

Leicester  
City Council

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

**DATE: THURSDAY, 24 JUNE 2021**

**TIME: 1:00 pm**

**PLACE: Meeting Room G.01, 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),**

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## **PUBLIC SESSION**

### **AGENDA**

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#### **1. ELECTION OF CHAIR**

Nominations will be invited for the role of Chair of the Panel for a term of 12 months to June 2022.

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

Nominations will be invited for the role of Vice-Chair of the Panel for a term of 12 months to June 2022.

#### **3. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE**

#### **4. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

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

#### **5. MINUTES OF THE LAST MEETING: 25TH MARCH 2021 [Appendix A](#)**

The minutes of the meeting held on 25<sup>th</sup> March 2021 are attached and Members will be asked to confirm they are an accurate record.

## **6. PUBLIC QUESTIONS**

None received.

## **7. REVIEW OF PANEL MEMBERSHIP [Appendix B](#)**

Members to receive 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.

## **8. VENUE ARRANGEMENTS FOR PANEL MEETINGS [Appendix C](#)**

Members to receive a report for the purpose of considering the venue arrangements for Panel meetings with the resumption of physical meetings.

## **9. POLICE AND CRIME PLAN PREPARATION REPORT [Appendix D](#)**

Members to receive a report advising on the early thinking around the Police and Crime Commissioner's preparation of a Police and Crime Plan (PCP).

## **10. INTERVENTIONS ADDRESSING VIOLENCE IN THE PUBLIC DOMAIN LINKED TO DOMESTIC ABUSE. [Appendix E](#)**

Members to receive a report providing details of existing and planned interventions around violence in the public domain linked to domestic abuse.

## **11. WORK PROGRAMME [Appendix F](#)**

Members to note the ongoing work programme. Members are invited to make any suggestions/items for future inclusion.

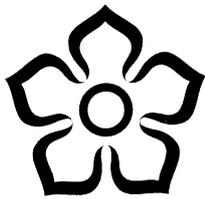
## **12. DATES OF FUTURE MEETINGS**

To note future meetings as follows:

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

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





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# Appendix A

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

Held: THURSDAY, 25 MARCH 2021 at 1:00 pm as a virtual meeting using Zoom.

P R E S E N T :

Cllr Orson (Chair)  
Cllr Pantling (Vice-Chair)  
Cllr Kaur Saini, Cllr Mullaney,  
Cllr Phillimore, Cllr Woodman, Cllr Rae Bhatia  
Cllr Rahman, Cllr Taylor,  
Mr Culverwell, Cllr Loydall, Cllr Whelband, Cllr Stephenson

In Attendance:

Lord Bach – Police and Crime Commissioner  
Kirk Master – Deputy Police and Crime Commissioner  
Simon Cole – Chief Constable of Leicestershire

Also, Present:

Angela Perry – Executive Director, OPCC  
Paul Hindson, Chief Executive Officer, OPCC  
Paul Dawkins – Chief Finance Officer (temp), OPCC  
Andrew Furlong – Advisor to Lord Bach, OPCC  
Sallie Blair – OPCC  
Kamal Adatia – Monitoring Officer  
Anita James – Senior Democratic Support Officer

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## 52. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

The Chair welcomed those present and led introductions, reminding those present this was a virtual meeting as permitted under section 78 of the Coronavirus Act 2020 to enable meetings to take place whilst observing social distancing measures.

Apologies for absence were received from Councillor Alan Walters, Councillor Harper-Davies and Mehrunnisa Lalani – Independent Member.

Councillor Lucy Stephenson was present as a substitute for Councillor Alan Walters.

Noted that Councillor Les Phillimore would be late attending due to another meeting commitment.

### **53. CHAIRS ANNOUNCEMENTS**

The Chair announced that this was the PCC, Lord Bach's last meeting, as he would not be standing at the forthcoming election in May, and took the opportunity to thank him for his work and the improvements made over the last 5 years noting he had taken the office of Police and Crime Commissioner to a new level with one of his biggest achievements being the reorganisation of the office and making that much more professional.

Members of the panel also extended their gratitude for Lord Bach's input, dedication and integrity to the role and wished him every success in the future.

Lord Bach thanked the Chair and members of the panel for their comments and support and expressed thanks to Kirk Master for his support as Deputy Police and Crime Commissioner.

Lord Bach commented that he was very pleased with the cross party work had been managed by the panel as all had the aim of trying to prevent crime and noted that Leicester, Leicestershire, and Rutland had a well led and good police force.

### **54. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

Members were asked to declare any pecuniary or other interest they may have in the business on the agenda. There were no such declarations.

### **55. PUBLIC QUESTIONS**

Members of the panel noted that a question had been submitted by Chris Collins a member of the public as follows:

"My understanding with the precept is that due to the Council Tax Band D payments Rutland County Council receive, that residents of Rutland will be paying more per head towards this increase. Will there be a document or information released that will outline the exact benefit Rutland will receive from the precept?"

The Chief Executive of the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner responded that the added value to residents of Rutland was in the provision of local services as well as Rutland's share of specialised services. In terms of local service, a new operating model had already been established resulting in several advancements such as a reduction in times to priority response incidents, more positive crime outcomes, and 100% response rate in terms of victim satisfaction. Additional services would include more police officers in Rutland neighbourhood policing areas, although exact numbers had not yet been defined. There were also benefits from several specialised services e.g.

for vulnerable people, supporting victims and witnesses; helping offenders to reduce offending and reoffending; and community safety. From 21 April 2021 there are plans for consultation on the Police Rural Crime Plan that would establish a rural policing task force specifically relevant to Rutland. The police force was also increasing the level of all-weather drones available which are specifically relevant to policing an area like Rutland e.g. for County Lines crime. There would therefore be a range of policing responses in Rutland from neighbourhood areas to specialised focused policing.

