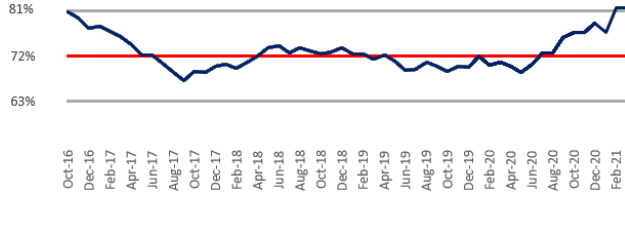

				<p>recent quarter, when compared to the same quarter of the previous year.</p> <p>These increases are largely driven by an increase in possession of cannabis offences, which is likely to be a direct positive consequence of the Target Operating Model implemented in March 2020 and the increase in proactivity of Neighbourhood Police Officers.</p> <p>The chart shows a single point exception which breaches the 3 standard deviation control limit in May 2019, this can be attributed to the proactive activity undertaken throughout Op Lionheart.</p>
35 3.10	Domestic Abuse Crimes		 <p>3.5 year SPC trend</p> <p>+19%</p> <p>Qtrly comparison</p>	<p>The statistical process control chart indicates that the volume of domestic abuse crimes recorded is stable within the upper and lower control limits, but in the most recent quarter has been above the mean value.</p> <p>There was a significant reduction in domestic abuse offences in November 2019, and since then the monthly volumes recorded have been increasing, with the monthly values now above the mean and nearing the upper control limit. If this trend continues further analysis could be warranted.</p> <p>The quarterly comparison supports the above, with an increase seen in the most recent quarter.</p>
3.11	CSE Offences		 <p>3.5 year SPC trend</p>	<p>The statistical process control chart indicates that the volume of child sexual exploitation offences recorded breached the upper control limits in Q4 of 2020/21 in March 2021. Large variation can be seen throughout the entire period of monitoring and the figure appears to have been stable within control limits throughout the rest of the quarter.</p> <p>The quarterly comparison shows a significant increase when compared to the same quarter of the previous year, however</p>

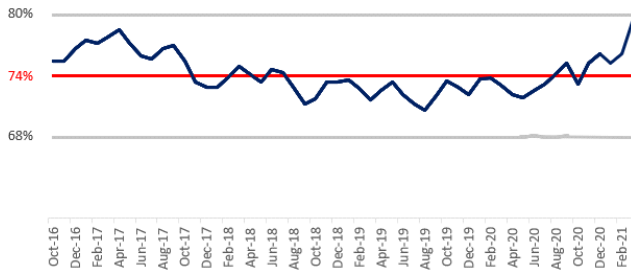


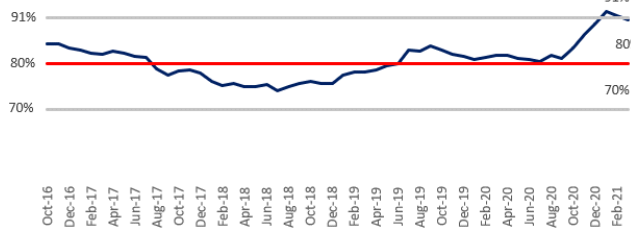


			<div>+40%</div> <div>Qtrly comparison</div>	<p>large percentage changes are expected to show as they represent levels which have altered so radically each month.</p> <p>These increases have been monitored and found that with an increase of children being at home during the national lockdowns because of Covid-19, there is an increase in online related CSE offences. A campaign was also ran during this period to increase awareness and encourage reporting, so this increase may indicate a positive response to the campaign undertaken.</p>
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# Leicestershire Police Performance Report

## 4. Outcomes

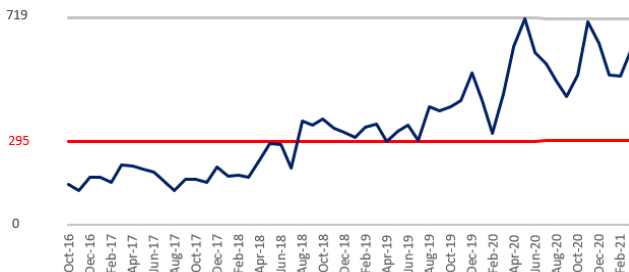
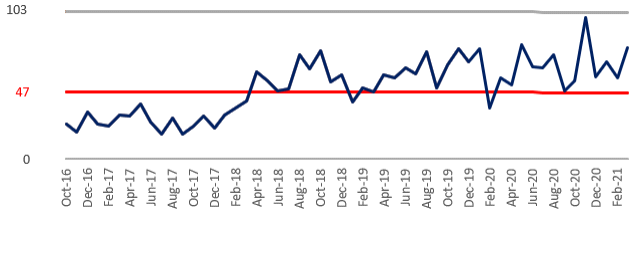
KPI		Performance	Commentary
4.1	Volume of positive outcomes		<p>The statistical process control chart indicates that the volume of positive outcomes recorded is stable within the upper and lower control limits. In the last quarter, the volume of positive outcomes continues to be slightly below the mean.</p> <p>The quarterly comparison shows that there has been a small decrease in the number of positive outcomes when compared to the same period of the previous year.</p> <p>There is a single point exception breaching the 3 standard deviation control limits in May 2019, this could be attributed to the Op Lionheart activity.</p>
			
