

To: The Chairman and Members of the Safer Communities Sub-Committee

(Councillors Jarvis, Barnett, Bates, Clews, Davey, Humphreys, Jackson, Melia, Osborne, O Phillips, Ririe and Watson)

For the information of the other Members of the Council

For general enquiries please contact Democratic Services on 01827 719237 or via e-mail: democraticservices@northwarks.gov.uk

For enquiries about specific reports please contact the officer named in the reports.

This document can be made available in large print and electronic accessible formats if requested.

SAFER COMMUNITIES SUB-COMMITTEE

3 JULY 2023

The Safer Communities Sub-Committee will meet on Monday 3 July 2023 at 6.30pm in the Council Chamber at The Council House, South Street, Atherstone, Warwickshire.

The meeting can also be viewed on the Council's YouTube channel at [NorthWarks - YouTube](#).

AGENDA

- 1 Evacuation Procedure.**
- 2 Apologies for Absence / Members away on official Council business.**
- 3 Disclosable Pecuniary and Non-Pecuniary Interests.**

4 **Public Participation**

Up to twenty minutes will be set aside for members of the public to put questions to elected Members.

Members of the public wishing to address the Board must register their intention to do so by 9:30am two working days prior to the meeting. Participants are restricted to five minutes each.

If you wish to put a question to the meeting, please register by email to democraticservices@northwarks.gov.uk or telephone 01827 719221/719226/719237.

Once registered to speak, the person asking the question has the option to either:

- (a) attend the meeting in person at the Council Chamber;
- (b) attend remotely via Teams; or
- (c) request that the Chair reads out their written question.

The Council Chamber has level access via a lift to assist those with limited mobility who attend in person however, it may be more convenient to attend remotely.

If attending remotely an invitation will be sent to join the Teams video conferencing for this meeting. Those registered to speak should dial the telephone number and ID number (provided on their invitation) when joining the meeting to ask their question. However, whilst waiting they will be able to hear what is being said at the meeting. They will also be able to view the meeting using the YouTube link provided (if so, they made need to mute the sound on YouTube when they speak on the phone to prevent feedback).

- 5 **Minutes of the meeting of the Sub-Committee held on 16 March 2023** – copy herewith, to be approved as a correct record and signed by the Chairman.

ITEMS FOR DISCUSSION AND DECISION (WHITE PAPERS)

- 6 **The Serious Violence Duty** - Report of the Chief Executive

Summary

This report provides a summary of the requirements of the Council in meeting the Serious Violence Duty and proposes suitable governance arrangements to meet these responsibilities.

The Contact Officer for this report is Julie Taylor (719437).

7 **Partnership Update** - Report of the Chief Executive

Summary

This report provides Members with an update on recent activities with the North Warwickshire Community Safety Partnership. The report includes information about progress with the agreed priorities from the Strategic Assessment 2020/21 and latest crime statistics.

The Contact Officer for this report is Julie Taylor (719437).

STEVE MAXEY
Chief Executive

**MINUTES OF THE SAFER COMMUNITIES
SUB-COMMITTEE**

16 March 2023

Present: Councillor D Humphreys in the Chair.

Councillors, D Clews, Davey, Gosling, Jarvis, Jordan, K Parker and O Phillips.

Apologies for absence were received from Councillors Farrow, Moss and Osborne.

23 Disclosable Pecuniary and Non-Pecuniary Interests

None were declared at the meeting.

24 Minutes of the Meeting of the Safer Communities held on 14 November 2022

The minutes of the meeting held on 14 November 2022, copies having been previously circulated, were approved as a correct record and signed by the Chairman.

25 Fly Tipping Update

The Chief Executive provided Members with an update on the work that the Transformation and Environmental Health Teams had undertaken in order to try and reduce fly tipping across the Borough.

Resolved:

That the report be noted.

26 North Warwickshire Community Safety Partnership Update

The Chief Executive provided Members with an update on recent activities with the North Warwickshire Community Safety Partnership.

Resolved:

That the progress of the North Warwickshire Community Safety Partnership Plan be noted.

Councillor D Humphreys
Chair

Agenda Item No 6

Safer Communities Sub-Committee

3 July 2023

Report of the Chief Executive

The Serious Violence Duty

1 Summary

- 1.1 This report provides a summary of the requirements of the Council in meeting the Serious Violence Duty and proposes suitable governance arrangements to meet the responsibilities.

Recommendation to the Board

- a To note the adoption of the Serious Violence Strategy (Appendix 1);
- b To note funding of £10,000 to support local interventions 2023/4;
- c To note both the commitment to participate and contribute to the development of the countywide delivery plan, develop the Local Delivery Plan, and contribute to the implementation of the Local Delivery Plan to reduce serious violence in North Warwickshire; and
- d To note the Terms of Reference for the Safer Communities Sub Committee to include a specific reference to scrutinise the crime and disorder and serious violence duties.

2 Report

- 2.1 On 31 January 2023 a new statutory duty on the Council came into effect – the Serious Violence Duty. The Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022 (the 2022 Act) places the new duty on ‘specified authorities’, including North Warwickshire Borough Council, to
- (1) conduct a Strategic Needs Assessment.
 - (2) develop a Serious Violence Prevention Strategy; and
 - (3) develop and implement a Serious Violence Delivery Plan for the local area.
- 2.2 The Duty requires specified authorities to work together to share information, target their interventions, collaborate and plan to prevent and reduce serious violence within their local communities.

- 2.3 The Act also introduces Serious Violence Homicide Reviews, which requires specified authorities to conduct a review into the circumstances of certain homicides where the victim was aged 18 or over, and the events surrounding their death involved, or were likely to have involved the use of an offensive weapon. These reviews will be like safeguarding Serious Case Reviews or Domestic Homicide Reviews.
- 2.4 Specified Authorities are:
- Local authorities – District/Borough and County Councils
 - Police - Chief Officers of police for police areas in England and Wales
 - Justice - Probation Services and Youth Offending Teams
 - Fire and rescue authorities - Operating in England and Wales
 - Health - Integrated Care Boards including Public Health
- 2.5 There is also a requirement that educational authorities (schools, colleges, independent educational establishments and approved premises) and secure estates (prisons and youth custody), must collaborate with specified authorities to prevent and reduce serious violence in the area. These are referred to as Relevant Authorities.
- 2.6 The Home Office has amended sections 5, 6, 17 and 19 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to require Community Safety Partnerships to prepare strategies to prevent people from becoming involved in serious violence in the area and reducing instances of serious violence in that area.
- 2.7 Section 19 of the Police and Justice Act 2006 19 (11) has been amended to ensure that local authority scrutiny of crime and disorder matters also includes reference to the serious violence duty. Hence, there is a recommendation to amend the delegation from this Board to the Safer Communities Sub Committee for that purpose, as follows (additional wording underlined):

“ C. Powers Delegated to the Safer Communities Sub-Committee

To implement the approved Crime and Disorder Strategy with a specific obligation on discharging the serious violence duties, focussing on drugs and alcohol issues, support to victims, reducing offending behaviour, partnership working and CCTV.”

- 2.8 Serious violence has a devastating impact on the lives of victims and families, instils fear within communities and is extremely costly to society. Incidents of serious violence involving knives and other weapons has increased significantly, with regular media broadcasts of young people sustaining life changing injuries or death as a result.
- 2.9 The Duty is a key part of the Government’s programme of work to prevent and reduce serious violence taking a multi-agency approach to understand the causes and consequences of serious violence, focusing on prevention and early intervention, and informed by evidence.

- 2.10 In addition to tough law enforcement, there needs to be an understanding to address the factors that cause someone to commit violent crime in the first place, this includes where coercion is a factor regarding vulnerable children and adults, where they are groomed, exploited or cuckooed. The Duty aims to ensure that agencies are focussed on their own activity and multi-agency work to prevent and reduce serious violence in their area.
- 2.11 The legislation allows two or more specified authorities to collaborate to prevent and reduce serious violence in a “local area”. This means that authorities are permitted to work across local government boundaries and in doing so, collaborate on strategies which cover areas greater than that which they primarily provide services in.
- 2.12 The Duty does not specify a ‘lead’ authority to be responsible for coordinating activity. However, there is a consensus across partner agencies, including District and Borough Council community safety officers, that the Warwickshire County Council will take the lead on behalf of all the specified authorities for the strategic and analytical work and responses to the Home Office on how the Duty is being met, with local CSPs, Districts and Boroughs, leading on local multi-agency delivery plans and interventions.
- 2.13 The Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner has specific functions granted to them through the legislation, including a requirement to administer and distribute funding provided by the Home Office. The funding allocated to Warwickshire PCC is £575,214 over three years.
- 2.14 Warwickshire County Council will undertake the following on behalf of all the specified authorities to discharge the Duty:
- Undertake a countywide Strategic Needs Assessment but with deep dives into areas most affected by serious violence, or where the causal factors related to serious violence are evident.
 - Agree a joint Warwickshire Delivery Plan that provides all the specified authorities and Community Safety Partnerships with the evidence that they are meeting the requirements of the Serious Violence Duty.
 - Fund a dedicated Countywide lead officer to support all the specific partners to meet the duty. This approach is like the Prevent Co-ordinator post already hosted by Warwickshire County Council.
 - Develop and implement of a ‘Contextual Safeguarding Common Assessment Framework’ for serious violence interventions, delivered to all specified authorities and relevant authorities.
 - Provide a training programme for front line teams on the Duty, signs and symptoms of serious violence involvement, intervention options and clear referral pathways. This will include ensuring specified authorities have processes in place for data protection compliance, designated lead officers and referral pathways.
 - Expand the current Whole Schools Violence Prevention programme, accessible by all secondary schools in the county.
 - Develop bespoke interventions that improve pathways into support, such as access to mental health, employment or vocational attainment.

- 2.15 Local responses, based on the findings of the Strategic Needs Assessments, will be led by local partners through their Community Safety Partnership, with the support of the Warwickshire County Council lead officer as required. Home Office Serious Violence Duty funding will be allocated to each Community Safety Partnership to deliver local responses.
- 2.16 By adopting this approach relevant authorities, including North Warwickshire Borough Council, in meeting the Duty is reduced and North Warwickshire Community Safety Partnership will receive funding to deliver tailored local responses, embedded through local community involvement, case management and governance structures.
- 2.17 The Home Office have commissioned Crest Advisory Group to work with the specified authorities on their readiness and to provide tailored support to local areas. The Home Office is convening a National Oversight Group (NOG) which will act as a crucial body, monitoring and scrutinising Duty activity.
- 2.18 To fulfil the Serious Violence Duty, the Home Office has set out a series of mandatory requirements for specified authorities to deliver against with clear time frames. A considerable amount of work has already been undertaken by officers to prepare for the Serious Violence Duty, as below:

Serious Violence Requirement	Current situation
<p>... March 2023: Specified authorities will need to provide an existing or produce a new Partnership Agreement (Appendix A) to demonstrate that all the specified authorities under the legislation are included in the local delivery of the Duty, and that decision making is being shared between them.</p>	<p>A Partnership Agreement has been prepared (Appendix A). The Agreement defines the 'local area' as Warwickshire. The Agreement sets out the governance arrangements at county and local CSP/District/Borough level.</p>
<p>30th April 2023: Delivery Plan - The specified authorities will need to jointly agree the activity they will deliver under the Duty.</p>	<p>Commencement of a Warwickshire Partnership Delivery Plan is underway. Local CSP/District/Borough delivery plans are yet to be established and will be presented to the North Warwickshire Community Safety Partnership.</p>
<p>January 2024: Strategic Needs Assessment (SNA) - must be created jointly by all the specified authorities within a local area to formulate a robust, common understanding of the serious violence problem within that area. The SNA will need to be used to develop a definition of serious violence for the purpose of the</p>	<p>The development of a Strategic Needs Assessment is underway.</p>

Serious Violence Requirement	Current situation
Duty and inform the development of a local strategy to address findings.	
<p>... </p> <p>January 2024: – Local Strategy - the local strategy will need to set out how actions being undertaken by the specified authorities will address findings of the SNA in alignment with the area’s local definition of serious violence. This is where the specified authorities can demonstrate that they are meeting the multi-agency elements, providing both short-term and long-term solutions.</p>	<p>The Warwickshire Serious Violence Prevention Strategy has been developed and was approved by the Safer Warwickshire Partnership Board in December 2022 (Appendix B).</p>

- 2.19 Interventions related to the delivering programmes or projects can prevent or reduce serious violence. The Home Office refers to this as Non-Labour costs. The amount allocated for 2023/4 is £83,506. In discussions across the Warwickshire partnership, the following is proposed that each of the 5 District and Boroughs will receive an equal amount of £10,000 for violence prevention programmes in 2023/4.
- 2.20 The Warwickshire Community Safety Team will actively support each CSP in the development of violence prevention programmes, from defining the problem to delivery and impact assessment. This will include supporting each CSP, in demonstrating how the programmes meet one of more of the three priorities as set out in the Warwickshire Serious Violence Prevention Strategy including:
- Preventing violence before it happens
 - Responding to immediate risk
 - Long term support or care
- 2.21 The remaining £33,000 will be used to support countywide programmes such as the Whole Schools Approach or increasing the countywide mentoring capacity. WCC are currently working in 8 secondary schools across the county but have a growing list of schools seeking support. There are currently 3 mentors. The £33,000 will not meet the total funding required. However the Warwickshire Community Safety team will use other monies to support this countywide provision for 2023/4.
- 2.22 A Serious Violence Prevention training programme will be rolled out in 2023/4 part funded by the Police and Crime Commissioner.
- 2.23 Updates on the development of the local delivery plan, its implementation and impact will be reported to the Safer Communities Sub-committee.