## **56. MINUTES OF THE LAST MEETING: 27TH JANUARY 2021**

### Item 47 Proposed Precept 2021-22 and Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP)

- Referring to the recommendation to provide a report detailing the efficiency savings to be made during 2021/22, the Chief Finance Officer advised that planning around the efficiency savings target was almost complete and would be reported to the next formal meeting of the panel. It was noted that the financial year had not yet started, and the efficiency savings target would need to be signed off by the Chief Constable and the Police and Crime Commissioner over the coming weeks.
- Referring to the Emergency Service Network (ESN) plans, the cost predicted for 2023 of £5.2 million was noted and questioned whether risks around that had been mitigated and were other emergency services contributing to that cost. The Chief Constable responded that this was a significant national programme that had been delayed for several years already and was currently being reviewed. Other emergency service users would be contributing to the overall cost of the new system but inevitably it was not without contention. It was noted that the panels work programme for future meetings included an intention to bring a paper specifically about this subject to clarify matters for the panel.

#### **RESOLVED:**

That the minutes of the meeting held on 27<sup>th</sup> January 2021 be confirmed as an accurate record.

## **57. COVID-19 PANDEMIC, 1 YEAR ON**

The Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) submitted a report to highlight the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the budget position, funding and delivery of operational policing and community safety over the past 12 months.

Lord Bach introduced the report drawing attention to the enormous amount of work that had gone on since March 2020, including supportive work by OPCC of police work around Covid 19, the impact on policing demand and the provision of additional resources i.e. to address increases in domestic abuse crime and provide additional support for victims during this period.

The Chief Constable addressed the panel on the impact on policing demand and the policing response noting that the Covid situation was still ongoing. Members also noted that:

- There had been more than 25,000 Covid-19 related incidents to date, averaging 489 incidents per week contributing to a 13% increase in total priority response incidents between March 20 to March 21. In terms of police enforcement, this had been targeted to areas of high reports or community concern and so far, 2870 tickets had been issued, with 80% of those since Christmas in this latest lockdown.
- In terms of impact on crime, initially overall crime levels had dropped but during lockdown domestic abuse had risen and was an issue, with a typical 56 domestic abuse reports being received every day, that did however vary in peak periods. The force had taken a partnership approach to safeguarding highest risk domestic abuse victims with specialist officers and a team of investigators ensuring all cases are categorised for risk too.
- In relation to supporting officers and staff, over 2 million items of PPE had been issued to secure working practices and regular testing was available, however, there was frustration that police officers were not prioritised in the vaccination programme.

The Chair invited Members of the panel to ask questions:

Members raised concerns about the long term lasting effects of the pandemic, its impacts upon the mental health of people, in particular young people, as well as the long term effect of domestic abuse in families. In terms of whether there were appropriate resources to tackle such issues it was advised that there were already systems for referrals of young people through schools and police were doing a lot more work now that schools had reopened to engage with young people, as well as other work around the impact of domestic abuse on young people and the wider effect of mental health on offending. Members were assured there was a shared triage of resources that could be deployed to assess, inform, and support police in handling such situations.

It was noted that the police were planning for potential increases on police demands as lockdown measures eased, including the return of policing the night time economy, the return of significant sporting events and the return to high volumes of students in the area for the next academic year.

Members of the panel acknowledged the disruption that had also been caused to police, staff and their families during the pandemic as they too would have been affected and thanked the police for positively responding to the situation and being available despite being at risk themselves.

RESOLVED:

That the contents of the report noted.

## **58. POLICE RECRUITMENT, RETENTION AND DISMISSALS**

The Police and Crime Panel considered a report providing an update on the current recruitment processes, campaigns and outcomes for the recruitment of additional police officers together with an update on retention and dismissals.

1.58pm Councillor Les Phillimore joined the meeting.

It was noted that:

- There was an obligation to increase police officer numbers with processes in place to ensure that the recruitment targets agreed at the Police and Crime Panel meeting on 27<sup>th</sup> January 2021 were achieved as set out in the report.
- The monitoring of recruitment targets took account of retention and dismissal levels within the police.
- There was a commitment to also ensure representation of the police force achieved an appropriate demographic balance among its workforce as Leicestershire had a specific demography. In terms of making the force BAME representation equivalent to the rest of population (i.e. around 21%), the ratio was currently around 8.4%, that needed to improve to make the force wholly representative and therefore they had committed towards 1 in 4 new recruits coming from BAME background, achieving this target would take time but current new recruits intake was around 1 in 6.5 from BAME backgrounds.
- A piece of work had been completed around new interns, with targeted recruitment of new degree holders and building on existing work to improve recruitment.

There followed a discussion around recruitment of additional officers and clarification was sought of the total numbers of extra officers to be recruited over the period 2020-21 and for 2021-22. The Chief Finance Officer explained the complexities of calculating the increased number of officers and the funding mechanisms. It was noted there were two main drivers for officer recruitment, firstly, a specified number of additional police officer posts that the PCC has agreed to in his budget with the panel, e.g. for 2020/21 budget that was 100. Secondly, the national programme "Operation Uplift" to recruit 20,000 police officers across England and Wales, Leicestershire's target for 2020/21 was 89. The establishment figure at the start of the financial year plus the in-year recruitment targets for PCC and Operation Uplift recruitment combined, defined the end of year target. It was confirmed that the total target 2020/21 was on track to be achieved.

In terms of Operation Uplift, the national figure of 20,000 police officers across England and Wales was broken down into specific recruitment targets for each individual police service over 3 years and was heavily scrutinised to ensure national targets were met to ensure funding received. It was confirmed that Leicestershire's target for 2020/21 of 89 was absolutely on target to be achieved.