4.2	Outcomes 16: Victim declines support		<p>The statistical process control chart indicates that the number of outcomes where the victim has declined support is stable around the mean during Q4 of 2020/21.</p> <p>There has been a series of points (26 months data) where the volume of these outcomes has been above the mean value, this suggests some prolonged bias exists and for better statistical monitoring it is recommended that the control limits are reset.</p> <p>The quarterly comparison shows that the number of Outcome 16s has seen a very slight increase compared to the same period of the previous year.</p>
			


4.3	Victim Satisfaction		 <div>3.5 year SPC trend</div> <div>+6pp</div> <div>Qtrly comparison</div>	<p>The statistical process control chart indicates that victim satisfaction has breached the upper control limits.</p> <p>The satisfaction rate has been increasing steadily since October 2018, and has been well above the mean during Q4 of 20/21.</p> <p>The quarterly comparison supports the above with there being a 6 percentage point move in the most recent quarter compared to the same quarter of the previous year.</p>
4.4	ASB Satisfaction		 <div>3.5 year SPC trend</div> <div>+6pp</div> <div>Qtrly comparison</div>	<p>The statistical process control chart indicates that ASB satisfaction has continued to breach the upper control limits during Q4 of 2020/21.</p> <p>ASB satisfaction has been above the mean since November 2019 and there was a significant increase in September 2020 which has continued to rise into Q4. If the trend continues to remain at this level or increase, it may be recommended that the control limits are reset.</p> <p>A comparison to the same quarter of the previous year represents a 6 percentage point increase in Q4 of 2020/21.</p>
4.5	Hate Crime Satisfaction		 <div>3.5 year SPC trend</div> <div>+9pp</div> <div>Qtrly comparison</div>	<p>The statistical process control chart indicates that Hate crime satisfaction has breached the upper control limits during Q4 of 2020/21.</p> <p>In the most recent quarter, the percentage of hate crime satisfaction has continued to rise above the mean, averaging 80% satisfaction for quarter 4 – an increase of 2% since Q3. The quarterly comparison shows that there has been an increase in satisfaction when compared to the same time period of the previous year.</p>

4.6	Violent Crime Satisfaction	 <p>80% 74% 68%</p> <p>Oct-16 Dec-16 Feb-17 Apr-17 Jun-17 Aug-17 Oct-17 Dec-17 Feb-18 Apr-18 Jun-18 Aug-18 Oct-18 Dec-18 Feb-19 Apr-19 Jun-19 Aug-19 Oct-19 Dec-19 Feb-20 Apr-20 Jun-20 Aug-20 Oct-20 Dec-20 Feb-21</p>	 <p>3.5 year SPC trend</p>  <p>+2pp</p> <p>Qtrly comparison</p>	<p>The statistical process control chart indicates that Violent crime satisfaction is stable within the upper and lower control limits.</p> <p>Quarter 4 of 20/21 has continued to see the satisfaction level above the mean, with the exception of October 2020. These levels should be monitored over the next quarters to see if levels remain stable or fall below the mean again, which may suggest a prolonged bias and possibly resetting the control limits.</p>
6.6	Burglary Satisfaction	 <p>91% 80% 70%</p> <p>Oct-16 Dec-16 Feb-17 Apr-17 Jun-17 Aug-17 Oct-17 Dec-17 Feb-18 Apr-18 Jun-18 Aug-18 Oct-18 Dec-18 Feb-19 Apr-19 Jun-19 Aug-19 Oct-19 Dec-19 Feb-20 Apr-20 Jun-20 Aug-20 Oct-20 Dec-20 Feb-21</p>	 <p>3.5 year SPC trend</p>  <p>+4.5pp</p> <p>Qtrly comparison</p>	<p>The statistical process control chart indicates that Burglary satisfaction has breached the upper control limits during Q4 of 2020/21.</p> <p>In the most recent quarter, the percentage of Burglary satisfaction has continued to rise above the mean, averaging 91% satisfaction for quarter 4 – an increase of 4.5 percentage points since quarter 2. The quarterly comparison shows that there has been an increase in satisfaction compared to the same time period of the previous year.</p>