3 Report Implications

3.1 Financial Implications

3.1.1 The County Council wish to arrange a meeting to discuss Serious Violence intervention for the initial payment of £10,000 from the Home Office. Further funding will be announced in year 2. There are various areas for consideration that include domestic abuse, anti-social behaviour, and diversionary activity for young people. This is yet to be confirmed.

3.2 Safer Communities Implications

3.2.1 These are set in the report and the appendices.

3.3 Legal, Data Protection and Human Rights Implications

3.3.1 Community Safety Partnerships are constituted under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 as amended . This requires the Council to work with the police, the fire and rescue authority and the county council to implement a strategy for the reduction of crime.

3.3.2 The 2022 Act introduces a similar duty for the Council to work with partners to plan together to exercise their functions to prevent and reduce serious violence in the area. This includes working with those bodies listed in paragraph 3.3.2 and education, prison and youth custody authorities to prepare a strategy to reduce serious violence.

3.3.3 The Council is required to have a committee that scrutinises the crime and disorder work of various organisations within the Borough. The Council has decided that this Committee will fulfil that requirement.

3.4 Environment, Climate Change and Health Implications

3.4.1 By working to reduce crime and disorder, the partnership is contributing towards improving the quality of life for residents, businesses, and visitors to North Warwickshire.

3.5 Health Implications

3.5.1 The work of the partnership has several synergies with contributing towards healthier communities. These include tackling violent crime, supporting victims of domestic abuse, tackling alcohol and drug misuse, and reducing anti-social behaviour.

3.6 Risk Management Implications

3.6.1 The Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment includes risk analysis of risk and harm. The analysis uses an adapted Association of Chief Police Officers' Model (ACPO 3 PLEM). This is a basis scoring matrix for levels of harm. The assessment also includes consideration of a Management

of Risk in Law Enforcement (MORILE) matrix. The key risks for the partnership are identified within the strategic assessment prepared each year.

3.7 Equality Implications

3.7.1 The work of the partnership includes several activities which contribute towards equality objectives. These include support services for victims of domestic abuse, reducing repeat victimisation, monitoring of hate crimes and rehabilitation of offenders.

3.8 Links to Council's Priorities

3.8.1 The Council has a priority for creating safer communities.

The Contact Officer for this report is Julie Taylor (719437).

PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT BETWEEN NAMED SPECIFIED AUTHORITIES

WARWICKSHIRE SERIOUS VIOLENCE DUTY

The following document sets out a partnership agreement between the Specified Authorities to meet the Serious Violence Duty as defined out in the Policing Crime Sentencing and Courts Act 2022.

The Serious Violence Duty requires Specified Authorities in a “local government area to work together and plan to prevent and reduce serious violence, including identifying the kinds of serious violence that occur in the area, the causes of that violence (so far as it is possible to do so), and to prepare and implement a strategy for preventing, and reducing serious violence in the area.

The Duty also requires the specified authorities to consult educational, prison and youth custody authorities for the area in the preparation of their strategy. These are referred to as Relevant Authorities

For the purpose of the Act, Specified Authorities are:-

- **Police** - Chief Officers of police for police areas in England and Wales
- **Justice** - Probation Services and Youth Offending Teams
- **Fire and rescue authorities** operating in England and Wales
- **Health** - Integrated Care Boards including Public Health
- **Local authorities** – District/Borough and County Councils

Warwickshire definition of Serious Violence

The Safer Warwickshire Serious Violence Prevention Strategy 2022/27 set out the following definition of Serious Violence:-

“The intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community, that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, maldevelopment, or deprivation.”

Our definition includes coercive and/or controlling behaviour and financial abuse which are part of the underlying causes of violence, as set out in this Strategy. This ensures our approach aligns with other key strategies which address other forms of violence, such as Domestic Violence and Violence Against Women and Girls.

The Local Government Area

The local government area for the purposes of this agreement is defined as the County of Warwickshire, including the 5 District and Borough areas.

Lead Authority

Whilst the Duty does not specify a 'lead' authority to be responsible for coordinating activity, Warwickshire County Council Community Safety Team (CST) will carry out the following functions on behalf of all of the Specified Authorities within in the area of Warwickshire.

Serious Violence Duty Delivery Plan – the CST will engage a Serious Violence Prevention Co-ordinator to develop and oversee the Serious Violence Duty Delivery Plan, on behalf of all Specified Authorities and in consultation with Relevant Authorities.

Strategic Needs Assessment – the CST will engage analytical leads to undertake a Serious Violence Strategic Needs Assessment using qualitative and quantitative data.

Serious Violence Prevention Strategy – Safer Warwickshire Partnership Board have already adopted a Serious Violence Prevention Strategy. The recommendations for the Strategic Needs Assessment will be reflected in the Strategy, in developing and adopting a Theory of Change which forms part of the Home Office requirements.

Training and Awareness Programme – the CST will lead on behalf of all Specified and Relevant Authorities in the development and delivery of training. The team will ensure there are sufficient trainers to deliver awareness sessions to front line practitioners as agreed by each Specified Authorities. In addition a training programme for Single Points of Contact in lead services will be delivered, including a referral and assessment process.

Lead Sponsor – The Service Manager for Trading Standards and Community Safety for Warwickshire County Council will act as the Lead Sponsor on behalf of all of the Specified Authorities, reporting to relevant boards at District, Borough and partners agencies. They will lead in the response to the Home Office assessment process in relation to the Duty, ensuring there is an evidence of actions to meet the timeframe as set out by the Home Office.

Whole School Approach – The CST will ensure that there is a consistent offer to all educational settings to provide universal and targeted support as well as training of staff and parents under the current trends, signs, symptoms and referral processes.

Specialist Mentoring Provision – The CST will provide independent specialist mentoring provision on behalf of the Specified Authorities to support individuals and families involved in or affected by serious violence. This will include project that help deescalate group on group violence as required.

Local delivery

In areas which are affected by serious violence, as highlighted in the Strategic Needs Assessment and Serious Violence Prevention Strategy, local partner

agencies will develop and co-ordinate the local response. The CST will support as required.

All local delivery programmes will be assessed on the three serious violence prevention pillars:-

Prevent Serious Violence before it happens	Developing a series of universal, targeted, and intensive interventions that prevent people becoming involved in county lines, group, or gang violence, carrying, or using a weapon, or becoming involved in social media that leads to violent conflict.
Respond to emerging or immediate risks of serious violence	Co-ordinate a response led by criminal justice, safeguarding, education and community safety leads to reduce the immediate threat of county lines, gang or group violence and weapon related violence.
Long Term Support	Strengthen communities to create an environment where serious violence is recognised and challenged; and collaborate with partner and communities to embed long-term violence prevention approach

Role of the Office of Police and Crime Commissioner

Local policing bodies, being Police and Crime Commissioners, the Mayor’s Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) and the Common Council of the City of London in its capacity as a police authority, are not specified authorities under the Duty.

However, they are strongly encouraged to take on a role as lead convener for the local partnership arrangements for the Duty in order to support the development and implementation of Serious Violence Duty and local strategy.

In line with the current arrangements the above specified authorities will co-operate with the Warwickshire Office of Police and Crime Commissioner in the monitoring the named specified authority in exercising its functions under the Duty as set out in the Partnership Agreement.

Funding Provision

The Home Office is providing funding over the period January 2023 – March 2025 for specified authorities in the local area to meet the above requirements. The funding is divided into two distinct cost areas

- **Labour Costs** - This includes the costs associated with preparing and developing the SNAs and local strategies. It includes familiarisation costs, training, meeting costs, analysis, and strategy development. The Home Office is flexible on how labour funding is spent provided that the specified authorities jointly agree on how it is used. This funding must be used to meet the specified authorities’ labour costs incurred under the Duty, this can include the cost of additional resource

in the local area to reduce the burden on the specified authorities, should they agree.

- **Non-Labour Costs** – This includes the costs associated with implementing the specified authorities' local strategy to reduce serious violence (the interventions). This can include the salary costs for delivering these interventions.

Home Office funding for Warwickshire is as follows:

- 2022/23 **£30,000** (Labour Costs only)
- 2023/24 **£263,506.30** (Labour:£180,000, Non-labour: £83,506.30)
- 2024/25 **£311,679.57** (Labour: £77,041.71, Non-labour: £234,637.86)

The projects as set out above will be funded as follows:-

- **Strategic Needs Assessment** – Labour Costs
- **Serious Violence Prevention Strategy** – Labour Costs
- **Training and Awareness Programme** – Labour Costs
- **Lead Sponsor** – No costs
- **Whole School Approach** – Non Labour Costs
- **Specialist Mentoring Provision** – Non Labour Costs.
- **Local delivery** – Non Labour Costs

Governance Structure

Countywide

Strategic

Safer Warwickshire Partnership Board will oversee the strategic direction of the Serious Violence Duty and the Serious Violence Prevention Strategy.

The Serious and Organised Crime Joint Action Group will act as the lead partnership body for the delivery of the Duty, the delivery plan, the Strategic Needs Assessment and the Serious Violence Prevention Strategy. The group will be amended to the Serious Violence Strategic Board.

The Lead Sponsor will liaise with the Warwickshire Health and Wellbeing Board who are seen as a key body in terms of embedding violence prevention within the wider health agenda.

Operational

The existing Serious Organised Crime Tactical Group (SOC Tactical) will oversee the countywide operational activity related to serious violence. This will include emerging trends and performance which will help shape the Strategic Needs Assessment and the Serious Violence Prevention Strategy.

Locally

The local structure will be governed as follows:-

Strategic

The four Community Safety Partnership Boards will oversee the local delivery of the Serious Violence Prevention Strategy and ensure that the Strategic Needs Assessment fully reflects the local profile of each District and Borough area. The Project Sponsor will provide a quarterly update report to the of the boards on delivery plan, Strategic Needs Assessment and Strategy.

The four Community Safety Partnership Boards are:-

- North Warwickshire RAG
- Nuneaton and Bedworth Community Safety Partnership Board
- Rugby Community Safety Partnership Board
- South Warwickshire Community Safety Partnership Board

The above Partnership Agreement is for the period 31st January 2023- 31st March 2025 and will be reviewed on a quarterly basis by the Serious Violence Strategic Board.

Operational

Critical Incident Operational Groups (CIOG) will be established to align with the 3 area Police Command Structure, (North, East and South) A CIOG will be established in each area with responsibility for assessment of local serious violence incidents and emerging issues. This will be support by a partnership case management process.

Review period

The above agreement will be reviewed bi-annual through the Safer Warwickshire Partnership Board.

Signed by and on behalf of

Name

Position

Organisation

Signature

Date

Safer Warwickshire Serious Violence Prevention Strategy

2022 - 2027

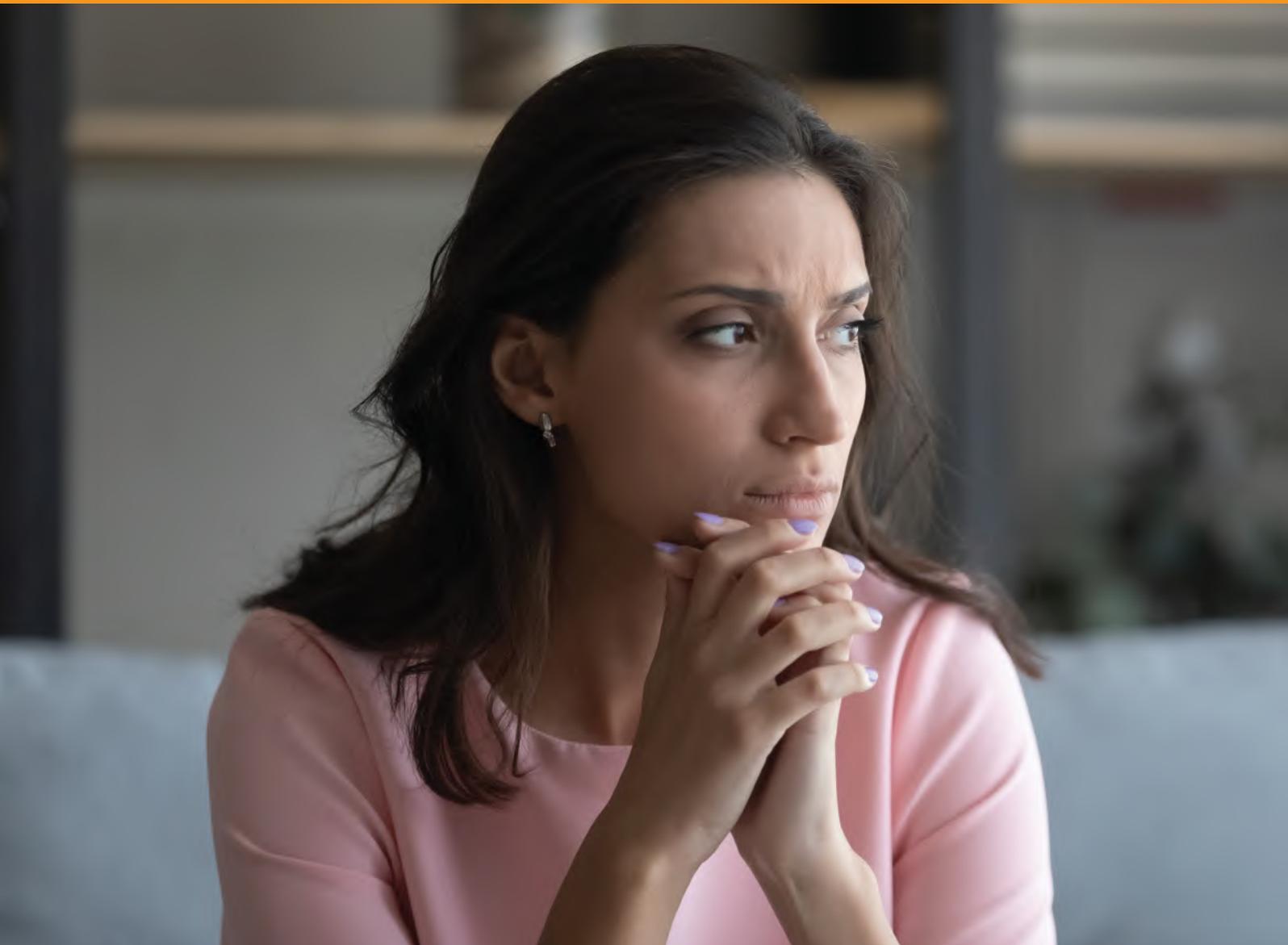


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Why is the Serious Violence Prevention Strategy required?