It was noted that funding for the additional officers through Operation Uplift came from the home office who provided grant funding in full the following year when the target was achieved so the burden of cost of salary wouldn't fall to

council taxpayers. Once the additional numbers are recruited, they are then included in the overall establishment figure for the next financial year. For next financial year there are plans to recruit a further 88 police officers and if target achieved that will attract right of grant.

RESOLVED:

That the panel notes the contents of the report and approves the proposed future monitoring arrangements.

## **59. SECTION 106 FUNDING REPORT**

The Police and Crime Panel considered a report providing details around Section 106 funding, how that was sought in terms of developer contribution agreements, how it was drawn down from local authorities and how it was used in terms of operational policing purposes together with a summary of the variances in the processes for draw down of s106 funds across each local authority.

The Chief Finance officer introduced the report giving an overview of the legislation and background to s106 funding and the Community Infrastructure Level (CIL) funds.

Members of the Panel noted that:

- Leicestershire Police were one of just a few forces actively seeking funds.
- Developer contributions could only be sought where there was significant impact in policing demands linked to development and that warrants a bid.
- Funds can only be used for infrastructure and cannot be used to fund day to day revenue such as police officers, PCSO's and the like.
- The Force currently had 102 development contribution agreements in place, these could have a very long lead time, and depended upon certain trigger points being reached. Many of these agreements historically were in relation to land and buildings and could include contributions that may not be drawn down in future because of changes to local policing models, digitalisation and proposals for policing style will change.
- In terms of current position, since writing the report there had been notification of a further £700k from 2 local authorities that was available to be drawn down and that would be actively pursued.

Responding to concerns raised previously as to why these funds were not included in the budget capital programme moving forward, this was due to the uncertainty around trigger points being reached, whether monies would be released to authorities and in turn to the Force, and also the timescales

involved could be spread over many years therefore it was not prudent or safe to include the s106 funds as a guaranteed source of income to source a capital programme.

The ensuing discussion included the following comments:

- This was an area of funding that should be looked at seriously to identify how this money could be better obtained for benefit of residents.
- Reference was made to the Emergency Service Network being a capital investment and queried whether it would be possible to draw down funding to support that initiative.
- In relation to some parts of s106 not being drawn down, it was confirmed that the OPCC did negotiate where there was a case to be made but could not approach the developer directly and representations had to go through local authority planning officers with a very low success rate around that. Original agreements tended to be quite inflexible so there were limited opportunities for renegotiations.
- Noted there was a lack of consistency in approach between each local authority and it would be helpful to have a standardised approach, perhaps to include a discussion with planning teams.
- Members recognised the challenges of developments being in different areas, some sparsely populated and looking at where to spend the capital money as well as the different challenges of each local authority and what would benefit residents in those areas in terms of infrastructure. It was suggested it would be useful to have a conversation to understand that better.
- Noted that S106 funding was a community benefit, but from police perspective it was related to scale and so places where there is to be significant increase in population the police would say that would generate this much traffic in terms of police business e.g. radio traffic, emergency calls, incident reports.
- The Chair asked that regular updates on s106 funding and progress in drawing those funds down be provided to panel meetings on a quarterly basis.

In terms of what the panel could do to support the PCC/Police in getting s106 funds:

- Members were keen to keep this on their programme, to scrutinise and look at the variances between local authorities.
- Other suggestions included: a campaign by panel members to raise awareness within their local authorities and with Chief Executives; lobbying from members to government for changes; Members to use

their influence as elected representatives with planning authorities to help affect change and consistency in approach.

The OPPC were grateful for the panels feedback and support and welcomed any influence that members could bring to bear around the S106 funding.

Members of the panel agreed there should be a Task and Finish Group to review and scrutinise s106 funding, including variances between local authorities, the steps already taken to address issues and to look for possible solutions that could support the PCC getting s106 funds.

**RESOLVED:**

1. That the contents of the report be noted,
2. That the Panel support further discussion with local authorities around S106 funding,
3. That there should be a Task and Finish Group to review and scrutinise s106 funding, including variances between local authorities, the steps already taken to address issues and to look for possible solutions that could support the PCC getting s106 funds
4. That the Panel should consider terms of reference/scoping for a Task and Finish group around s106 funding at their Member Briefing meeting on 20<sup>th</sup> May 2021,
5. That the Task and Finish Group be formalised, with membership and remit to be agreed at the June AGM 2021.

**60. END OF TERM DELIVERY UPDATE ON POLICE AND CRIME PLAN**

The Police and Crime Panel considered a report highlighting the progress made by the OPCC and the police towards the Police and Crime Plan 2017-20 with a specific focus on the five V's – Viable Partnerships; Visible Policing; Victim Services; Vulnerability Protection and Value for Money.

Members noted:

- The new target operating model now embedded in place,
- The investments made in technology that support modern policing e.g. drones, body worn cameras and tazers that allow the force to remain effective in a changing landscape.
- In terms of value for money, just 3% of the overall budget was used by the OPCC with the rest going to the force and whilst the office cost more than in 2016 the team had also grown in its professionalism and capability, e.g. staff had put together and researched funding bids worth more than £6m.
- The force was recognised as a good force where previously in 2016 HMI rated it as needing some improvement, the force was now larger

with additional officers, more diverse in its make-up, better equipped, and crime recording had very much improved.

Members of the panel welcomed the report, noting each of the positive improvements and achievements of the past 5 years and commended the work done since Lord Bach took office.

RESOLVED

That the contents of the report be noted.

## **61. OPCC PERFORMANCE REPORT - QUARTER 3**

The Police and Crime Panel considered a report of the Police and Crime Commissioner which provided an update on the performance of the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Quarter 3 20/21.