# Leicestershire Police Performance Report

## 5. Prevention

KPI		Performance	Commentary
5.1	40	 <p>719</p> <p>295</p> <p>0</p> <p>Oct-16 Dec-16 Feb-17 Apr-17 Jun-17 Aug-17 Oct-17 Dec-17 Feb-18 Apr-18 Jun-18 Aug-18 Oct-18 Dec-18 Feb-19 Apr-19 Jun-19 Aug-19 Oct-19 Dec-19 Feb-20 Apr-20 Jun-20 Aug-20 Oct-20 Dec-20 Feb-21</p> <p>3.5 year SPC trend</p> <p>+35.6%</p> <p>Qtrly</p>	<p>The statistical process control chart indicates that although the number of stop searches is within the upper and lower control limits, there is a shift above the mean. In the most recent quarter there has been an increase in the number of stop and searches which contributes to the number being significantly above the mean.</p> <p>The quarterly comparison shows a significant increase (+35.6%) when comparing the most recent quarter with the same period of the previous year.</p> <p>There has been a series of points (29 months data) where the volume of stop searches has been above the mean value. This suggests some prolonged bias exists and for better statistical monitoring it is recommended that the control limits are reset.</p>
			<p>The statistical process control chart indicates that the number of stop and search arrests almost breached the limit in November 2020, although has generally remained stable between the upper and lower control limits.</p> <p>The quarterly comparison shows that there has been a significant increase in the number of stop and search arrests compared to the same quarter of the previous year.</p>
5.2	Stop and Search Arrests	 <p>103</p> <p>47</p> <p>0</p> <p>Oct-16 Dec-16 Feb-17 Apr-17 Jun-17 Aug-17 Oct-17 Dec-17 Feb-18 Apr-18 Jun-18 Aug-18 Oct-18 Dec-18 Feb-19 Apr-19 Jun-19 Aug-19 Oct-19 Dec-19 Feb-20 Apr-20 Jun-20 Aug-20 Oct-20 Dec-20 Feb-21</p> <p>3.5 year SPC trend</p> <p>19.4%</p> <p>Qtrly</p>	<p>The statistical process control chart indicates that the number of stop and search arrests almost breached the limit in November 2020, although has generally remained stable between the upper and lower control limits.</p> <p>The quarterly comparison shows that there has been a significant increase in the number of stop and search arrests compared to the same quarter of the previous year.</p>

5.3	Stop and Search Positive Outcomes		 3.5 year SPC trend	<p>In line with the volume of stop and searches, with the volume of arrests there has been a step change since September 2018. This indicates that the volume of positive outcomes achieved has stayed proportionate to the volume of searches completed.</p>
5.4	Deaths on Roads		 3.5 year SPC trend	<p>The statistical process control chart for the fatal casualties on Leicestershire's road remains sporadic but within the control limits.</p> <p>The quarterly comparison represents a significant reduction when compared to the same quarter of the previous year. However, due to the small monthly values of death on roads recorded each month, the quarterly comparison can exhibit large percentage changes.</p>
5.5	Fatal4 offences	5	 3.5 year SPC trend	<p>Throughout the fourth quarter, a total of 5 fatal 4 offences were recorded. The latest figure prior to the previous two quarters was provided in February 2020, making a trend chart unavailable.</p>
5.6	DVPO		 3.5 year SPC trend	<p>The number of domestic violence prevention orders has returned to within the control limits during quarter 4 of 2020/21. This follows extremely sporadic changes throughout the months.</p> <p>Due to the small monthly number of Domestic Violence Prevention Orders recorded, the quarterly comparison can exhibit large percentage changes. The quarterly percentage change shows a large increase in Q4 when compared to the same quarter of the previous year (+39%).</p>