1



Warwickshire is one of the safest places to live, work and visit in the country. Our cases of serious violence, particularly those involving a weapon, remain low for the region and nationally.

As a county we are not immune from the impacts of serious violence, be that as a result of Organised Criminality and County Lines, as a result of local Street Gangs, or linked to the Night-Time Economy.

Despite the considerable efforts of policing and community safety partners in Warwickshire, rates of Violence with Injury continue to increase in the county. There is also real concern about the rate of knife-related violence, as well as the number of individuals found by police to be carrying knives and other weapons.

And we cannot ignore the impact of Violence Against Women and Girls. Domestic Violence and Sexual Violence continue to be some of the most under-reported and most impactful crimes in Warwickshire. Yet despite being underreported, over a third of all Violence with Injury reports to Warwickshire Police relate to Domestic Violence.

The physical and psychological damage that Serious Violence can cause to individuals, families, our communities and wider society, is immeasurable. Even one death or life-changing injury in Warwickshire as a result of Serious Violence, is one too many. Together, we should have a collective ambition of zero incidents of Serious Violence in the county.

And preventing Serious Violence does require a collective and collaborative approach. No one agency alone can prevent Serious Violence. It is everyone's responsibility. Police action alone will not solve the societal problems that underpin the causes of Violent Crime. It requires a long-term, whole-system, multi-agency solution.

This means a combined, sustained effort by all key organisations. We need to make this effort, not only to protect our communities today, but to make a generational change that will protect the communities of tomorrow.

But if we want to prevent Serious Violence from occurring in the first place and make a difference over the long-term, we need to understand the causes of Serious Violence in Warwickshire; and what we can do individually, together, and with our communities, to remove those causes, and prevent the cycle of reoccurrence.

This will not be an easy task, but it is a most important one. It requires a step-change in approach from all of us. This strategy sets the framework and direction in which we can achieve this goal and will help bring about real and lasting change.



Philip Seccombe

Police and Crime
Commissioner for
Warwickshire

Foreword

The Warwickshire Serious Violence Prevention Strategy sets out a long term commitment by partner agencies to tackle the causes of violence, respond to emerging issues of violence to protect those most at risk, and develop long term support, recognising that the impact of violence on families, schools and the wider community impacts across generations.

The Police Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022 sets out a Statutory Duty for partner agencies and educational establishments to work together to develop plans to reduce violence. However, as portfolio holder I want this strategy to be much more than a response to the Duty. I have seen first hand how serious violence can devastate families and have a long-lasting impact on local communities. If we are going to address the causes of violence, we have to fundamentally shift the conversation to what can we do to prevent violence, challenging the very concept that violence has any place in our society.

This is ambitious. Our strategy is ambitious. We should be ambitious because we already know that experience of violence restricts choice, limits opportunity and creates the very environment for those who intimidate, coerce, threaten and inflict violence to act with impunity.

I hope that in reading this strategy you will recognise steps that you, your school, organisation or community can take that can help prevent violence. Importantly, you will not be alone. We have provided links where you can get help and advice. I hope you will join us on our journey and in our determination.



Cllr Andy Crump

Portfolio Holder –
Fire and Rescue and
Community Safety & Chair
of the Safer Warwickshire
Partnership Board

Safer Warwickshire Serious Violence Prevention Strategy

A long-term approach partnership approach to address the causes of violence

Who should read this strategy?

This strategy has been written so that it is accessible to any individual, agency, business, organisation or community group who wants to:-

- Understand the causes of serious violence

- Understand the roles that key agencies can have to prevent violence recurring

- Use their skills and experience to make a difference to tackle serious violence and create opportunities for those affected by it to make positive life choices.

It is fully recognised that no one agency alone can prevent 'Serious Violence'. Our strategy highlights the importance of a combined, sustained effort on behaviour of key organisations, built on strong community foundations. Only by adopting an approach whereby, will we make the fundamental differences that are required for current and future generations impacted by serious violence.



“preventing serious violence is everyone’s responsibility”,

Why do we need a long-term violence prevention approach?

Prevention is at the core to any successful violence reduction approach. It requires a long-term commitment by a range of agencies, individuals and communities to prevent the physical and psychological damage that violence can cause for individuals, families, our communities and wider society.

By adopting a long-term approach, predicated on public health and community safety outcomes and as set out in our Warwickshire Violence Prevention Model below, we stand a greater chance to deliver and support families and young people to prevent violence now and for future generations.



What Does our Data tell us?

Warwickshire is one of the safest places to live in the country. Our cases of serious violence involving a weapon remain low within the West Midlands region and compared nationally. However, there are

underlying risk and causal factors which highlight challenges for the county. The following section sets out the data analysis and how those underlying factors are impacting across the county.

Warwickshire compared to National and Regional Trends

County Lines

County lines is defined as the movement of drugs from one area to another for financial gain. County lines often involves the exploitation of people through couriering drugs from one area to another, by involving people in the operating of the local market, exploiting vulnerable people and taking over their home, or coercing or controlling people so that they are forced into a criminal or violent lifestyle.

It has been estimated that there are around 2,500 county lines operating across England. The majority of

county lines originate from large metropolitan areas, with those orchestrating lines running routes in multiple areas. The county lines profile has changed over the past 5 years. As county lines become established, local bases are set up whereby by key individuals are moved into an area and local people are actively recruited. These newly established bases are used to expand the county line network, so that local towns and villages become affected.

In Warwickshire, there are usually around 12-15 known

county lines operating at any one time. The vast majority of these county lines come from Coventry, Birmingham and the West Midlands region. However there are county lines from other Metropolitan areas operating in Warwickshire, such as London and Manchester.. Warwickshire Police work closely with the West Midlands Regional Organised Crime Unit to disrupt county lines activity and, since 2020, a series of successful police operations has contained the number of lines.

Domestic Abuse

Warwickshire's Domestic Abuse Service supported 806 victims-survivors. 30 - 40% of victims experienced domestic abuse (DA) multiple times and around 1,600 children and young people were impacted. DA has a lasting impact on physical and mental health, as well as resulting in financial and housing insecurity.

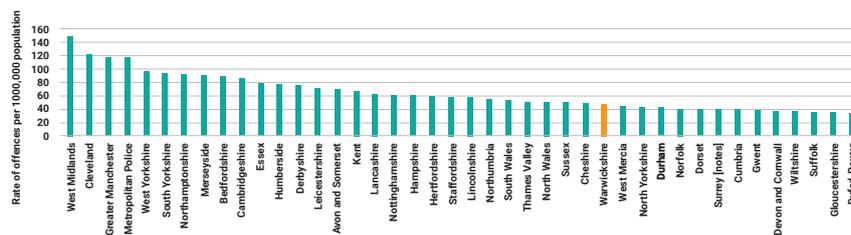
This strategy adopts the Government definition of domestic abuse which is outlined in the 2021 Domestic Abuse Act³. The new definition emphasises that domestic abuse is not only physical violence, but can also be emotional, coercive or controlling behaviour, and economic abuse.

Knife Crime

In the period October 2020-September 2021, the highest rate for Knife Crime Offences recorded in England and Wales was in West Midlands Police Force with 149 offences per 100,000 population. West Midlands Police Force is consistently the force with the highest rate of these offences in England and Wales.

For the same period, Warwickshire Police Force recorded 49 offences per 100,000 population for offences involving a knife or sharp instrument. See Graph 1 opposite.

Offences involving knife or sharp instrument rate per 100,00 population recorded by the police for selected offences, by police force area, October 2020 to September 2021

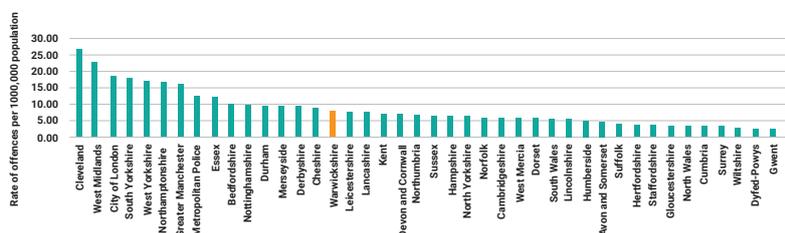


(Graph 1 Recorded Offences involving a knife or sharp instrument October 2020 – September 2021 per 100,000 population by police force areas), Source: ONS 'Crime in England and Wales Police Force Area Data Tables, Jan 2022

Firearm Offences

Nationally the use of a firearm (whether it has been fired, used as a blunt instrument against a person, or used as a threat) fell by 9% per 100,000 population between October 2020 and September 2021 compared to the previous 12 months. For the West Midlands region, the reduction was 3% in the same period. Cleveland Police recorded the highest volume of firearm offences, (26.5) whilst the Metropolitan Police Force has the highest number of offences at 1,123 (see graph 2 opposite)

Firearm offences (excluding air weapons) rate per 100,000 population by police force area, England and Wales, October 2020 to September 2021



<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/policeforceareadata>

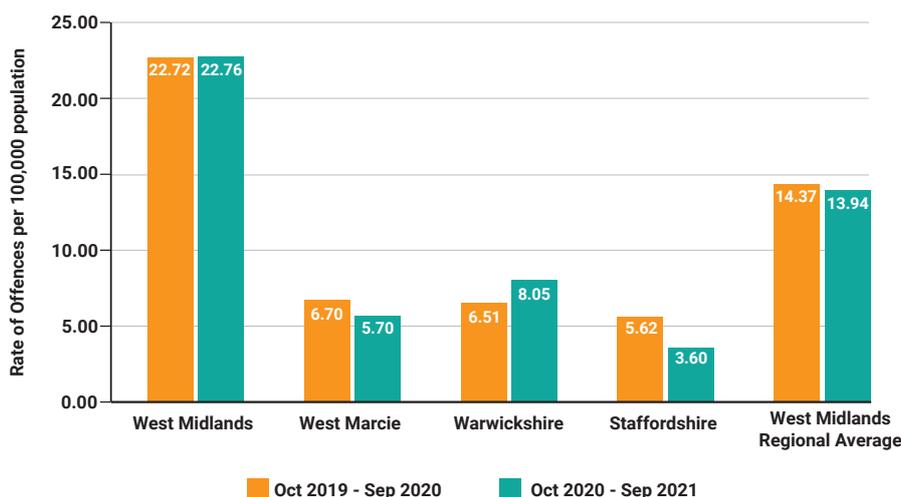
Warwickshire has low rates of both volume of firearm offences and the number of offences per 100,000, when compared Nationally and in the West Midlands.

However, Warwickshire is the only area in the West Midlands which has seen increases in recorded offences. The rate of offences has increased from 6.5 offences to 8 offences per 100,000 population in the last 2 year period. This is in comparison to 22.7 offences

per 100,000 in the West Midlands Police Force area, which has remained the same for both years (see Graph 3 below). In the year ending September 2021 Warwickshire recorded the 3rd highest volume of firearm offences for the West Midlands region.

The number of recorded offences in Warwickshire during a 12 month period increased by 9 in October 2020 to September 2021, from 38 to 47 offences.

Firearm offences (excluding air weapons) rate per 100,000 population by police force area, West Midlands Region



Graph 3 – based on data from Office of National Statistics Table: Rate of firearm offences (excluding air weapons) per 100,000 population by police force area, Jan 22. , Source:ONS ‘Crime in England and Wales Police Force Area Data Tables, Jan 2022

Causal Factors

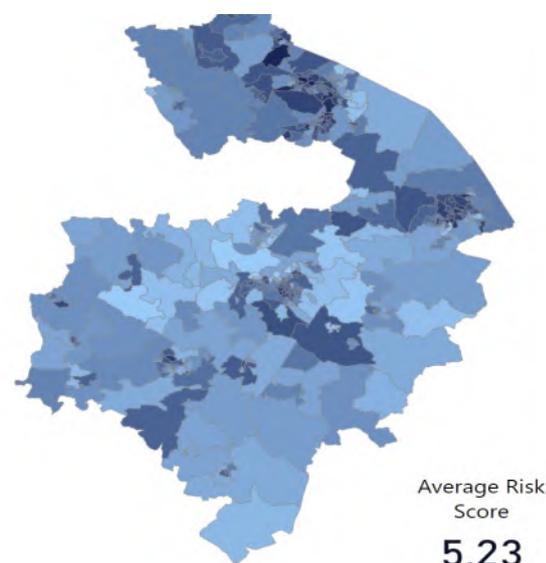
Alongside the crime data set out above, we have taken the opportunity to look deeper into the underlying factors that create an environment where violent conflict can become established.