Attention was drawn to the following points:

- Office staff continued to work from home as they had since last March 2020 due to Covid-19,
- The meaning of “on time” in relation to correspondence received during the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter was clarified in that, the service standards were to endeavour to answer all correspondence within 10 days, although that was not always possible and future reports would include an explanation of service standards.
- In relation to FOIA requests the standard within legislation was for a response to be provided within 20 working days so “on time” in the report reflects that standards were met.
- Custody Visitor volunteers had continued to provide visits throughout the year with a locally set target of 1 visit per month because of Covid.
- Regarding staffing vacancies, most of those had been filled, the role of engagement officer had recently been interviewed and an appointment to that role was imminent.
- Several projects had been undertaken, however because of Covid some projects were still on hold such as the Knife Angel visiting Leicester, due to ongoing uncertainties of Covid a future date had not yet been reconfirmed.
- In terms of commissioning, the correct number of applications at 3.44 in the report should read 11 of which 4 were granted.

Members enquired what Section 4 reviews were and noted that a report was previously brought to the panel in 2018 to explain forthcoming changes to the police complaint system. The implementation of those changes was delayed before coming into effect on 1 February 2020, in summary the change means when a member of the public submits a (low level) complaint against the service received from the police the appropriate authority to deal with that is the Chief Constable using professional standards, under the old system they could appeal that outcome, now under new legislation in the Police and Crime Act 2017 more independence has been brought to the process transferring to remit of PCC the element to undertake reviews into those complaints. The PCC does

not reinvestigate but simply reassesses and decides whether the handling and outcome was reasonable and proportionate. The PCC has power to uphold or dismiss reviews and either way can make recommendations to the force, and therefore the OPCC performance report now included this section to show data around those reviews.

The Chair thanked officers for the report.

RESOLVED:

That the contents of the report be noted.

## **62. QUARTER 3 FORCE PERFORMANCE EXCEPTION REPORT**

The Police and Crime Panel considered a report of the Police and Crime Commissioner which provided an update on the performance of the Leicestershire Police for Quarter 3 20/21.

The Chief Executive, OPCC introduced the report and responded to questions of the panel.

Key points included:

- Previous consideration of several outliers and a reminder that last time the panel looked at violence with injury, within this report it could now be seen that was within the normal range as predicted.
- The two outliers in this report namely hate crime and child sexual exploitation (CSE) and the analysis carried out around those.
- In terms of hate crime four different drivers had been identified: changes in national crime recording; another part was increased engagement, with special events trying to promote and make people confident in reporting. There were also two other factors, i.e. Covid-19 acting as a catalyst with restrictions on people and neighbour disputes, incidents in shops etc. and any form of malicious or racist wording would be recorded as hate crime, and an additional spike in reports following the BLM movement. There was a Hate Crime police lead who monitored this area carefully to increase reporting and take initiatives.
- In relation to CSE, this had been monitored for a while, after a slight increase first surfaced during April 2020, there were believed to be three factors here: the timing related again to Covid-19 and possibility with children being at home due to school closures and online issues, with people being online more during lockdown. Increased confidence in reporting might also be a part of it. The film "Are You Listening" was believed to have increased levels of reporting and there was a lot of focused work around missing children which was closely linked to CSE so those were the focuses in terms of analysis. Monitoring would continue and it was hoped by next quarters report to see a decrease or plateau.
- Harassment and Stalking data had gone up and as discussed last time, was quite a complex offence in terms of recording as each incidence was recorded as a separate event, and this could rapidly increase e.g. as each text counted. It was also rare that an incident of domestic assault was a one off incident so there was additional diligence in recording not just the

- offence at the time but any patterns beforehand.
- Clarified that para 5.4 in the report referred to deaths on roads which was actually 8, and officers were still working on how to reflect this data better.

There was a brief discussion about pressures on policing that could be generated when lockdown eases, around April 12<sup>th</sup>, and the OPCC and force were mindful of the coming weeks and what might happen with large football events, reopening of establishments and resumption of night time economy.

The Chair invited comments from members of the panel which included the following:

- Assurance was sought regarding the exceptions around CSE, that the data was showing more reporting rather than more offending. In response it was noted that the analysis was that Covid-19 may have played a part in this, some of the reporting seemed to be online reporting that matched the additional time children at home but other parts of the data do require further delving into. Some additional reporting was from the positive effect of things like the film however this was a very hidden crime and had to be explored more with domestic abuse. The indications are this was not just about changes in reporting confidence but also in terms of behaviour related to lockdown.
- Regarding Hate Crime increases data showed the spike was considerable in April 2020 and has been maintained. It was queried whether there are direct victims at end of all these reports or was it something people were reporting what they considered to be offensive on behalf of someone else? Members were advised that people were encouraged to report what they perceive is a problem. Increase in hate crime was largely due to neighbour disputes which might be considered quite minor but were not if people were taking the trouble to contact the police and if someone has gone to that length then someone has perceived a problem. It was known that there is a high level of under reporting in this area. It was noted that there needed to be a clear distinction between a Hate Crime and a Hate Incident as this was an aggravating feature and if not a specific crime it falls into bracket of incident.

Members of the panel thanked officers for the report and explanation around the figures.

RESOLVED:

That the contents of the report be noted.

### **63. WORK PROGRAMME**

May Member Briefing – Role and Remit of Panel, Introduction to new PCC, Task & Finish Group for s106 Funding – at May briefing set out some Heads of Terms and agree Terms of Reference for T&F group to be started at June meeting

RESOLVED:

That the contents of the work programme be noted and updated as follows:

1. Report regarding Violence in the Public Domain linked to Domestic Violence Abuse and interventions around that be brought to the June 2021 meeting of the panel;
2. A report updating on the Emergency Services Networks and impact on budgets be brought to September 2021 meeting of the panel;
3. The Members Only Briefing 20<sup>th</sup> May 2021 to include items as follows: i. Welcome and Introduction of new PCC and brief overview of structure of OPCC; ii. An overview of the role and remit of the panel; iii. Consideration of Terms of Reference/Scoping for a Task & Finish Group to review Section 106 funding.