			<div>+39%</div> <div>Qtrly</div>	
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6.1	Officers recruited	104	During Q4 of 2020/21, 104 Police Officers were recruited to Leicestershire Police. This includes 97 student officers and 7 officers who have transferred to Leicestershire Police.																																																
6.2	Number of Female Officers	<div><div>Number and proportion of FEMALE officers (HC)</div><div><div>FEMALE population 50.3%</div><table><thead><tr><th>Month</th><th>Number of Female Officers</th><th>Proportion (%)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Mar-18</td><td>541</td><td>29.4%</td></tr><tr><td>Mar-19</td><td>580</td><td>30.7%</td></tr><tr><td>Mar-20</td><td>658</td><td>32.2%</td></tr><tr><td>Apr-20</td><td>661</td><td>32.4%</td></tr><tr><td>May-20</td><td>661</td><td>32.6%</td></tr><tr><td>Jun-20</td><td>672</td><td>32.7%</td></tr><tr><td>Jul-20</td><td>685</td><td>32.7%</td></tr><tr><td>Aug-20</td><td>692</td><td>32.6%</td></tr><tr><td>Sep-20</td><td>688</td><td>32.5%</td></tr><tr><td>Oct-20</td><td>709</td><td>32.7%</td></tr><tr><td>Nov-20</td><td>718</td><td>32.7%</td></tr><tr><td>Dec-20</td><td>716</td><td>32.7%</td></tr><tr><td>Jan-21</td><td>733</td><td>33.2%</td></tr><tr><td>Feb-21</td><td>752</td><td>33.6%</td></tr><tr><td>Mar-21</td><td>760</td><td>33.6%</td></tr></tbody></table></div></div>	Month	Number of Female Officers	Proportion (%)	Mar-18	541	29.4%	Mar-19	580	30.7%	Mar-20	658	32.2%	Apr-20	661	32.4%	May-20	661	32.6%	Jun-20	672	32.7%	Jul-20	685	32.7%	Aug-20	692	32.6%	Sep-20	688	32.5%	Oct-20	709	32.7%	Nov-20	718	32.7%	Dec-20	716	32.7%	Jan-21	733	33.2%	Feb-21	752	33.6%	Mar-21	760	33.6%	33.6% <p>The number of female officers currently employed by Leicestershire Police stood at 760 at the end of Q4 2020/21. This represents 33.6% of total officers employed, and shows an increase of 44 (+0.9%) female officers since the previous quarter.</p> <p>Recruitment figures for female officers are expected to reach 37.5% by March 2023.</p>
Month	Number of Female Officers	Proportion (%)																																																	
Mar-18	541	29.4%																																																	
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6.3	Number of BAME Officers	<div><div>Number and proportion of officers who identify as Black, Asian, Mixed or Other (HC)</div><div><div>Population of Black, Asian, Mixed or Other: 21.6%</div><table><thead><tr><th>Month</th><th>Number of BAME Officers</th><th>Proportion (%)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Mar-18</td><td>139</td><td>7.7%</td></tr><tr><td>Mar-19</td><td>142</td><td>7.7%</td></tr><tr><td>Mar-20</td><td>161</td><td>8.2%</td></tr><tr><td>Apr-20</td><td>161</td><td>8.2%</td></tr><tr><td>May-20</td><td>159</td><td>8.1%</td></tr><tr><td>Jun-20</td><td>163</td><td>8.2%</td></tr><tr><td>Jul-20</td><td>167</td><td>8.3%</td></tr><tr><td>Aug-20</td><td>169</td><td>8.3%</td></tr><tr><td>Sep-20</td><td>169</td><td>8.3%</td></tr><tr><td>Oct-20</td><td>174</td><td>8.3%</td></tr><tr><td>Nov-20</td><td>178</td><td>8.4%</td></tr><tr><td>Dec-20</td><td>178</td><td>8.5%</td></tr><tr><td>Jan-21</td><td>182</td><td>8.6%</td></tr><tr><td>Feb-21</td><td>189</td><td>8.8%</td></tr><tr><td>Mar-21</td><td>190</td><td>8.7%</td></tr></tbody></table></div></div>	Month	Number of BAME Officers	Proportion (%)	Mar-18	139	7.7%	Mar-19	142	7.7%	Mar-20	161	8.2%	Apr-20	161	8.2%	May-20	159	8.1%	Jun-20	163	8.2%	Jul-20	167	8.3%	Aug-20	169	8.3%	Sep-20	169	8.3%	Oct-20	174	8.3%	Nov-20	178	8.4%	Dec-20	178	8.5%	Jan-21	182	8.6%	Feb-21	189	8.8%	Mar-21	190	8.7%	8.7% <p>The number of BAME officers currently employed by Leicestershire Police stood at 190 at the end of Q4 2020/21. This represents 8.7% of total officers employed, and shows an increase of 12 (+0.2%) BAME officers since the previous quarter. The attrition rate for BAME officers – where an officer has left the service - stands at 5.0% whereas for White officers it is 4.5%.</p> <p>Recruitment figures for BAME officers are expected to reach 11.2% by March 2023.</p> <p>The BAME population of the area in which the force covers (Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland) is 21.6%.</p>
Month	Number of BAME Officers	Proportion (%)																																																	
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Jun-20	163	8.2%																																																	
Jul-20	167	8.3%																																																	
Aug-20	169	8.3%																																																	
Sep-20	169	8.3%																																																	
Oct-20	174	8.3%																																																	
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Feb-21	189	8.8%																																																	
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## **LEICESTER, LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND POLICE AND CRIME PANEL – 29 July 2021**

### **Cover Report - Draft Police and Crime Panel Annual Report 2020-21**

#### **Purpose of this Report**

1. The Annual Report is intended to provide a summary of the Panel's activities over the previous municipal year, which runs from the annual meeting in June through to the following May. It also sets out forthcoming planned areas of focus.