These causal, or risk factors, fall under four headings:-

- **Health and societal risk factors** – this includes the level of social and economic deprivation, and access to free school meals
- **Causal crime risk factors** – this data covers recorded incidents of anti-social behaviour, drug offences, violent offences and domestic abuse incidents
- **Educational attainment factors** – the data is drawn from a range of data related to health care, educational attainment, pupil absenteeism and exclusion rates
- **Safeguarding risk factors** – the final set of data includes safeguarding cases per area across domestic abuse, parental mental health and parental substance misuses, as well as behavioural and safeguarding concerns.

LSOA	17-18	18-19	19-20	AVERAGE
Bar Pool North & Crescents	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Camp Hill Village & West	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Mancetter South & Ridge Lane	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Kingswood Grove Farm & Rural	10.00	9.00	10.00	9.67
Atherstone Central - Centre	9.00	9.00	10.00	9.33
Hill Top	10.00	9.00	9.00	9.33
Lillington East	10.00	9.00	9.00	9.33
Middlemarch & Swimming Pool	10.00	9.00	9.00	9.33
Bede Bedworth Town Centre	9.00	8.00	9.00	9.00

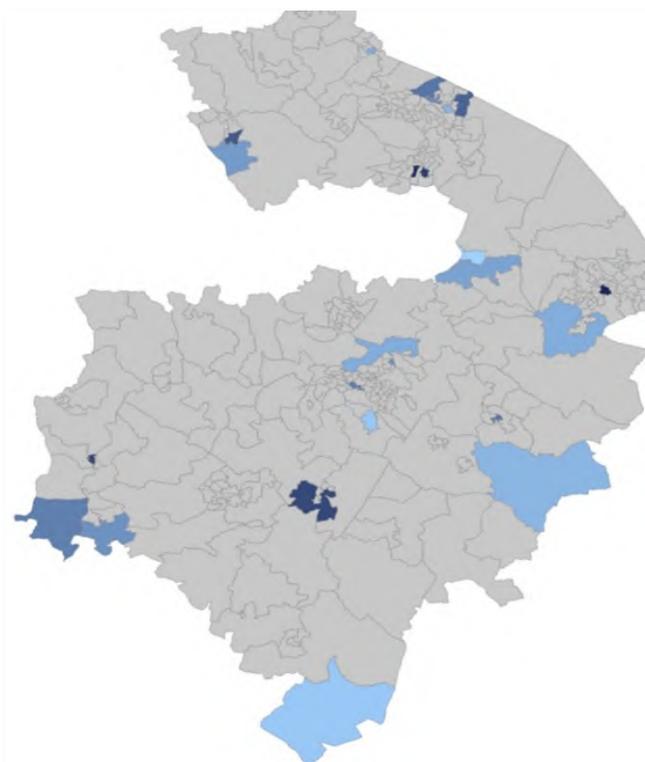
Map 2 and Table 1 - Areas where there are high risk factor scores, against an Countywide average score of 5.3



As part of our review of the causal risk factors we looked at the areas that have had the biggest increases across the three-year period. Map 3 and Table 2 highlights the 6 areas in Warwickshire which had a risk score increase of 3 or more.

LOWER SUPER OUTPUT AREAS	AVERAGE RISK SCORE			
	17-18	18-19	19-20	CHANGE
Thurlaston	1	3	6	5
Crown North East	3	4	6	3
Southam North	4	5	7	3
St Nicholas East & The Long Shoot	5	5	8	3
Weddington South West & River	3	5	6	3
Weddington North	4	5	7	3

Map 3 and Table 2 - Areas in Warwickshire which had a risk score increase of 3 or more



Causal factors – case Analysis

A recent assessment of 23 cases referred to the Warwickshire Serious Organised Crime Interventions Group has highlighted that:-

- In one in three cases, there is a history of domestic violence and/or abuse in the family.**
- Over half of those referred had been exposed to violence within their peer group and wider community.**
- Approximately a quarter of cases had reference to substance misuse, whether associated with the individual or within their family.**
- One in five cases made reference to bereavement or long term chronic ill-health in the family.**
- In one in three cases, the person referred had been a victim of crime or bullying.**

These findings are consistent with other similar research on cases referred to Serious Violence Reduction Programmes, nationally and internationally.

Summary

Whilst Warwickshire records significantly lower levels of knife and gun offences, the impact of drug markets through county lines is a growing issue which affects a number of communities across the County. This is of particular concern in areas where there are high levels of health, societal, educational attainment, causal crime and safeguarding risk factors, or where those risk factors are increasing.

Developing programmes and projects in those areas which have a long-term impact in reducing these risk factors will be key in delivering serious violence prevention for local communities.

Our Vision

“For Warwickshire to be a place where people, across all walks of life, work together to tackle the causes and consequences of serious violence, through collaboration, and to create a network of support so that the cycle of serious violence is broken.”



Our Definition of Serious Violence

We have adopted the World Health Organisation definition of violence as follows:

“The intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community, that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, maldevelopment, or deprivation.”

Krug et al, ed. World report on violence and health. 2002, World Health Organisation: Geneva

(A whole-system multi-agency approach to serious violence prevention HM Government Oct 2019⁴)

However, our definition will include **coercive and/or controlling behaviour and financial abuse** which are part of the underlying causes of violence, as set out in this Strategy. This will ensure our approach aligns with other key strategies which address other forms of violence, such as Domestic Violence and Violence Against Women and Girls.

In the 2018 Serious Violence Strategy⁵, the government set out serious violence as including:

“specific types of crime such as homicide, knife crime, and gun crime and areas of criminality where serious violence or its threat is inherent, such as in gangs and county lines drug dealing. It also includes emerging crime threats faced in some areas of the country such as the use of corrosive substances as a weapon”.



⁴ https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/862794/multi-agency_approach_to_serious_violence_prevention.pdf

⁵ https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/698009/serious-violence-strategy.pdf

What our strategy covers

Warwickshire's Serious Violence Prevention Strategy includes:-

□ **Domestic Abuse -**

Domestic abuse is abusive behaviour of a person towards another if both are aged 16 or over and are personally connected to each other. Behaviour is abusive if it consists of any of the following:

- physical or sexual abuse
- violent or threatening behaviour
- controlling or coercive behaviour
- financial abuse (which is behaviour that substantially affects a person's ability to either acquire, use or maintain money or other property, or obtain good or services)
- psychological, emotional, or other abuse.

-
- ### □ **Sexual Offences -** Sexual abuse encapsulates various forms of crime including rape and sexual assault, sexual harassment, online grooming, and domestic abuse or violence. Sexual abuse is when someone is forced, pressurised, or tricked into taking part in (or witnessing/watching)

any kind of sexual activity with another person.

Examples of sexual abuse include:

- unwanted touching
- indecent exposure
- being forced to look at sexual pictures or videos
- sexting
- child pornography.

□ **County Lines –**

The exploitation of individual, families or groups, through a network of drug supply from one area to another, carried out by organised criminal networks

-
- ### □ **Violence involving a weapon -** Including knife crime, gun crime and corrosive substances

-
- ### □ **Street gangs -** Including feuds, disrespect, territory-based violence

-
- ### □ **Serious violent acts driven through social media –** Using threats or coercion or using social media to promote serious violent conflict
-

□ **The Causal factors of serious violence –**

The underlying factors that directly impact on serious violence. These factors, can relate to an Individual (such as experiences of violence, bullying, bereavement or loss), Family (for example domestic violence, violence against women and girls, family breakdown or chronic ill health within a family member), Peer (such as conflict or feuds between peer groups), School (low attendance, engagement or educational attainment), and Community (for example poor housing, environmental neglect, poor transport links, high levels of unemployment).

Our core principles – A Trauma Informed Approach to Serious Violence Prevention

Public Health England, in its publication, “A whole system multi agency approach to violence prevention” (see footnote 4), sets out three levels of violence prevention:

1. primary prevention
(preventing violence before it happens)

2. secondary prevention
(an immediate response to instances of violence) and

3. tertiary prevention
(focusing on long term care and support).

Interventions to address violence are defined as universal (aimed at a general population); selected (targeted at those more at risk); and indicated (targeted at those who use violence).

The Warwickshire Serious Violence Prevention Model, which is described in detail below, combines these universal and selected interventions, supporting those most impacted by serious violence whilst creating a climate where serious violence is not tolerated, thereby protecting future generations. (See Diagram 1)



A Trauma Informed Approach to Serious Violence Prevention

At the core of our Model is a Trauma Informed Approach to Serious Violence Prevention.

Trauma-informed, is a strengths based framework that is grounded in an understanding of and response to, the impact of trauma. It emphasizes physical, psychological, and emotional safety for those affected by Serious Violence, and creates opportunities to rebuild a sense of control and empowerment.

Our Trauma Informed approach to Serious Violence Prevention:-

- Realises the widespread impact of trauma for individuals, families, peer groups, schools and local communities affected

by serious violence, and understands potential paths for recovery;

- Recognises the signs and symptoms of trauma in clients, families, staff, and others affected by serious violence;
- Responds by fully integrating knowledge about trauma into policies, procedures, and practices; and seeks to actively resist re-traumatisation
- Resists Re-traumatisation of those we work with and our staff.

The following diagram illustrates our Warwickshire

Trauma Informed Violence Reduction Framework, developing a range of Trauma Informed programmes that can:-

- Prevent serious violence by working across our partners to identify those most at risk of violence due to previous trauma and adversity.
- Respond to immediate issues by offering trauma informed support across our partnership services.
- Adopting a long-term approach, by embedding trauma informed practice at a school and community level.

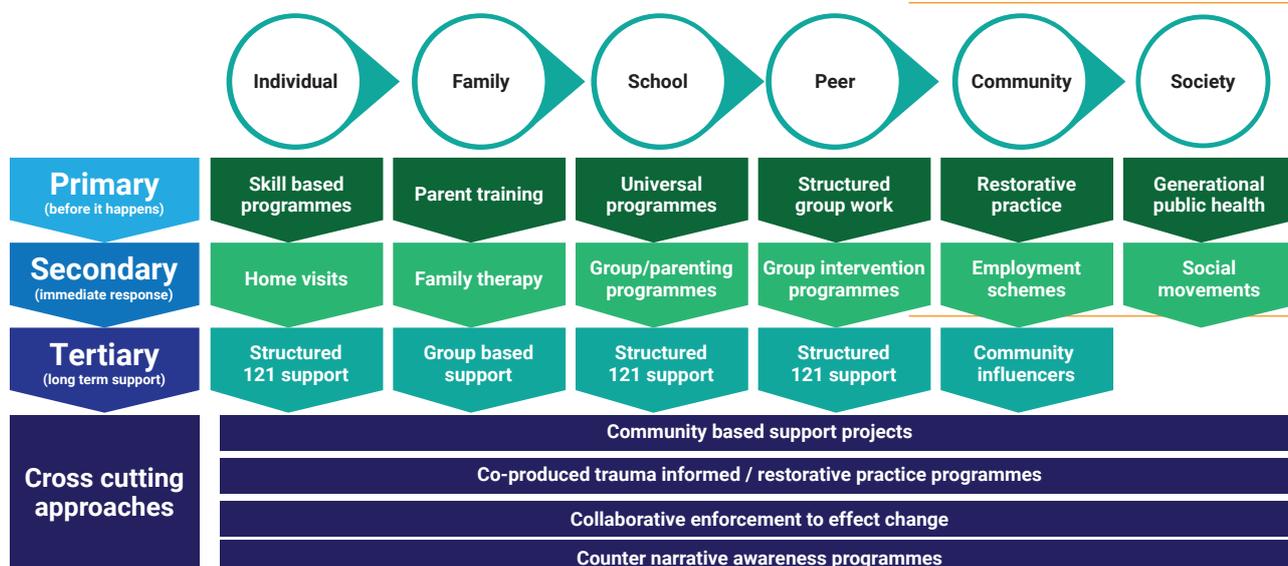


Diagram 1 – Trauma Informed Serious Violence Preventative model

A Statutory Duty to Prevent Serious Violence

The Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022 sets out a Statutory Duty for named services to share data, intelligence and knowledge for the purposes of understanding and addressing the root causes of serious violence. The Duty states that the following agencies should “*work together to identify and publish what actions they need to take collectively to reduce violent crime*” (including domestic abuse and sexual offences) and will be accountable for their activity and co-operation.

The Duty is intended to create the right conditions for authorities to collaborate and communicate regularly, to use existing partnerships to share information and take effective coordinated action in their local areas.

Whilst the duty does not specify a lead authority, the approach for Warwickshire will be that the Safer Warwickshire Partnership Board will take the lead, working collaboratively with the Health and Well Being Board and Local Criminal Justice Board.

This is the first time that educational establishments are recognised as having a crucial role and duty in collaborating with other agencies to prevent violence. Our ambition will be to create a framework where educational establishments can agree approaches and share best practice in how to embed a violence prevention approach across Warwickshire.

- Police,
- Local councils,
- Fire and Rescue
- Local health bodies such as NHS Trusts and Integrated Care Boards,
- National Probation Service and
- Education Authorities, educational representatives and
- Youth Offending Services

It is recommended that the partnership takes a Public Health Approach to tackling and preventing serious violence.



Serious Weapon Homicide Reviews

In addition to the above Duty, the Act has introduced Serious Weapon Homicide Reviews. The Act makes provisions into the circumstances of certain homicides where the victim was aged 18 or over and the events surrounding their death involved or were likely to have involved the use of an offensive weapon.