**64. ANY OTHER URGENT BUSINESS**

None notified.

**65. NEXT MEETING.**

Member Only Briefing:- 20<sup>th</sup> May 2021

Next Public Meeting of the Panel:- 10<sup>th</sup> June 2021 (AGM)

There being no further business the meeting closed at 3.45pm.

## LEICESTER, LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND POLICE AND CRIME PANEL – 24 June 2021

### Review of Panel Membership

#### Purpose of this Report

1. The purpose of this report is to consider the Panel's membership and any changes required to meet the balanced appointment objective as required by legislation.

#### Background and current arrangements

2. The Panel needs to review its membership at its Annual General Meeting in June and/or following elections which may have affected the Panel's political balance.

#### Elected Members and proportional representation

3. The statutory requirement is for a Panel of 10 Councillors and 2 Independent Members. The ten Councillors **must** include one from each local authority in the area i.e. City, County, Rutland and 7 Districts. However, in establishing the Panel it is necessary to ensure the membership:-
  - i) Represents all parts of the relevant police area (geographic balance);
  - ii) Represents the political make-up of the relevant authority or relevant authorities (when taken together);
  - iii) Has the necessary skills, knowledge and experience to discharge the functions effectively.
4. When the Panel was established in 2012 ,the decision was taken to establish a Panel of 15 Members made up as follows:
  - 8 Members representing the County Area (7 nominated by the Districts and 1 by the County)
  - 4 City Members
  - 1 Rutland Member
  - 2 Independent Co-opted Members
5. This make-up was to ensure that 'all parts of the relevant police area' were appropriately represented hence the decision to allow 4 City representatives to reflect the fact it accounts for nearly 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of the population served by the Police.
6. Based on this and the current political balance and control of local authorities as set out in the table at Appendix A **the following Panel membership is suggested:**
  - 7 Conservatives Nominees from County Council, Rutland, Harborough, Melton, Charnwood, Blaby, NWLDC
  - 4 Labour City Council
  - 2 Liberal Democrats Nominees from Hinckley & Bosworth and Oadby & Wigston

- 2 Independent Co-opted Members (non-political and already in place)

*Note 1 – Due to the geographical balance requirement (see point 3 above) the Labour Party has a slightly higher representation than the overall political balance would suggest.*

*Note 2 – The size of the PCP was agreed with the Home Office and any decision to increase the size would need Home Office approval. It is therefore proposed that the size of the Panel remain unchanged.*

7. Council elections were held in the panel’s area this year on 6<sup>th</sup> May 2021 and changes to membership have been notified. It is proposed that no changes are required to the political make-up of the membership for this municipal year.
8. For information the current Council nominated Members are as follows:

<b>Members</b>	<b>Local Authority</b>
Cllr Les Phillimore (Cllr Sharon Coe – substitute)	Blaby
Cllr Leigh Harper-Davies (Cllr Jonathan Morgan – substitute)	Charnwood Borough
Cllr Simon Whelband	Harborough
Cllr Michael Mullaney	Hinckley & Bosworth
City Mayor Sir Peter Soulsby	Leicester City
Cllr Piara Singh Clair	Leicester City
Cllr Kirk Master	Leicester City
Cllr Elly Cutkelvin	Leicester City
Cllr Deborah Taylor	Leicestershire County
Cllr Malise Graham	Melton Borough
Cllr Andrew Woodman	North West Leicestershire
Cllr Kevin Loydall	Oadby & Wigston
Cllr Lucy Stephenson	Rutland

9. Following a recruitment process undertaken in December 2017, two Independent Co-opted Members (Keith Culverwell and Mehrunnisa Lalani) were appointed. The terms of office for each of these Members runs until 31<sup>st</sup> December 2021. At this point therefore no further changes are required to the Independent Co-opted membership. A report will be presented to a future meeting of the Panel to begin the process for considering any reappointments/recruitment as necessary.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

To agree that no changes are required to the political make-up of the panel and that the Membership of the Panel be noted.

### Background Papers and Published Documents

- i. The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 (published)
- ii. Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Police and Crime Panel Arrangements (published).

For any enquiries about the report please contact:  
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# Appendix B

## POLITICAL BALANCE IN LOCAL AUTHORITIES – AS AT May 2019 (May 2021)

	Cons	Lab	Lib	Ind Grps	Oth	Total
City	0 (0)	53 (52)	1 (1)	0 (1)	0	54
County	36 (42)	6 (3+1)	13 (9)	0	0	55
Rutland	15 (15)	0	3 (3)	8 (6)	1 (3)	27
Oadby & Wigston	2 (2)	0	24 (24)	0	0	26
Harborough	22 (22)	1 (1)	11 (11)	0	0	34
Melton	22 (20)	0	0	5 (6)	1 (2)	28
Hinckley & Bosworth	11 (10)	2 (2)	21 (21)	0 (1)	0	34
Charnwood	37 (37)	13 (12)	0	1 (2)	1 (1)	52
Blaby	25 (25)	6 (6)	6 (6)	1 (1)	1 (1)	39
North West Leicestershire	20 (22)	10 (6+3)	4 (4)	3 (2)	1 (1)	38
Total	190 (195)	91 (86)	83 (79)	18 (19)	5 (8)	387 (387)
%	49.09 (50.39)	23.51 (22.22)	21.4 (20.41)	4.65 (4.91)	1.29 (2.07)	(100)
PCP =13 members	6.38 (6.55)	3.05 (2.89)	2.78 (2.65)	0.61 (0.64)	0.17 (0.27)	
Allocation	(6) 7	4	2	(1*) 0		

*\*The seat allocated to the Independents is allocated to the Conservative Group to meet the need for statutory appointments – i.e. for each of the seven Conservative Authorities to nominate a member.*



## **LEICESTER, LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND POLICE AND CRIME PANEL – 24 June 2021**

### **VENUE ARRANGEMENTS FOR PANEL MEETINGS**

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

1. The purpose of this report is to enable Panel members to consider the venue arrangements for Panel meetings with the resumption of physical meetings and since the Secretariat of the Panel transferred from Leicestershire County Council to Leicester City Council with effect from 11 May 2020.