#### **Background and current arrangements**

2. Further to discussions at the Panel's Member awareness session in May 2021 and the work programme discussion in December 2020, it was agreed that an Annual Report be prepared for the first time, to highlight the activities undertaken by the Panel during the 2020-21 municipal year.
3. The Annual Report is targeted primarily at the public and other elected Members and it is hoped it can be used to help raise awareness of and promote understanding of the Panel's role and activities.
4. The draft Annual Report has been produced by the Panel's support officer and any contributions from the Members of the Panel are welcomed.
5. Members' views are sought on both the content and the format of this first Annual Report.

#### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

That the draft Annual Report be considered and, subject to any changes requested by Members, be finalised and published on the Panel's webpages on the Leicester City Council website.

For any enquiries about the report please contact:

Anita James, Senior Democratic Support Officer, Democratic Services, Leicester City Council. Tel: 0116 4546358 Email: [Anita.James2@leicester.gov.uk](mailto:Anita.James2@leicester.gov.uk)



## **LEICESTER, LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND POLICE AND CRIME PANEL** **ANNUAL REPORT FOR** **THE PERIOD JUNE 2020 TO MAY 2021**

### **Critical success factors**

#### **a) The number of public meetings held**

The Police and Crime Panel meets in public to scrutinise the actions and decisions of the Police and Crime Commissioner (the PCC). During the period of this report the PCC was Lord Bach.

Due to the Covid 19 pandemic there were several non-public test sessions to enable Panel Members to be able to fully participate in panel meetings using virtual meeting platforms. These sessions were aimed at both new and existing Panel Members and were offered to officers at Force Headquarters and OPCC too.

During the period May 2020 to May 2021 the Panel formally held six public meetings by virtual means.

#### **b) Scrutiny documents and publications produced**

The Panel's primary means of supporting and holding the PCC to account remains the formal public meetings, with detailed minutes of those meetings providing evidence of those roles.

The confirmed minutes of the meetings held during this period can be found via the following link <https://cabinet.leicester.gov.uk/ieListMeetings.aspx?CId=989&Year=0>

There have been limited opportunities to undertake ad hoc, task and finish type scrutiny activities due to the current Covid 19 pandemic. The panel has shown interest in undertaking a number of visits to observe work and projects funded by the OPCC once lockdown and social distancing measures are eased, in particular to see the work of the Child Exploitation Hub based in Wigston and to visit the Dear Albert project to follow up on the Peer Mentoring work supported by the OPCC.

In March 2021 Panel Members agreed to undertake a review of section 106 funding to scrutinise the effectiveness of arrangements to obtain and use funding from developers to meet community policing needs resulting from new developments. This work will be carried into the new municipal year (2021/22) for completion.

At each meeting the PCC submits update reports providing details of performance for the Force and OPCC, and when required updates on the budget position, significant key decisions to be taken or topical issues.

Areas of concern or where further information or updates were requested by the Panel during the 2020-2021 year included: the increases in domestic violence and whether this was attributable to increased confidence in reporting or the impact of lockdown restrictions; updates on the recruitment and retention of police officers; the approach to policing the lockdown restrictions locally and the expected impact on Police budgets.

The Panel considers such reports and raises any concerns or queries at the meeting as part of its “challenge” role, often requesting further information and updates to future meetings or to be circulated between meetings. As part of their “support” role the Panel are also keen to commend good performance and areas of innovation.

In line with statutory requirements, the Panel continues to write to the PCC in response to his precept proposals, Police and Crime Plan and Annual Report and where appropriate, the Panel’s responses have been published on the host authority and PCC’s website. (e.g. Response to Annual Report at <https://cabinet.leicester.gov.uk/documents/s115525/Panel%20report%20to%20PCC%20re%20Annual%20Report.pdf>)

**c) Engagement with the work of the Panel by members of the public and the Police and Crime Commissioner for Leicestershire Police**

Discussions at meetings and Member development sessions looked at ways in which the Panel could improve upon its work programme and raise its profile, including the suggestion to introduce occasional themed meetings and production of this Annual Report.

The administration of the Panel changed from Leicestershire County Council to Leicester City Council in May 2020 and new webpage content has been added to the host authority’s website (<https://www.leicester.gov.uk/your-council/decisions-meetings-and-minutes/leicester-leicestershire-and-rutland-police-and-crime-panel/>) together with updated membership details as well as details of future meetings. Provision has also been made on the website for publication of grant funding expenditure information.