An offensive weapon includes (but is not limited to) knives, guns or corrosive substances.

These reviews adopt a similar approach to Domestic Homicide Reviews, by looking at the involvement of key agencies and the lessons learnt that could prevent similar tragic deaths occurring. Warwickshire will seek to be an early adopter of this approach, benefitting from the learning at the earliest opportunity.



The Warwickshire Violence Prevention Model

The Warwickshire Serious Violence Model is based on well researched Public Health approaches to violence reduction, combined with current safeguarding principles.

Our model is described in the following diagram and is based on:

□ **The 5 C's approach**

– Collaboration, co-production, co-operation in data intelligence and sharing, a counter narrative, embedded in a community consensus approach are recognised by Public Health England as core elements to any violence prevention approach

□ **Trauma and Adversity** - Led by Public Health Wales, there is strong evidence of the association between childhood adversity and poorer physical and mental well-being across a person's life through childhood, adolescence, and into adulthood. The evidence shows that adverse experiences can have a negative impact on child and adolescent brain development, which are associated with a variety of

health harming behaviours in adolescence that can impact on physical and mental health and well-being. There is evidence to suggest many who have adverse experiences will have been exposed to other adversities during childhood, including those related to structural and social inequalities, poverty, bereavement, loss and discrimination. Our model assesses these experiences, developing interventions that can have a long-term positive impact in a person's emotional and social development.

□ **Understanding Risk and Protective factors** –

Alongside trauma and adversity, risk and protector factors enable agencies to recognise the risks in a person's life and the positive elements that can be built on. This approach acts as a counter narrative to the issues that a person affected by serious violence may present, building on the positive abilities, or relationships, that can keep them safe.

□ **Contextual Safeguarding**

– Professor Carlene Firmin developed an approach to safeguarding which looks beyond their individual and family dynamics, by exploring, their peer, school and wide community relationships. Each context is weighted, for each individual, looking at the risks and protective characteristics.

□ **Capricorn Framework** –

developed by Public Health England, the Capricorn Framework recognises the opportunities for collaborative approaches to prevent offending and re-offending by children, by looking at primary (or 'upstream') causes of offending, as well as secondary (or 'downstream') causes.

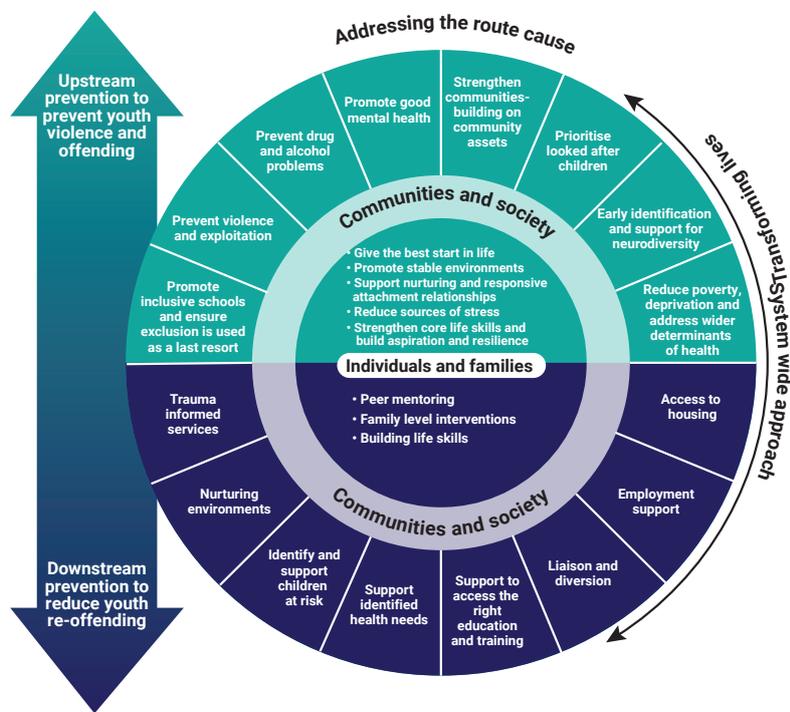


Figure 2 (Capricorn Framework – PHE 2019)

The following two diagrams illustrates how we have combined these approaches to create our Warwickshire Violence Prevention Model.

Warwickshire Serious Violence Prevention Model

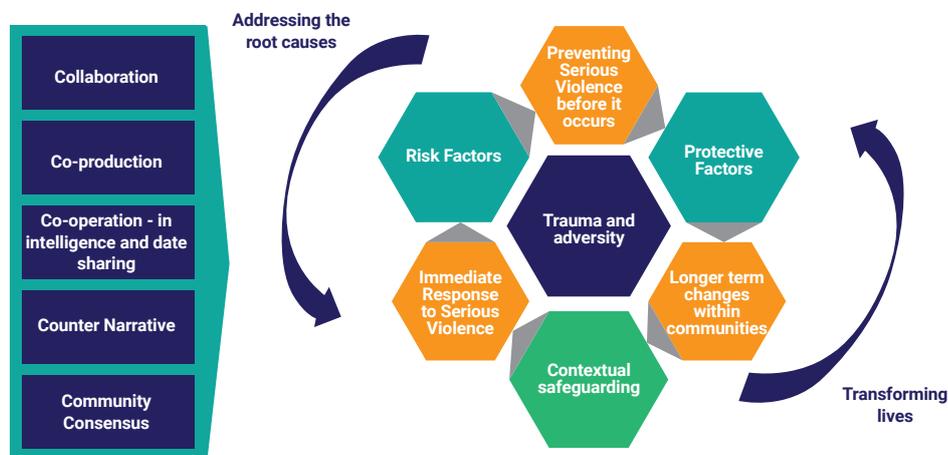
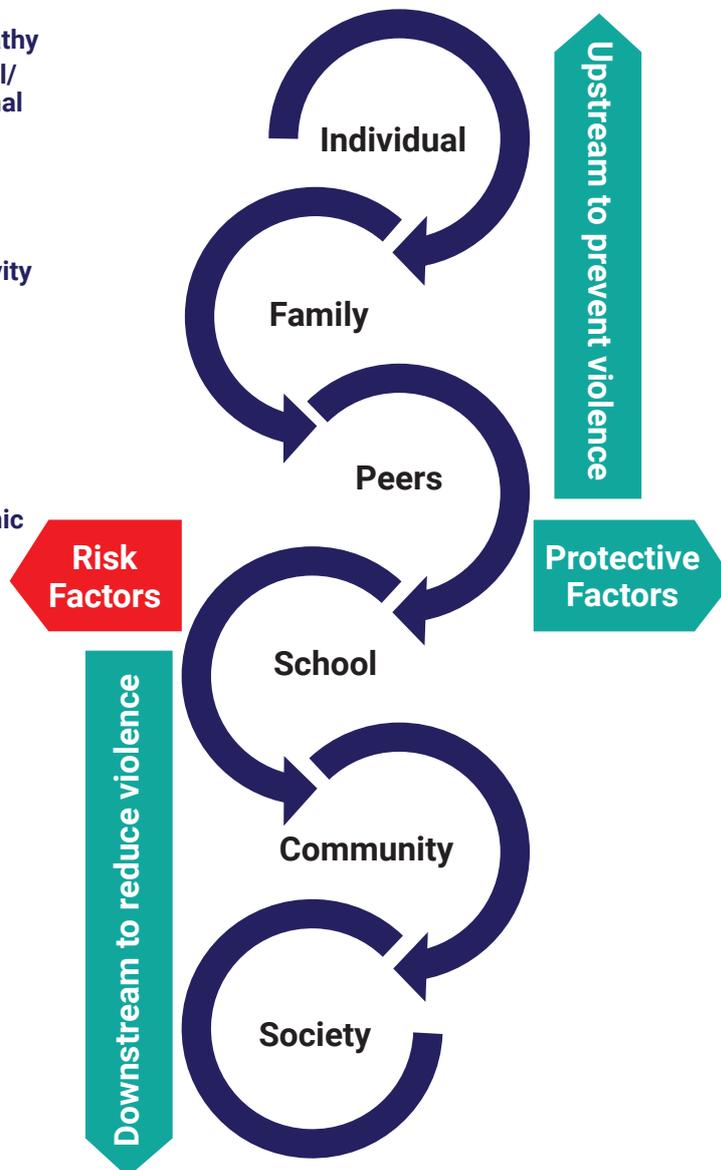


Diagram 3 – Public Health Approaches to Violence Prevention

Risk factors

- Hyperactivity
 - Lack of guilt and empathy
 - Maltreatment (physical/verbal/sexual/emotional)
 - Exposure to violence
 - Violent aggression
 - Positive attitude towards delinquency
 - Previous criminal activity
- Family poverty
 - Parental separation
 - Domestic violence
 - Bereavement of loss
 - Homelessness
 - Mental illness or chronic ill health in the family
 - Alcohol abuse and/or drug use
 - Incarceration
 - Anti social parents
- Delinquent peers
 - Commitment to delinquent peers
 - Peer rejection
- Academic under performance
 - Low commitment to school
 - Frequent truancy
- Neighbourhood disorganisation
 - Availability of drugs
 - Social, economic and environmental deprivation
 - Poor transport links
 - Wider societal conflict/disorientation



Protective factors

- Belief in moral order
 - Positive attitudes, values or beliefs
 - Conflict resolution skills
 - Good mental, physical, spiritual and emotional health
 - Low impulsivity
 - Positive self-esteem
- Good parenting skills
 - Parental supervision
 - Family bonds and stable family structure
 - Infrequent parent/child conflict
 - Positive peer group
 - Strong moral values
- Friends who engage in conventional behaviour
 - Low peer delinquency
 - Positive social peer group
 - Strong sense of identity within peer group
- School inclusion
 - Positive recognition/successful achievement at school
 - High educational aspirations
 - Positive educational peer group
 - Supportive individual(s)
- Accessible local facilities
 - Positive community role models
 - Employment support
 - Strong social supports
 - Low economic deprivation
 - Neighbourhood interaction, neighbour support

Diagram 4 – Warwickshire Violence Prevention Model

In summary we will use the Warwickshire Serious Violence Model to:-

Prevent Serious Violence before it happens	Developing a series of universal, targeted, and intensive interventions that prevent people becoming involved in county lines, group, or gang violence, carrying, or using a weapon, or becoming involved in social media that leads to violent conflict.
Respond to emerging or immediate risks of serious violence	Co-ordinating a response led by criminal justice, safeguarding, education and community safety leads to reduce the immediate threat of county lines, gang or group violence and weapon related violence.
Long Term Support	Co-produce a series of interventions that offer routes out of county lines or violent conflict, strengthen communities to create an environment where serious violence is recognised and challenged; and collaborate with health colleagues to embed violence prevention at the core of the long-term approach to the determinants of health.

Recommendation –

Our model recognises that the interventions that we develop are not restricted by an arbitrary age range or moment in time. This is because we know that key moments of change, developmentally and emotionally can take place at different times including in early adulthood. Our ambition will be create an offer that is available at the reachable moment for a person affected by violence, whenever that is.

Table 2: Households who presented as homeless as a result of Domestic Abuse broken down by District and Borough in Warwickshire (2018-2021)



Setting out our long-term Strategic Approach

Warwickshire partners want this strategy to be different. We want to bring it to life so those that read it recognise the importance of a preventative approach and the role they can have in delivering it.

In order to do that we have taken a series of real-life case studies of people affected by serious violence and merged them into one life journey. Each chapter sets out part of that journey from early years to adulthood. Each chapter uses the Warwickshire Violence Prevention Model to define the issues, identify the

opportunities and what we will do to make a difference, collaboratively.

We fully recognise that a number of the challenges we face are both generational and societal. By basing them on a real life journey, we can start to see how we can affect change by defining the problem, identifying the causes, and delivering interventions at the right time with the maximum impact. This will allow us to scale up our success, for the benefit of communities across Warwickshire.

Aim – To use the Strategy as an awareness raising training programme with key partners across health, criminal justice, police, educational providers, children and families and community organisations so that they can recognise the crucial role they play in violence prevention.



“The journey in the life of.....”



0-5 My early years

"My early years? To be honest you are the first people to ask me that.

It's a bit like a jigsaw puzzle. I've heard what people have said about my first few years. My mum was young when she had me, 17 I think, she had lots of issues, mostly drugs and alcohol. When she was up she was like really up, but there were lots of dark times, I remember them. My dad, well I can't say much about him. I had an older sister and my grandmother. I remember being safe with them.

What I do remember is being cold and hungry, I remember being frightened when we weren't allowed in the house.

I remember being frightened when my dad came round, the fights and the beatings. I remember being beaten when I wet the bed and I remember when the front door was smashed in by the police and crying when social workers came to take us away. I remember the times we were evicted, not all of them, but I remember my sister crying and being scared at night in the places we lived. They were never a home.

I cannot see these things clearly, but I still feel them, being cold, frightened and hungry, unwanted. I suppose that's why I did what I did to survive."

Defining the issues and opportunities

- **Collaboration-** Recognising the factors related to adversity and trauma. Opportunity for collaboration across agencies to address drug, alcohol and domestic abuse through a single co-ordinated response

- **Co-production –** Importance of co-produced, co-ordinated health care support with front line staff able to recognise the risks within the family

- **Co-operation –** key information shared across all agencies to better assess risk and protective factors

- **Counter Narrative –** stable and safe accommodation could have provided the opportunity for co-ordinated support. Missed opportunity to work with other supportive family members. Provide direct support for the father through DV perpetrator programmes

What we will do to make a difference

Countywide

Train all front-line family health providers to recognise Adversity and Trauma and Contextual Safeguarding

Create a single front door for lone parents 16-24 with complex needs

Ensure that those residing in DA safe Accommodation are supported with financial, practical, social and emotional support

Commission an all-age drug and alcohol service that focuses on early intervention, prevention and appropriate treatment provision

Local

Create locally based emotional support programmes for extended family carers

Assess local community assets to ensure there are accessible facilities offering social, practical, and emotional support for young parents and carers.