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

2. The Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) for Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland is an elected official under the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011. The role of the Police and Crime Panel is to review and scrutinise the decisions and actions of the PCC providing support and challenge. Transparency plays a key role in the Panel's approach to scrutiny of the PCC.
3. The Police and Crime Panel is a public meeting and it plays a key role in assisting the public in evaluating the performance of the PCC. The Panel also provides evidence of ongoing support and challenge to local policing and community safety. For these reasons it is imperative that meetings of the Panel are accessible to as many members of the public as possible either by attending in person or viewing a webcast, whilst maintaining value for money.
4. When the Panel was formed the Secretariat for the Police and Crime Panel was based at County Hall and comprised officers from Leicestershire County Council. This arrangement was agreed prior to the Panel's inception in 2012. With effect from May 2020 the administration and hosting arrangements of the Police and Crime Panel transferred to Leicester City Council and the panel is supported by officers from Leicester City Council
5. Since the beginning of the 2020-21 municipal year meetings have been held by virtual means as permitted by section 78 of the Coronavirus Act 2020 due to the Covid-19 pandemic. The legislation that permitted such virtual meetings has now ceased (7<sup>th</sup> May 2021) and following the Government's announcement that virtual meetings would not be allowed to continue we need to hold meetings where Members are present in a physical place for the meeting to be legal.
6. The role of Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Panel will be up for election at the June 2021 meeting.
7. The Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC) is based at Force Headquarters in Enderby on the outskirts of the city. In addition to officers from the OPCC, officers from Leicestershire Police also regularly attend meetings of the Panel. In terms of mileage from Force Headquarters, City Hall and County Hall are equidistant.

8. At a meeting of the Panel on 23 September 2016 a decision was made by the Panel to hold two of its six standard meetings per year at City Hall on a trial basis, commencing with the March 2017 meeting of the Panel. Panel meetings thereafter took place at City Hall twice per year.
9. At a meeting of the Panel on 3 October 2017 the Panel was of the view that the Panel should continue to rotate the venue of its meetings in order to make them accessible to the public and therefore resolved that the Panel continue to hold 2 of its 6 standard meetings per year at City Hall, Leicester.

### **Analysis**

10. Whilst the situation with the pandemic has improved, we still need to ensure that meetings are held in a safe way that minimises the risk of transmission of the virus and keeps all those in attendance as safe as possible. Currently there are limits on the number of people who are allowed in a meeting room at any one time and suitable measures such as seat spacing, and screens will be in place.
11. The Committee rooms previously used for Panel meetings at City Hall and County Hall have been spacious and could accommodate public attendance.
12. At present the largest room in operation at County Hall is the Council Chamber, the Chamber is capable of live streaming meetings to the County Council's You Tube channel and can also be used in hybrid mode using MS Teams. However, with social distancing measures in place the capacity for physical participants in the meeting is reduced, with only 14 seats able to access a microphone so at the current time it would not be feasible for a meeting to be held there.
13. The main Committee meeting room at City Hall is spacious and with social distancing measures there is capacity for up to 28 active participants with some additional seating for public. The main Committee room is capable of live streaming meetings through its webcast system onto the Council's website and a hybrid system has been installed to enable virtual participation by those who aren't legally required to be present, whilst enabling them to still be able to engage with those present in the meeting room.
14. Meetings at City Hall have not attracted better attendance than meetings at County Hall and meetings do not attract members of the public generally although meetings held by virtual means appear to have attracted more public viewings. Journalists from the Leicester Mercury and BBC Radio Leicester do attend Panel meetings both at City Hall and County Hall.
15. Melton Borough Council has offered to host a panel meeting and now has the ability to stream meetings through its webcast system although room capacity limits are not known at this time, it may be that other Districts would wish to host a Panel meeting on occasion.
16. Participation via a hybrid system (where in place) will be encouraged for those that are not legally required to be in person at the meeting e.g. if an officer is presenting a single report at a meeting.

17. The public have a legal right to attend and view meeting proceedings, as well as provision to ask questions therefore provision will be made in meeting rooms for public to attend however due to capacity limits remote viewing of meetings (for non-participants) will be encouraged via the live streams.
18. The webcasting for meetings at both City Hall and County Hall generally works well with very occasional technical difficulties.
19. City Hall does not have its own car park and Panel attendees are recommended to park at the NCP Rutland Centre carpark on Halford Street, Leicester. Whilst this is relatively close to City Hall this car park has on occasion been quite full at the time of day the Police and Crime Panel has taken place. In addition, parking at this car park for the duration of Police and Crime Panel meetings has cost attendees approx. £12 which has had to be claimed back from the Home Office grant funding. Other car parks are available in the City Centre within a reasonable walking distance, with both the Haymarket and Dover Street carparks just 5 minutes from City Hall. There is also a cheaper on street parking provision around the Cultural Quarter.
19. Holding Police and Crime Panel meetings at County Hall or elsewhere would be less pragmatic for City Council officers who administer the panel and whilst they have no specific preference on whether meetings take place at City Hall or County Hall or occasionally within a District, administratively and in terms of cost efficiency and resources it would be easier to attend meetings at City Hall.
20. In the past the attendance of Panel members has on occasion been slightly lower at City Hall meetings than would normally be for meetings at County Hall although meetings have remained quorate. However, this may be due to other unconnected reasons and little significance can be placed upon it.
21. Though traffic/travel is a consideration for the location of meetings, it could be suggested that traffic in and approaching the city is equally as busy as around the main arterial routes of the County.