All meetings of the Panel are broadcast, and a recording saved that can be accessed for a period before being archived. During the Covid-19 pandemic the Panel continued its business by convening virtual meetings as permitted under section 78 of the Coronavirus Act 2020, initially via MS Teams Live Events then latterly using Zoom which was streamed to a You-Tube channel set up for Democratic meetings of the host authority.

Panel meetings have gained attention in the local media in the past, but this has tended to be when specific highly topical issues have been considered. The Panel will continue to consider how best to raise its profile.

Since the use of virtual meetings there has been some increase in interest by the public with one meeting attracting 57 views on You-Tube.

In December 2020 the Panel reviewed its Constitution and Terms of Reference which included substantive changes to a procedure for public questions to allow for a protocol for questions from members of the public that allows them to ask their question at the public meeting and to include provision for a supplementary question. At the March 2021 meeting the Panel received its first “public question” under this new procedure.

In the past the Panel has rotated the venue of meetings between the County and City in an effort to increase public attendance. At its meeting on 24<sup>th</sup> June 2021 the Panel further considered venue arrangements in light of the return to physical meetings as the legislation that permitted virtual meetings ceased with effect from 7<sup>th</sup> May 2021. At this meeting it was agreed that three of the Panel’s meetings per year should be held at City Hall and three of the Panel’s meetings per year be held at County Hall .

Regarding engagement with the work of the PCC, working relations with the Panel continue to be positive as do the links with the Office of the PCC, such as through the pre-agenda process. E-mail interaction has also proven to be beneficial and positive. The PCC continues to attend all meetings of the Panel to introduce reports and respond to issues raised along with invited contributions from the Chief Constable Simon Cole.

Members of the Panel and support officers have also engaged in wider activities albeit virtually, such as taking an active part in regional and national networks, for example attending the Regional Collaboration workshop arranged with other Panels in the East Midlands and the ninth Frontline Consulting Annual Conference.

#### **d) Future plans and priorities**

The Panel continues to develop and maintain an ongoing work programme, and it is hoped that meetings will continue to take place regularly and in public.

There has been much focus on the pandemic and its impact during 2020-21 upon the PCC's priorities and funding, and issues such as domestic abuse and officer recruitment (already the subject of focus from the Panel) are likely to continue to be topical.

Following the PCC elections in May 2021 the Panel will seek to continue to develop positive working relations with the new PCC and has undertaken to form a small working group that will review progress with the new PCC's development and implementation of his Police and Crime Plan in 2021-22.

The Panel will also continue to meet their statutory requirements such as considering the proposed precept and budget and will also be reviewing its Independent Co-opted Membership in 2021-22 agreeing a process for reappointing or recruiting as appropriate.

#### **Recommendation**

The Panel is asked to note the contents of this report.

For any enquiries about the report please contact:

Anita James, Senior Democratic Support Officer, Democratic Services,  
Leicester City Council

Tel: 0116 4546358 Email: [anita.james2@leicester.gov.uk](mailto:anita.james2@leicester.gov.uk)





## **Leicester Leicestershire & Rutland Police and Crime Panel**

### **Scrutiny Review**

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Title of Review: s106 Funding

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Date: 29 July 2021

To be completed with the Member proposing the review		
1.	<b>Title of the proposed scrutiny review</b>	<b><u>Section 106 Funding Scrutiny Review</u></b>
2.	<b>Proposed by</b>	Deborah Taylor, Chair of Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Police and Crime Panel
3.	<b>Rationale</b> Why do you want to undertake this review?	As funding pressures continue to grow on all aspects of the police's work there will continue to be an impact on the funding available and annual pressure to increase the pre-cept. Therefore, it is important to maximise developer funding contributions that can be used by the Force to fund infrastructure costs linked to new housing and commercial developments.
4.	<b>Purpose and aims of the review</b> What question(s) do you want to answer and what do you want to achieve? (Outcomes?)	<p>The purpose of the review is to scrutinise the effectiveness of arrangements to obtain and use funding from developers to meet community policing needs resulting from new developments (referred to as s106. Funding).</p> <p>The intended outcome is to ensure that the funding obtained from this source is maximised. If necessary, the review will identify recommendations intended to contribute to achieving this.</p> <p>It is hoped the following will be achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To understand the management of s106 funding.</li> <li>• To find ways of increasing the proportion of entitlement that is recovered.</li> <li>• To identify practices that may disadvantage OPCC in drawing down funds and find ways to overcome that.</li> <li>• To improve how officers from OPCC and local authorities work together to secure and draw down funds.</li> </ul>
5.	<b>Links with corporate aims / priorities</b> How does the review link to corporate aims and priorities?	<p>This review topic links into the Panel's commitment to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• support and challenge the Police and Crime Commissioner in respect of his budget and medium term financial plan.</li> <li>• support further discussions between the Force and local authorities with planning powers to optimise the use of s106 funds for operational policing purposes.</li> </ul>