5-11 My primary years

"I remember my first day at school. Yeah, that was special. It felt like an escape. My sister took me cos she was a few years older and my mum was having one of her dark times. I tried real hard to make friends, I wanted to be someone people liked; that wanted to be my friend. It was important. Yeah I was physical, but not violent.

I did well in my first year. I loved art and I was told I was gifted. That was a big thing, I still remember it. It was in the second year when I started to get bullied. It was my clothes to start with, then people said I smelled. That hurt. After a while it got the better of me, so I started to deal with it, to fight back. I got labelled, but I also got different friends, more

loyal. Some of them are still my friends now. My Gran got called in, like every few weeks. Then I got suspended. I stopped doing art cos it didn't fit with the image I had....I wanted.

My Gran died when I was 9. I don't want to talk about that.

Mum had a new boyfriend and he was good for her. She started getting straight and we stopped having lots of different people in our house, night and day. Her boyfriend? I didn't like him and after a while my sister starting to stay out, stayed at friends, even though he would go searching for her. I missed her but she had her life and I couldn't protect her."



Defining the issues and opportunities

- **Collaboration-** collaboration between schools, children, families and health providers to ensure that emotional support for young people affected by trauma is accessible at the point of need.

- **Co-operation** – review how intelligence is shared across agencies from a contextual safeguarding perspective so that a wider range of agencies can be involved in determining risks for the whole family.

- **Co-production** – issue of bullying connected to challenges within the family, financially and emotionally that require a co-produced intervention. Opportunity to universally address bullying and the impact of a young person at risk.

- **Counter Narrative** opportunity to focus on the positive characteristics and provide additional support in school and at a community level could have developed stronger self-esteem.

- **Community Consensus** – involvement in community based programmes offer an opportunity to develop pro-social friendship groups.

“I remember my first day at school. Yeah, that was special. It felt like an escape. My sister took me cos she was a few years older and my mum was having one of her dark times. “

What we will do to make a difference

Countywide

Develop a training and awareness toolkit for all educational providers to recognise the signs associated with adverse experiences which can harden trauma and the impact of trauma.

Establish an advice and support service for schools and college staff to discuss emerging trends and issues

Define an accessible emotional support programme for young people and families affected by loss.

Work with Street Doctors to introduce First Aid, Knife Awareness sessions for year 6 and year 7 groups.

Local

Ensure that practical support for families is easily accessible and does not create stigma.

Local intelligence sharing across early years and primary education, local authorities and children and family services so that practical and emotional support can be provided by local services.

Create local Serious Violence Prevention Community Forums, engaging with community and voluntary sector organisation to develop and deliver local intervention programmes.

11-16 Shaping my identity

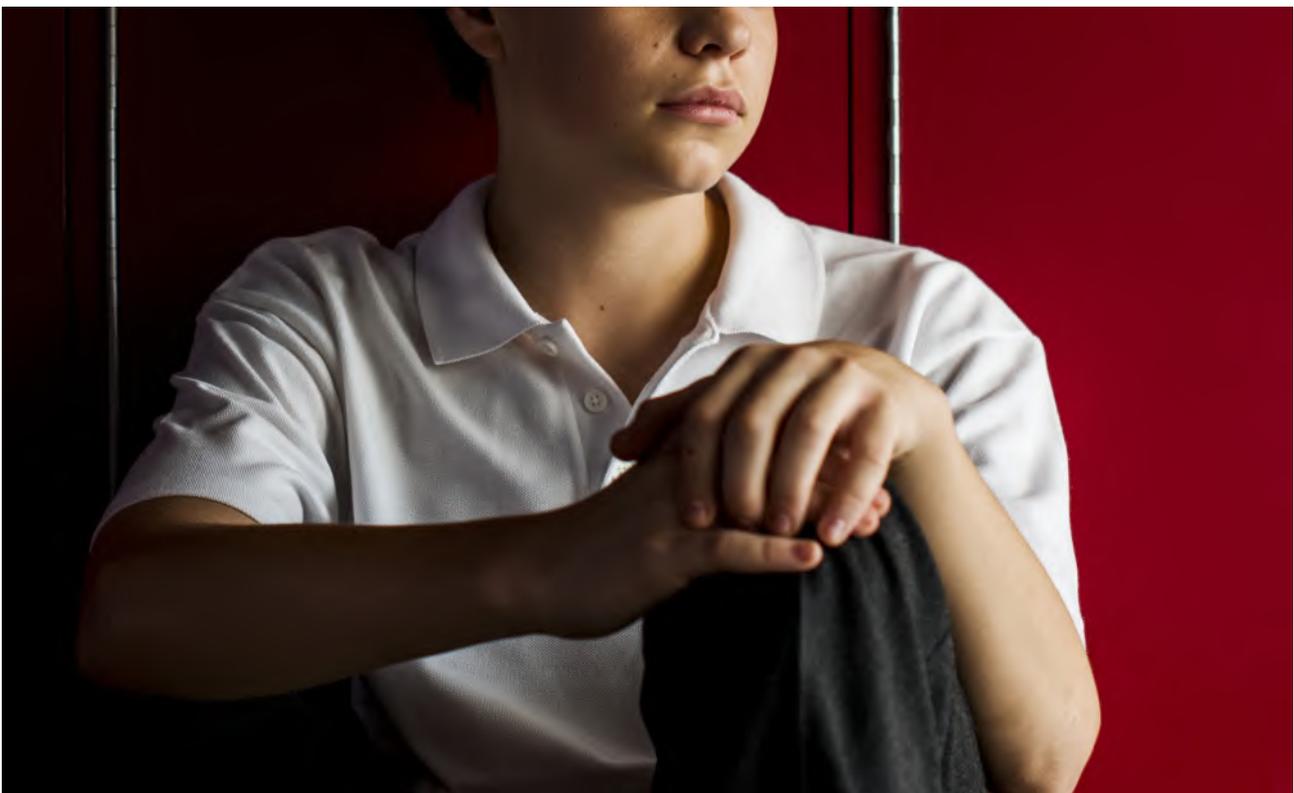
"My first year at secondary school was tough, bit of an initiation I suppose. I got robbed to start with, school bag, money, my shoes. Mum got angry and reported them at first, to the school and the Police. Nothing changed. I wasn't the only one.

By the second year me and my friends started forming our own alliances with some of the older kids. They got me a bike and I did some work for them to pay them back, nothing heavy. We looked out for each other. Yeah, there were a group of us, boys and girls. That's one thing you lot have got wrong you know. You always focus on the boys when its often the girls that bring things on.

By year 9 I had a rep. I did a few things I won't lie. But I was earning money and I was current. That's something else you lot need to understand; what it means to be current.

By the time I was 15 I had a plan. I stayed at school. I could of got expelled but I'm not stupid. I made sure school worked for me.

My mum? She had two other kids with her man. I was close to the oldest. He was 5 or 6 by the time I was in year 10. He looked up to me and I looked out for him. Then mum got cancer. Her man said I should take care of her, but I wasn't invested in her like that. My sister moved back in to help out. She was 18 then, had a kid on the way. But she moved back for mum. She told me what mum's boyfriend did to her. That's when things really turned. I got my friends over, even some of the olders, we dragged him out the house and beat him, in the middle of the street. Police got called. But no one said anything, not even my mum. What did I feel? An adrenaline rush, that's what's I felt. I got fixed on it, for the first time in my life I felt alive.



Defining the issues and opportunities

- **Collaboration** – Emerging issue of services working in isolation as they address issues as they arise. Opportunity to collaborate between the school, community organisations, target youth support, police and health agencies to design interventions that can be delivered within and outside of the school setting

- **Co-operation** – co-operation between police and educational establishments to share low level intelligence on incidents that could lead to an escalation in risk, including violence through social media

- **Counter Narrative** – Opportunity to build on the positive relationship with younger sibling(s). Opportunity to involve the wider peer group in programmes focused on the positive strengths.

- **Community Consensus** – Local communities are best placed to identify patterns of behaviour that could lead to escalation in violence. There is an opportunity to provide community and voluntary sector leads with greater knowledge of the signs to look out for and where to seek advice and refer.

- **Co-production** – Opportunity of co-produced support between health providers and family nurse partnership to support families with complex health needs.

What we will do to make a difference

Countywide

Embed the Warwickshire Whole School Approach to Violence Prevention across all Secondary Schools in the County

Introduce the “Mentor in Violence Programme” for Schools to invest in for both staff and pupils (see below)

Expand the Warwickshire “Identity Programme” for both parents and young people (see below)

Review the commissioned provision of Mental Health and Emotional Support Services for children and young people to ensure it is accessible and responsive to those most at risk of becoming involved of serious violence

Embed the Warwickshire Violence Prevention Model across agencies and expand the attendees at SOCJAG interventions to include schools and key health providers.

Review our social media and cyber educational programmes to ensure they focus on violence prevention and risks of exploitation

Local

Carry out a review of local community and voluntary provision that young people and parents with complex health needs can be sign posted to.

Identify local community and voluntary sector providers that would run sessions within the school environment.

16-21 Becoming an adult?

To be honest, once I finished school things got mad. I got my GCSE's, including Maths and English. I got signed up for college. But, in reality, it was all about my friends, what we did on the road, the parties, earning money, staying current. Yeah, we smoked and took stuff. But we weren't like those nitties. We carried stuff, set up houses, carried phones, got paid for all sorts of work. Fed's were all over us, but there we were a crew so they couldn't pin anything.

I first got stabbed when I was 16. I was dumb. Wrong place with the wrong people. But it helped my rep. I posted selfies of me in the hospital with the stiches in leg. Yeah I've been stabbed three times, but back then it's like I was invincible. When we got to about 18-19 some of my friends wanted out. There was a lot of beef over that. Some of the olders stepped in. One of my friends was called out. He got stabbed by others in our group. He was lucky to survive. That's when it all started to fall apart then. We didn't know who to trust. So we kept it tight, between 3 or 4 of us and started to recruit our own youngers.

Arrested? Yeah I got arrested lots of times. Most of them just go NFA'd. I had a number of people who worked with me, from social services I think or the youth offending team . Most of them were busy and they changed every few months. Some of them described me as being "exploited"! Like seriously, who do you think has exploited me? There was one worker, she was good but then when I got to over 18 that all stopped. Seems that being 18 changes you. By then I had left home. I was mainly sofa surfing and if I didn't have anywhere to stay I paid for a hostel. I learnt to drive, bought a car and some nights slept in that. When I was 20, I got arrested on the M1 with a kilo of coke and £5,000 in cash. I had a younger in the car, 14, 15 years old. He took the main rap. But I still got time.

Prison? Yeah prison was hard. Too much time locked in a cell. I wasn't ready for that. That's when I got into drugs, not like addicted, just to get through the days so I didn't have to think much.



Defining the issues and opportunities

- **Collaboration** – Issues of multiple interventions that are time limited, with no long term consistency. Opportunity for NHS Trusts and mentoring agencies to work together supporting young people up age 24 who have a stabbed/gun shot injury

- **Co-production** – Issue of how intervention and enforcement agencies work together to co-design targeted interventions pre and post custody. Issue of co-produced intensive support programmes for 17-24 year olds.

- **Co-operation** – Opportunity for sharing intelligence across enforcement, criminal justice and intervention providers to better assess escalating risks so that interventions can be more targeted.

- **Counter Narrative** – Opportunity to build in the entrepreneurial/ business skills that have been developed, to create legitimate employment or business opportunities.

- **Community Consensus** – Opportunity of working with local communities to better understand the local dynamics that are affecting serious violence and in designing local solutions.

“I first got stabbed when I was 16. I was dumb. Wrong place with the wrong people. But it helped my rep. I posted selfies of me in the hospital with the stiches in leg. Yeah I’ve been stabbed three times, but back then it’s like I was invincible.”

What we will do to make a difference

Countywide

Establish a Community Violence Navigators Programme that can be rolled out in local areas affected by serious violence

Establish a Warwickshire based programme of youth workers linked to NHS Trusts to support any young person, aged 14-25, who have suffered a serious violence injury.

Establish a sustainable Countywide Serious Violence Exit programme based on the principles of the Boston Ceasefire Model(see below).

Expand our Fair Chance employability and skills offer for young people affected by serious violence so that they are both work ready and successful in seeking employment opportunities

Local

Establish a local employment opportunities scheme or employment placements for young people at risk of becoming involved in serious violence.

Identify local funding opportunities for training programmes for young adults.

Train community-based Violence Interrupters in key local areas affected by serious violence.

21 plus Moving on?

I did just over 2 years. By the time I came out my friends had moved on. Seems I wasn't current anymore. I got put into an AP, cos I refused to go home. I did some work, nothing heavy, just to earn some money. I got arrested few times, returned to prison and re-released. By the time I was 23-24 I had enough. So, I got some night work on the railways. It was alright until they did a random drugs test, then I was let go. I got my CSAS card through my Probation Worker. Respect to her. I'm back at college now training to be a painter/decorator and working for a construction company. Seems I'm quite good at it. My Probation Worker said she would get some counselling, but turns out I'm not eligible. I'm not bothered.