### **Recommendation**

The Panel is asked to consider the following options:

- to hold all meetings at City Hall;
- to have a split, holding most meetings at City Hall with some at County Hall, or;
- to have a split of meetings at City Hall and County Hall with an occasional meeting being hosted by one of the District/Borough councils e.g. Melton Borough Council.
- Any other suggestions.

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## POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER FOR LEICESTERSHIRE

### POLICE AND CRIME PANEL

Report of	OFFICE OF POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER
Subject	POLICE AND CRIME PLAN
Date	THURSDAY 24 JUNE 2021 – 1:00 p.m.
Author	PAUL HINDSON CHIEF EXECUTIVE

#### Purpose of Report

1. To advise the Panel on the early thinking around the PCC's preparation of a Police and Crime Plan (PCP)

#### Recommendation

2. The Panel is asked to consider and note the contents of the report.

#### Background

3. The PCC has a duty to prepare a PCP within 12 months of taking up office and must consult with the community and the Chief Constable in doing so. The PCP also must contain certain components, such as the Strategic Policing Requirement.

#### Approach

4. The PCC has prepared a manifesto and intends to model his PCP around that manifesto. The manifesto focusses on developments around policing as follows:
5. **Peelian Principles** – this section focusses on the strength and importance of the relationship between the police and the public and emphasises that this will be a key guiding principle in the PCC's work and plan.
6. **Visible Policing** – this section emphasises the importance of ensuring that police are accessible and that as many police officers as possible are placed in the front line. It also says that the PCC will explore the possibility of opening a police station in Rutland.
7. **Rural Policing** - This section focusses on the protection of the rural areas. To do so it envisages closer partnerships with parish councils, the reinvigoration of neighbourhood watch groups and an expansion of special constables. It envisages close working relationships with Rutland and Leicestershire County Councils.

8. **More Policing** – This section is concerned with the effective leadership and well-being of police officers and police staff. It also emphasises the importance of partnerships and talks about multi-agency partnerships to “problem solve” key challenges. It emphasises the importance of mobilising community resources as well, through an expansion of volunteering and use of neighbourhood schemes.
9. **Hi-Tech Policing** – This section has two key themes: the first focusses on the use of technology to improve the quality, efficiency and reach of Leicestershire Police; the second is a commitment to the environment through the deployment of e.g. “Green Pandas” and reducing unnecessary travelling “to communicate and meet through technology”.
10. **Local Policing** – The commitments in this section build on the developments that are already in progress within Leicestershire Police to uplift neighbourhood policing. The latest target operating model (TOM) was introduced in March 2020 and saw a considerable shift to basing police officers in local settings. The commitment to professionalising the work of neighbourhood policing is very strong within the PCC’s future plans and align well to initiatives already underway within Leicestershire Police. This section also includes the intention to explore the possibility of making community speedwatch available to all parishes and villages which want it.
11. **Community Policing** – This section focusses on communications with communities. It envisages a very accessible PCC who attends meetings with a variety of communities and who has open channels of communication at all times, enabling community groups to express views and for the police to listen and respond to those views. There is an emphasis on communication and developing technology-based public communication and consultation channels.
12. These are the core components of the manifesto that the PCC intends to expand upon within the PCP. As mentioned above, the PCP will need to contain specific areas within policing, such as the Strategic Policing Requirement.
13. The PCC intends to consult on the preparation of the plan, engaging with communities and partners over the coming months in order to gauge their views about what the plan should contain.
14. No deadline for the preparation of the PCP, nor any programme of consultation has yet been prepared, but it will be made available to the Panel once it has been.

### **Implications**

Financial: None at this stage

Legal: None at this stage

Equality Impact Assessment: None

Risks and Impact: None

Link to Police and Crime Plan: The document refers to the plan

Communications: None at this stage

### **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	OFFICE OF THE POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER
Subject	INTERVENTIONS ADDRESSING VIOLENCE IN THE PUBLIC DOMAIN LINKED TO DOMESTIC ABUSE
Date	THURSDAY 24 JUNE 2021 – 1:00 p.m.
Authors	SIMON DOWN – HEAD OF STRATEGY AND COMMISSIONING AND GRACE STRONG – STRATEGIC DIRECTOR – VIOLENCE REDUCTION NETWORK

#### **Purpose**

1. The purpose of this report is to inform the panel of existing and planned interventions around violence in the public domain linked to domestic abuse provision across Leicester Leicestershire and Rutland (LLR).

#### **Recommendation**

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

#### **Background**

3. Domestic Abuse is defined as any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are or have been intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. This can encompass, but is not limited to, the following types of abuse:
  - Psychological
  - Physical
  - Sexual
  - Financial
  - Emotional
4. Rolling year data to 4<sup>th</sup> October 2020 shows that 11,993 domestic abuse crimes and 5014 domestic abuse incidents were reported to the police. This was a 5% and 18% increase on the prior 12 months respectively which is expected to have been driven by national/local lockdowns for Covid-19.