6.	<p><b>Scope</b> Set out what is included in the scope of the review and what is not. For example which services it does and does not cover.</p>	<p>The review will include: How the process is working at the moment to examine the mechanics of the existing process and the channels of communication between the OPCC/Police and its key partners. Whether it is resulting in the best value for LLR Police and if that is not the case how barriers to that objective can be overcome.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If the police have the information to ensure they do not miss out on s106 monies? Are there knowledge gaps?</li> <li>• Is there opportunity for early engagement with Police to ensure they know what larger developments are coming and time left to spend monies?</li> <li>• Financial aspects and impacts</li> <li>• Resource implications</li> <li>• Risks and benefits to the OPCC/Police Force and communities across Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland</li> </ul>
7.	<p><b>Methodology</b> Describe the methods you will use to undertake the review.</p> <p>How will you undertake the review, what evidence will need to be gathered from members, officers and key stakeholders, including partners and external organisations and experts?</p>	<p>The review will be carried out by a small working group reporting to the LLR Police and Crime Panel with the following members:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Councillor Deborah Taylor (Chair)</li> <li>• Councillor Les Phillimore</li> <li>• Councillor Kevin Loydall</li> <li>• Councillor Piara Singh Clair</li> <li>• <i>Any other volunteer members?</i></li> </ul> <p>The review will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• evidence gathering of current practice and process, and analysis and any best practice from elsewhere.</li> <li>• relevant supporting research reports and documents.</li> <li>• views of officers/members through round table discussions.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Witnesses</b> Set out who you want to gather evidence from and how you will plan to do this.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local authority s106 officers</li> <li>• Finance officers from OPCC</li> <li>• Anyone else with appropriate knowledge/information</li> </ul>
8.	<p><b>Timescales</b> How long is the review expected to take to complete?</p>	6 months

	Proposed start date	29 July 2021
	Proposed completion date	29 January 2022
9.	<b>Resources / staffing requirements</b> The Scrutiny reviews will be facilitated by the Senior Democratic Support Officer and it is important to estimate the amount of their time, in weeks, that will be required in order to manage the review Project Plan effectively.	<p>The review can be conducted within the resources of the democratic support team. It is estimated a total of 6-8 weeks of collective time over the proposed period will be required to support the review and prepare the report. There is also potential support from the scrutiny team as and when required.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organisation and support for working group meetings and evidence gathering process;</li> <li>• Engagement with and provision of evidence to Members at working group meetings or outside,</li> <li>• Preparation of the final scrutiny report</li> </ul> <p>It is recognised there may be some resource implications from other local authority (or partner) service areas in terms of officer time to attend round table discussion, call to evidence or working group meetings.</p>
	Do you anticipate any further resources will be required e.g. site visits or independent technical advice? If so, please provide details.	No outside technical advice is envisaged to be needed.
10.	<b>Review recommendations and findings</b>  To whom will the recommendations be addressed? E.g. OPCC/ Local Authority/ Executive / External Partner?	<p>All recommendations will be directed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Police and Crime Commissioner</li> <li>• <i>Local Authority executives (if necessary?)</i></li> </ul>
11.	<b>Likely publicity arising from the review</b> - Is this topic likely to be of high interest to the media? Please explain.	It is expected that the review will generate medium media interest and relevant Lead Directors, Executive and council's communication team will be kept aware of any issues that may arise of public interest.

12.	<b>Publicising the review and its findings and recommendations</b> How will these be published / advertised?	A review report will be prepared and published as part of the panel's papers on the council's website.
13.	<b>How will this review add value to policy development or service improvement?</b>	The review hopes to set out ways to maximise developer funding contributions to meet community policing needs in new developments and to provide suggestions how the office for the police and crime commissioner might ensure that it raises the correct level of funding from s106 agreements
<b>Comments from the relevant Director</b>		
15.	<b>Observations and comments on the proposed review</b>	This isn't solely an LCC review although it will examine the mechanics of a process that is central to Council Policy and appropriate officers will be sighted on the review.
	<b>Name</b>	Miranda Cannon
	<b>Role</b>	Director of Political Governance and Communications
	<b>Date</b>	19 July 2021
<b>To be completed by the Democratic Support Manager</b>		
16.	<b>Will the proposed scrutiny review / timescales negatively impact on other work within the Team?</b>	It is anticipated that there will be no adverse impact on the team's work, to support this review but it must be anticipated that there may need to be some prioritising of work done during the time of this review.
	<b>Do you have available staffing resources to facilitate this scrutiny review? If not, please provide details.</b>	The review can be adequately supported from resources within the Democratic Support team and there is potential support available from the scrutiny team as and when required.
	<b>Name</b>	Matthew Reeves
	<b>Date</b>	16/7/21