Did I mention I had a kid? Yeah, he's 5 now. That changed a lot. My sister has helped bring him up so I didn't lose touch. She's got her own place now, she's training to be a nurse. I'm also seeing someone, its good, we

argue but I don't know any relationship where there isn't some heat every now and then.

Mum? Her man left her just after she got sick. But she's clean, she's been clean for a few years. She works in a home supporting older people. She's doesn't get paid much but she's got a new man, whose got his own kids and he's good for her. I don't go round.

My younger brother? I still keep an eye out for him. He's between schools right now, but he needs to make his own choices.

I still see some of my friends, we meet up for a smoke. Most have moved on but those that haven't we still stay close to. You cannot just walk away you know! When you think about it, there a lot you cannot just walk away from.

What would I change in my life? I don't know, no one ever asked me that before. I don't know how to answer. What would you change?



Defining the issues and opportunities

□ Collaboration –

Opportunity to strengthen the relationships between secure estate, Probation and local employers to create skills and educational opportunities for those exiting serious violence lifestyles.

□ Co-operation –

Issue of how criminal justice agencies safely share information on clients with employees to enable better support within the work place and employment opportunities to be maintained.

□ Community

Consensus –

Opportunity of working with local communities, including local businesses to establish employment pathways, with the result of creating positive role models.

□ **Co-production** – Issue of increased threats, intimidation and violence against those seeking to exit a group. Opportunity to co-produce a programme between Police, criminal justice and front line services to reduce conflict before it escalates.

□ **Counter Narrative** – The positive influence of having a child is a key opportunity for change and reinforcing the positive opportunities of change.

What would I change in my life? I don't know, no one ever asked me that before. I don't know how to answer. What would you change?

What we will do to make a difference

Countywide

people to become skilled mentors to provide long-term support.

Establish a countywide Business Entrepreneurs programme directly focused on young adults affected by serious violence.

Establish a dedicated support service to support employers who are willing to offer employment or volunteering opportunities for young people affected by violence.

Establish a multi-agency serious violence interventions team, targeting support for those seeking to exit serious violence lifestyles, including practical, social and emotional support.

Establish a Warwickshire Conflict Mediation Service with the aim of reducing the conflict between group or within groups to enable people to exit safely.

Embed the Caring Dads programme across the county

Local

Work with local Business Improvement Districts and Growth Hubs to expand the employment and skills opportunities as a pathway for those looking to exit serious violence lifestyles.

Working with local colleges to review the vocational educational courses so they are accessible to young adult offenders.

Warwickshire Identity Model

The Warwickshire Identity Model has been designed in partnership with voluntary organisations, schools and Public Health colleagues. The model can be used by front line workers and is designed to both assess and challenge young adults on five dynamics which shape their identity. It can also be used in working with parents to help them in understanding and influencing the identity of their young adults.

The aim is to help young adults to explore what influences them and how they can evaluate what makes them the person they are and the person they want to be.

The 5 dynamics are:-

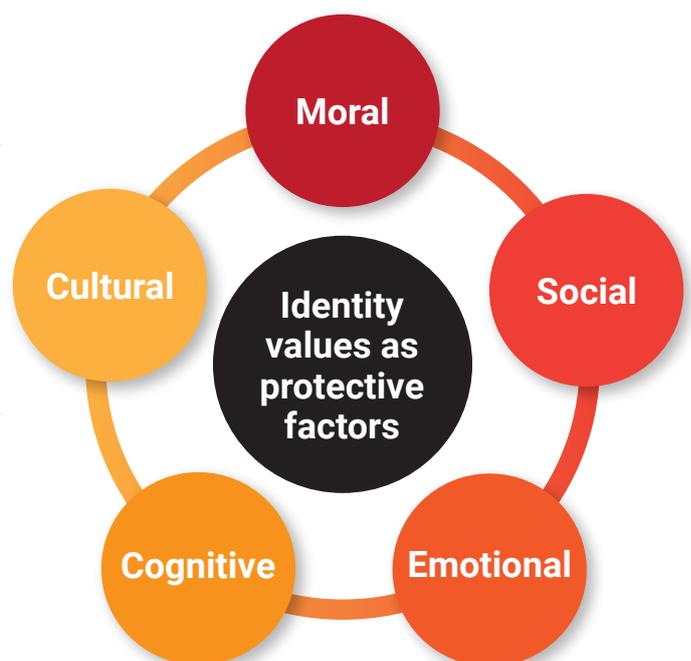
□ **Moral** – Understanding the Moral Values they have and why they are important. Through reviewing what is morally acceptable by exploring different moral dilemmas creates the opportunity to reset their Moral Compass for themselves but also in terms of those around them.

□ **Social** – Exploring how current social issues shape and influence them. Debating social issues creates the opportunity to understand different perspectives and how they can influence societal changes.

□ **Emotional** – Understanding what influences our emotions, recognising the importance of those influences and how to channel them in positive ways. Defining Emotional Intelligence and developing skills to recognise how others are affected by their own emotional journey.

□ **Cognitive** – Recognising how others are affected by their actions, or how others perceive them. Reflecting on how their actions or perceptions impact on others creates the opportunity for changing their approach to confrontational or challenging situations

□ **Cultural** – Exploring their cultural journey and how their journey is different to that of their parents, siblings and peers. Taking the opportunity to value and celebrate that journey, rather than reflecting on the issues or confrontation that it has or could create.



Boston Ceasefire Model

The Boston Ceasefire Model is a problem-orientated police model originally designed to reduce gun violence in the US city of Boston. The Model was originally based on two strategic approaches: to co-ordinate enforcement agencies to maximise every opportunity to disrupt those involved in gun violence; to develop interventions that deter violence, referred to as “pulling levers”. The Model was introduced in other US cities and in the UK in the mid 2000’s. Research has highlighted that the Model has a value as part of a sustained multi-faceted violence intervention programme.

Principle of the “pulling levers” approach is:-

- Target gangs/groups directly involved in violence
- Reach out to those involved, as a group or individual, with an offer of help to move away from a lifestyle of violence
- Re-enforce the message that violence will not be tolerated. This message is given from authorities and local community leads
- Co-ordinate enforcement action against those who chose to continue with violent conflict

In the UK, this approach was delivered by a series of “Call-In’s” involving partnership organisations, key community influencers and the voice of those affected by violence. The offer of support formed part of other criminal justice interventions, rather than delivered separately. This has increased compliance and resulted in better outcomes.

Warwickshire Serious Violence Prevention - Whole Schools Approach

A whole school approach is vital for the sustainability of a County Line and Serious Violence Prevention Model. In essence the ambition is to take every opportunity to embed programmes within the fabric of the school, educationally, socially and culturally, to provide young people and parents with the skills to recognise the risks and have the support to make alternative choices to prevent violence.

The aim of the model is:-

“To support young people to make positive choices, to recognise the risk and long term consequences of county lines and provide specialist support for those young people at risk of being exploited by county lines and serious violence associated with county lines”.

Nationally there are a wide range of whole school programmes available.

This evidence is strongest where there is:-

- **A core theme, or core programme which remains central and committed to its original objective.**

- **The core theme, or core programme is sustained over a number of years.**

- **The schools approach is part of a wider, community response to violence prevention, where local partners and community leaders co-produce the programme.**

The Warwickshire Whole Schools approach works with the Senior Leadership Team of a school, College or Trust to design a structured programme that supports teachers, students and parents, based on the issues that the school is facing. The programme can be delivered through a universal offer, aimed

at groups of students and parents who are affected by gangs, knife crime or county lines, or through bespoke 121 support. Where the opportunity allows, the programme directly involved local community organisations and businesses with the aim of developing local interventions or pathways out.



Warwick Community Impact Operations Group CIOG

Following two county lines related murders in 2020, the South Warwickshire Community Safety Partnership established a partnership to identify those most vulnerable to exploitation through county lines and also develop a range of local disruption tactics to prevent criminal networks establishing drug supply networks in local areas.

Since the group was established 309 individuals have been identified, many of which received positive partnership interventions.

One example of the success of the group relates to a vulnerable male who was being exploited by a County Lines from Coventry. His flat was cuckooed using a combination of violence and the promise of free drugs. Warwickshire Police made a number of arrests at the property and support services were able to engage with the victim supporting him to access a 12 month rehab placement out of area. As a result this person has relocated and now volunteers at the hospital where he recovered



How we will deliver the Strategy

The Safer Warwickshire Partnership Board is the strategic board which sets the ambitions and priorities for the county to reduce crime and the fear of crime. However, as we have highlighted above, delivering a long-term approach to serious violence prevention requires collaboration across other strategic partnerships and the co-production of programmes.

The Health and Wellbeing Board is a crucial strategic partnership. Our intention will be for these two boards to co-design our approach, maximising the resources available and, importantly, to use their influence across partner organisations to deliver the Serious Violence Prevention Model set out in this strategy.

In 2021 the Safer Warwickshire Partnership undertook a review of the Board, setting out three long term strategic ambitions:-

- Addressing the root causes of violence
- Safer, Healthy and Empowered Communities
- Tackling discrimination in all of its forms

Preventing serious violence is a key priority for the Safer Warwickshire Partnership and this Strategy is critical in achieving the ambitions that have been set.

The following structure sets out our partnership approach.

□ **Warwickshire Serious Organised Crime Strategic Group** – Sets the partnership priorities and delivery plan to ensure that the Warwickshire Serious Violence Prevention Model is delivered.

□ **Warwickshire Serious Violence Tactical Group** – Police and criminal justice led fortnightly meetings to assess the most up to date threat and harm from county lines and gang violence. The meeting reviews the impact of county lines operating across Warwickshire, those involved and the partnership disruption tactics. In addition, the meeting identifies key individuals or groups who affect others or are at risk of being affected into county lines and violent conflict.

□ **Warwickshire Serious Violence Interventions Group** – The Interventions Group receives referrals from the Tactical group, local community safety groups, Youth offending Service, National Probation Service, Exploitation and Safeguarding groups, partner agencies and schools. Referrals can be on individuals involved in, or at risk of becoming involved in, serious violence, or groups who are engaged in violent conflict. The Interventions Group includes a range of partner agencies and community organisations who assess each referral using the Warwickshire Serious Violence Interventions Model as set out above. Bespoke interventions are designed with the aim of supporting the individual or group into positive lifestyles

□ **Local Community Safety Partnership Violence Prevention Operational Groups** – Each of the 4 Community Safety Partnerships across the County have established local operational groups based on the local challenges related to serious violence. These vital Operational groups use a Problem Solving approach

to identify those most at risk of county lines or group conflict, develops a series of disruption tactics and develops locally based interventions, or routes out. Individuals or groups who are assessed as emerging threats are referred to The Warwickshire Serious Violence Tactical or Interventions Group, as appropriate.



Our Structure

Our structure for delivery is aimed to maximise the resources at our disposal and ensure that those who need support can access it consistently across the county. The following Venn diagram illustrates our structure. It is based on the interdependences of working regionally, countywide and locally.

□ **Regionally** – to ensure that Warwickshire benefits from regional resources and importantly uses its influence to ensure that regional programmes do not adversely impact on communities across the county.

□ **Countywide** – to develop programmes that are cost effective and consistent across Warwickshire. A number of programmes such as Mentoring Provision, gang conflict resolution services, parenting support, access to well-being services or a universal Whole Schools Approach are best developed and delivered at a county level

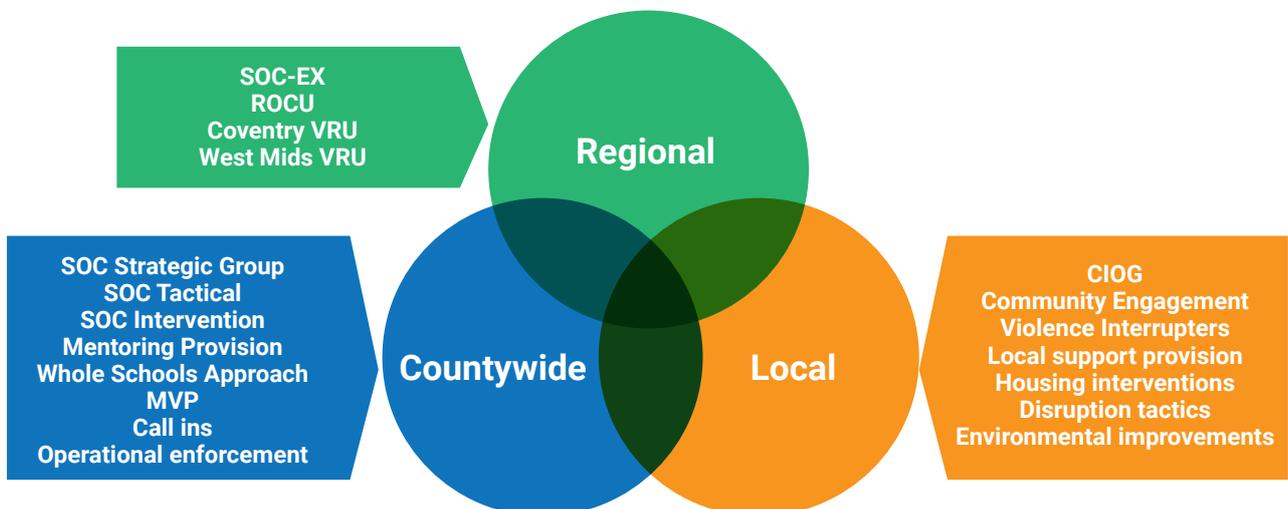
□ **Locally** – local community safety partnerships are best placed to understand the local issues and dynamics with local communities. Developing disruption programmes, developing local educational or employment schemes, local, environmental

improvement or community responses are best delivered at a local level.