5. Domestic abuse (DA), as is widely known, is a gendered issue predominantly impacting upon women and girls. Locally, 75% of DA related crime victims in police recorded data are female.
6. Domestic abuse largely takes place within private dwellings. Only 5.5% is recorded by the police (latest available rolling year data) as occurring in a “public/open place” with a further 1.4% occurring in locations that could also be construed as such.
7. Interventions exist to tackle domestic abuse but these are not focussed on that happening within the public domain given the above statistics.
8. Interventions do exist to tackle violence more generally in the public domain which locally our Violence Reduction Network (VRN) lead on. In particular, the interventions seeking to embolden bystander intervention have relevance to domestic abuse.
9. With domestic abuse mainly impacting upon women and girls it is worth highlighting to Panel the bid currently being developed for the Home Office’s Safer Streets 3 fund which is targeted at tackling violence against women and girls (VAWG) in public spaces.

### **Domestic Abuse Interventions**

10. A whole suite of services exist to support victims of domestic abuse but the term “interventions” has been taken to imply preventing perpetrators from committing such crimes. A separate paper on support available to victims can be prepared for Panel should they so wish.
11. There are three tiers of domestic abuse perpetrator interventions across LLR.
12. The first is the Conditional Cautions And Relationship Abuse (CARA) project which is an out of court disposal (issued by the police) targeted at first time/lower level perpetrators designed to help perpetrators realise that their behaviour is not okay and needs to change. This takes the form of 2 group sessions and is delivered by the Hampton Trust. It includes liaison with, and support of, the victim to ensure that the intervention does not have negative consequences for them. This intervention is fully funded by the PCC and the latest monitoring return showed 78% of victims seeing a positive behaviour change in their partner/ex-partner.
13. The second is a longer term behaviour change group programme taking place over a number of months which perpetrators voluntarily engage with and helps them to change their behaviour. This intervention likewise engages with/supports the victim and has been shown to reduce abuse in 75% of cases. This intervention is delivered by the local specialist organisation FreeVA under the guise of the Jenkins Centre. This intervention is jointly funded by the PCC, Probation, Clinical Commissioning Groups and local authority partners (first and second tiers). However, only the Leicester City Council investment is long term with the rest invested as a pilot project with match funding from the Home Office. A sustainable funding approach is still required for Leicestershire and Rutland provision.
14. The third is a mandatory programme also seeking to change their behaviour but delivered by probation as part of an offender’s license conditions or a requirement of a Community or Suspended Sentence Order. This is again a group programme and engages with the victim to ensure that the intervention does not have negative consequences for them. This is funded by the Ministry of Justice.

## **Bystander interventions**

15. The VRN has invested in a secondary schools programme, Mentors in Violence Prevention (MVP). This is a peer-led programme which provides young people with a space to discuss issues relating to all types of violence and a bystander toolkit which empowers them to challenge the types of comments and behaviours which can, over time, lead to violence in and outside of intimate relationships. MVP is suitable for delivery in any setting where there are groups of young people. For example, the VRN will be working with sports and youth clubs to implement the MVP curriculum within existing activity.
16. This year's VRN campaign 'Make a Stand Against Violence' focuses primarily on public place violence amongst young people. It again draws on a bystander methodology and, using positive psychology and peer influence, seeks to promote the social norms we wish to see. The campaign has been designed in a way which means it is transferable to other forms of violence and can be cascaded digitally via social media and used by a range of organisations.
17. Bystander campaigns specifically around domestic abuse do exist locally ('Wrong' / 'When is it time to act') but these are encouraging a call to action where people have a suspicion of something not being quite right rather than encouraging a response when witnessing an overt violent act of abuse in the public domain.

## **Safer Streets 3 (VAWG)**

18. In the wake of Sarah Everards death, the government announced a further round of the Safer Streets fund. The bidding opportunity was formally launched on 3<sup>rd</sup> June 2021 and £25m is available nationally to be spent on public spaces where women and girls are, or feel, unsafe. The PCC and his team are already working with partners to pull together a bid focussed around making parks safer for women and girls and we are hopeful that this will benefit a number of parks across the force area.
19. The bid for up to £550,000 is due 15<sup>th</sup> July 2021 with delivery expected from August 2021 up until 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022. A further update on this can be provided to Panel in the event that we are successful in securing the funding from the Home Office.

## **Implications**

Financial: None

Legal: None.

Equality Impact Assessment: None.

Risks and Impact: None identified.

Link to Police and Crime Plan: Victims, Vulnerability and Prevention

## **List of Appendices**

None

## **Persons to Contact**

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**THE LLR POLICE AND CRIME PANELS WORK PROGRAMME 2021**

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DATES	ITEM	COMMENTS
<b>Thurs 24<sup>th</sup> June at 1pm</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Election of Chair/Vice-Chairman 2021/22</li> <li>2. Confirm Panel Memberships</li> <li>3. Venues for Panel Meetings - review</li> <li>4. Initiatives the new PCC proposes to be funding and how the impact is measured</li> <li>5. Report regarding Violence in the Public Domain linked to Domestic Abuse and interventions around that</li> </ol>	<p>(from manifesto, ongoing commitment from existing plan) From 1 Oct 2020 meeting</p>
<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. OPCC Ethics Committee Annual report</li> <li>5. PCP Grant Monitoring – Annual Report</li> </ol>	<p>(*moveable) To receive outgoing PCC's Annual Report (by October)</p> <p>To provide an overview of the PCP'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> </ol>	<p>PCP to decide whether to extend the term or recruit new Independent Members. (Current terms expire 31 Dec 21)</p>
<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>	<p>Monitoring Officer to provide an overview on complaint activity</p>
<b>Suggested</b>	Police and Crime Plan Implementation (*)	(*moveable) To provide an update on progress made with developing/implementing the Police

<b>items to be scheduled</b>	<p>Independent Custody Visitors Scheme update</p> <p>Efficiency Savings report</p> <p>Return on Investments update</p>	<p>and Crime Plan TBC <i>(To September meeting)</i></p> <p>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</p>
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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 – under construction.