## **Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Police and Crime Panel**

### **Section 106 Funding Scrutiny Review - Task and Finish Group**

#### **Terms of Reference**

##### **1. Role and Purpose of the Group**

The Task and Finish group has been established to scrutinise the effectiveness of arrangements to obtain and use funding from developers to meet community policing needs resulting from new developments (referred to as s106. Funding).

##### **2. Scope of the Task and Finish Group**

The review will include:

How the process is working at the moment to examine the mechanics of the existing process and the channels of communication between the OPCC/Police and its key partners.

Whether it is resulting in the best value for LLR Police and if that is not the case how barriers to that objective can be overcome.

##### **3. Method**

As a task and finish group of the Panel, meetings will not usually be held in public and access to information rules for the public will not apply to these meetings.

The review will include:

- evidence gathering of current practice and process, and analysis and any best practice from elsewhere.
- relevant supporting research reports and documents.
- views of officers/members through round table discussions.

##### **4. Membership**

The task and finish group shall be made up of at least 4 members. All members of the PCP are eligible for membership of the task and finish group and the group should where possible seek to be a cross party and across area group.

The group may request additional members of the PCP to contribute to the activities of the group as they find advantageous in the course of their considerations. The group may also invite representatives of the OPCC or other expert advisers to attend meetings in order to provide advice, but these will not be full members of the task and finish group.

##### **5. Outcomes**

The task and finish group will provide a summary report of their findings to the Full Panel outlining the evidence received and presenting any lines of enquiry or recommendations to the Police and Crime Commissioner.





## THE LLR POLICE AND CRIME PANELS WORK PROGRAMME 2021

DATES	ITEM	COMMENTS
<b>Thurs 29 July 21 at 1pm</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. PCC's Annual Report (*)</li> <li>2. Qtr. 4 Performance Report (20/21) – Leicestershire Police</li> <li>3. Qtr. 4 Performance Report (20/21)</li> <li>4. Medium Term Financial Plan update</li> <li>5. Recruitment and Retention of Police Officers - update</li> <li>6. PCP Grant Monitoring – Annual Report</li> </ol>	<p>To receive outgoing PCC's Annual Report</p> <p>To provide an overview of the Panel's work for the previous year (2020/21)</p>
<b>Thurs 30 September 21 at 1pm</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. PCP Independent Members status</li> <li>2. Qtr. 1 Performance Report (21/22) OPCC</li> <li>3. Qtr. 1 Performance Report (21/22) Leicestershire Police</li> <li>4. Emergency Services Network update and impact on budgets</li> <li>5. OPCC Ethics Committee Annual report</li> <li>6. <b>Independent Custody Visitors Scheme update</b></li> </ol>	PCP to decide whether to extend the term or recruit new Independent Members. (Current terms expire 31 Dec 21)
<b>Thurs 2 December 21 at 1pm</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Qtr. 2 Performance Report (21/22) OPCC</li> <li>2. Qtr. 2 Performance Report (21/22) Leicestershire Police</li> <li>3. Complaints against Police and Crime Commissioner Annual Report</li> </ol>	Monitoring Officer to provide an overview on complaint activity
<b>Suggested items to be scheduled</b>	<p>Police and Crime Plan Implementation (*)</p> <p>Domestic Abuse update report</p>	<p>(*moveable) To provide an update on progress made with developing/implementing the Police and Crime Plan</p> <p>To include analysis on cause/effect, analysis of data and links to safeguarding issues,(from June</p>

	Efficiency Savings report  Return on Investments update	mtg)  To set out efficiency savings to be made financial year 2021/22 To be included as an update within the final financial report covering 2021/22
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**Notes: Budget/Precept:** Proposed Precept must be notified to Panel by 1 Feb and Panel must consider by 8 Feb If veto used, Panel's consideration must be completed by 22 February and PCC issue the final precept by 1 March

- **Working Task and Finish Groups – non-public meeting, shows panel scrutiny and support of the PCC.**

Scoping for a Task & Finish Group to review section 106 funding – to 29<sup>th</sup> July 2021 meeting

Working Group to review progress and work with PCC on the Police and Crime Plan

1<sup>st</sup> meeting held 14 July 2021

2<sup>nd</sup> meeting to be arranged August 2021.