It is recognised that there is an opportunity to reframe our structures to minimise duplication and ensure that our interventions are co-designed and have maximum affect.

There is a commitment across partner agencies, educational bodies, and the community and voluntary sector prevent serious violence and the causes of serious violence. To ensure this is a sustained long-term approach it is recommended that a Chief Officers Group is established to provide strong leadership in driving and implementing this and other cross cutting strategic priorities.

Warwickshire Serious Violence Structure



Outcome Measures

The following draft outcome measures and will be formalised through the consultation process. Our ambition is to align the outcome measures with key strategies to ensure we maximise the partnership opportunities. The diagram below illustrates the connection between Warwickshire Community Safety Strategies and National strategies and plans.

On agreement of the Outcomes and delivery plan will be developed. This will be

shared across the Community Safety Strategic Boards, but will be the responsibility of the Warwickshire Serious Organised Crime Strategic Group to ensure delivery.

The structure of the delivery plan will be based on the three overarching priorities and the actions or activities will be shared, rather than individual agency. The following table is an illustrative guide to the delivery plan. The plan will be in place by late Autumn 2022 and reviewed quarterly.

Our delivery

Preventing Violence Before it Occurs Immediate Response to Serious Violence Longer Support with Communities	Training
	Early identification/interventions
	Targeted Interventions/support
	Specialist support
	Enforcement

Overarching Outcomes

Safer Warwickshire Partnership Board agreed three overarching strategic ambitions. This strategy is directly relevant to the ambition, "Tackling the Causes of Violence".

The draft outcomes for this strategy are as follows:-

- Undertake violence prevention awareness training to front line practitioners

- Improving our assessment and referral processes for those affected by or at risk of serious violence

- Embed a Public Health Approach to address Serious Violence

- Establish a cross partnership fund to deliver key serious violence preventions programme

- Implementation of preventative measures to reduce adversity and trauma

- Embedding Contextual Safeguarding Across all community safety partners

OUTCOME:- To ensure that all of the Community Safety Partnership Boards, Health and Well Being Board, Safeguarding and Local Criminal Justice Board, recognise their role in serious violence prevention and co-produce interventions that can have a long term impact to addressing the causes of serious violence.

Interdependent Community Safety Strategies



Where to get help and advice.

If you would like further help or advice in preventing serious violence or you are concerned about someone becoming affected by violence you can find support through:-

County lines, gang or knife crime

You can get help and advice through:-

Safe in Warwickshire at <https://safeinwarwickshire.com/contact-us/>

Or email Jonathon Toy at Jonathontoy@warwickshire.gov.uk

Crimestoppers at <https://crimestoppers-uk.org> 0800 555 111 or

Fearless via <https://www.fearless.org/>

Sexual Abuse and exploitation

If you want to report child abuse concern or would like advice in relation child safety, please visit <https://www.warwickshire.gov.uk/childrens-social-care> or call **01926 414144**

Something's Not Right website provides helpful advice and support if you are concerned about exploitation <https://www.somethingsnotright.co.uk>

For support on sexual abuse you can find helpful advice and contact details at https://www.safeguardingwarwickshire.co.uk/images/downloads/ID10815_WCC_SAAS_Directory_For_Service_Users_V5.pdf

Domestic Abuse

If you or someone you know is experiencing Domestic Abuse or Violence Against Women And Girls (VAWG)

If you or someone else is in immediate danger, **ring or text 999**.

If you are deaf, hard of hearing or have any speech impairment, **please dial Minicom/ Textphone 18001**

If you're worried a friend, family member, neighbour or colleague might be a domestic abuse victim you can report your concerns anonymously to Crimestoppers online here: <https://crimestoppers-uk.org/keeping-safe/personal-safety/domestic-abuse>



Warwickshire Domestic Violence Service - - If you are experiencing domestic violence in Warwickshire, Refuge's domestic violence service can support you and your children to keep safe. Refuge is a county-wide service that provides support to women, men and children experiencing domestic violence in Warwickshire.

T: **0800 408 1552**

W: <https://www.refuge.org.uk/our-work/our-services/refuge-warwickshire-domestic-violence-service/>



Rights of Women - Rights of Women aims to increase women's understanding of their legal rights and improve their access to justice enabling them to live free from violence and make informed, safe, choices about their own and their families' lives by offering a range of services including specialist telephone legal advice lines, legal information and training for professionals.

T: **020 7251 6577** (family law helpline – other numbers are available on the website)

W: <https://rightsofwomen.org.uk/>



Galop – Galop is a charity offering advice and support to LGBT+ people who have experienced violence or domestic abuse.

T: **0800 999 5428**

W: <http://www.galop.org.uk/>



Mankind – A confidential helpline is available for male victims of domestic abuse and domestic violence across the UK as well as their friends, family, neighbours, work colleagues and employers.

T: **01823 334 244**

W: <https://www.mankind.org.uk/>



RoSA - RoSA is an independent charity working throughout Warwickshire, offering free confidential support for anyone who has experienced rape, sexual abuse, or sexual violence.

T: **01788 551151**

W: <http://www.rosasupport.org>



Safeline - Safeline is a specialist charity providing a range of services across Warwickshire to support all survivors of rape and sexual abuse.

T: **01926 402498** (or text **07860 027573**)

W: <https://www.safeline.org.uk/>



The Blue Sky Centre

(Sexual Assault Referral Centre) –

The Blue Sky Centre is a SARC where any victim of rape or sexual assault will receive medical care, police intervention (if they wish to report the crime), and various other support services.

T: **01926 507805**

W: <https://blueskycentre.org.uk/>



Respect Phonline - Is your abusive behaviour costing you your relationship? Help is available.

T: **0808 802 4040**

W: <https://respectphonline.org.uk/>

A full range of support options are available at:

<https://www.talk2someone.org.uk/>

Or check out the Safe In warwickshire website at:

[https://safeinwarwickshire.com/support/.](https://safeinwarwickshire.com/support/)



Agenda Item No 7

Safer Communities Sub-Committee

3 July 2023

North Warwickshire Community Safety Partnership Update

Report of the Chief Executive

1 Summary

- 1.1 This report provides Members with an update on recent activities with the North Warwickshire Community Safety Partnership.
- 1.2 The report includes information about progress with the agreed priorities from the Strategic Assessment 2021/2022 and latest crime statistics.

Recommendation to the Sub-Committee

- a That Members consider the update and identify any areas for further scrutiny and consideration;
- b That Members note progress of the North Warwickshire Community Safety Partnership Plan; and
- c That Members note that the three applications for the CSP grant were turned down.

2 Consultation

- 2.1 Consultation has taken place with the relevant Members and any comments received will be reported at the meeting.

3 Background

- 3.1 The Sub-Committee has previously received reports from the North Warwickshire Community Safety Partnership regarding progress with the actions included in the partnership plan. The last report was received 16th March 2023.
- 3.2 The North Warwickshire Community Safety Partnership prepares a Partnership Plan considering the findings of the Strategic Assessment. This plan sets out our priorities for the coming year.
- 3.3 We have set ourselves challenging priorities to protect our people and communities from violent crime, make our roads safer, prevent and reduce

crime in our rural communities, and to prevent and help the police detect house burglary, vehicle crimes and robbery.

3.4 North Warwickshire is a low crime area however we do experience crime and disorder problems and as a result the fear of crime amongst residents is often higher than we would hope.

3.5 Considering the findings of the North Warwickshire Strategic Assessment 2021/22 the North Warwickshire Community Safety Partnership core priorities are:

- **Violent Crime** - With a focus on knife crime, domestic violence and alcohol related violence.
- **Serious Acquisitive Crime** - With a focus on residential burglary dwelling, vehicle crime and personal robbery.
- **Rural Crime** - Based upon the rural and wildlife crime strategy definition.
- **Road Safety** - With a focus on traffic accidents resulting in killed and serious injuries

3.6 Cross Cutting Themes - There are cross cutting themes which we consider represent a risk to community safety in North Warwickshire. These are:

- **Vulnerability and Exploitation**
- **Reducing Re-Offending**
- **Improving Public Perceptions of Safety**

Areas of Concern – These are issues that have been identified as emerging issues. They are actively monitored by the partnership and include:

- **Hate Crime** - the partnership will support the county wide approach to tackle hate crime through the work of the Warwickshire Hate Crime Partnership.
- **Prevent** - the partnership will support the county wide approach to the Prevent strategy.
- **Anti-Social Behaviour** - the partnership will monitor and where necessary respond to personal, nuisance and environmental anti-social behaviour including deliberate small fires.

3.7 The Community Safety Partnership delivers local projects as detailed in the partnership plan and influences many of the countywide services to ensure residents in North Warwickshire get a fair share in service provision.

... 3.8 Attached at Appendix A is a copy of quarter 4 Community Safety Performance Monitoring Report. This is the latest in a series of quarterly reports produced for the North Warwickshire Community Safety Partnership, providing an overview of recorded crime and disorder data. Included in this report is data obtained from partners relating to the North Warwickshire Priorities for 2021-2025. The data provides an overview of recorded crime and disorder and shows the following position, comparing back over the last 12 months plus three-year average.

4 **NW Community Safety Partnership Performance**

4.1 The performance data identifies areas of concern for the CSP. These are:

- **Vehicle crime** - At the end of the year, nine wards have seen significant increases in thefts from motor vehicle offences compared to last year. Fillongley Ward has seen by far the highest volumes although 39 offences are at the Welcome Break services. Car parks, especially those at hotels and other venues, were also of note in this ward and across the Borough.

Action – See operation Array

- **Domestic abuse** - This district was the only area in the County to show increased volumes of reported offences of domestic related violence without injury this quarter. Analysis indicates that this may be due to increased volumes of stalking offences in the borough compared to last year. Referrals to Refuge in North Warwickshire are higher than last year. Data suggest that the district are consistently showing some of the highest proportions of perpetrators that have a criminal record known to the Police (Refuge data) although this may be based on small volumes. Offences have increased in the East Safer Neighbourhood Team area this year compared to last year. The highest volumes have been reported from Atherstone Central Ward.

... **Action** – In response the CSP analyst have undertaken an in-depth review of this data in time to circulate with this report – Appendix B. A follow up meeting is required to consider activities.

Wounding Offences – Although section 20 offences have reduced significantly compared to last year, the number of section 18 offences have increased. This represents a possible emerging issue of concern due to this being the more serious wounding offence. Three of the section 18 offences this quarter involved a knife. Six of the section 18 offences were in a public place.

Action – It is recommended that the CSP consider requesting further analysis relating to wounding offences in the borough to aid in targeting of resources. This could form part of the serious violence duty delivery plan.

Killed and/or Seriously Injured - Incidents are more than double for the same quarter last year, although there have been no fatalities this quarter. The long-term trend shows that KSIs are a continuing area of concern for the CSP.

In response it is recommended that the CSP commission analysis to understand the increases, to help focus resources and tackle the higher volumes of incidents this year.

Exploitation – Reported offence volumes of child sexual exploitation are significantly higher than pre-pandemic levels. However, eight of the offences this quarter occurred prior to 2023 (72% of the offences reported this quarter). Referrals to Children and Families Front Door (previously MASH) from North Warwickshire Borough remain lower than most other districts and boroughs. In contrast, schools both fixed term and permanent exclusion rates are the highest for secondary school children in this borough compared to the rest of the county. Persistent absence rates is also of concern for secondary school children in the borough, with the overall absence rate being the highest in the county in the Autumn term 2022/23.

In response it is recommended that the CSP continue focusing on supporting schools and children who are excluded and absent from school in the borough. Various work is already being undertaken in the Hartshill area.

5 Partnership Plan 2023 – Quarter 4 Updates

5.1 The North Warwickshire Community Safety Partnership has a statutory requirement to prepare a Partnership Plan based upon the findings of the annual Strategic Assessment. The existing Partnership Plan has been reviewed and updated in line with the agreed priorities and recommendations identified in the 2020/21 Strategic Assessment.

5.1.1 The Community Safety Partnership delivers local projects as detailed in the partnership plan and influences many of the countywide services to ensure residents in North Warwickshire get a fair share in service provision. Whilst the priorities for the CSP remain the same the action plan will be reviewed over the next twelve months given changes in the community safety partnership landscape. This will be considered at the North Warwickshire Responsible Authorities Group who approves the priorities. A summary of the current plan includes:

5.2 Problem Solving Meetings

5.2.1 Chaired by Inspector Allison Wiggin, Problem Solving Meetings are held monthly where problem solving plans are discussed. These are informed by the latest crime statistics, any emerging issues raised by partners and the Police plus anecdotal information. The latest meeting held in June considered issues including

- **Vehicle Crime** – Steadily decreasing with the odd ‘car cannibal’ offence in South and West North Warwickshire, but the multi force operations specifically by the safer neighbourhood teams are having a significant impact on reducing this. The data is monitored on a weekly basis to see emerging trends and target crime prevention awork around this, especially where it is theft from vans. In such circumstances the distributions of ‘van packs’ are provided and there is a focus on hot spot patrols.

In response there has been a number of vehicle crime operations including ‘Op **REDUCE**’ with numerous resources from all areas of Warwickshire Police and utilising neighbourhood forcing officers working night shifts tackling car/vehicle crime. Over 26 officers took to the streets in marked and unmarked vehicles to help Prevent, Detect and Combat Cross Border Vehicle Related Crime and Road Traffic Offences. The Op proved a big success and in summary

- Over 100 vehicles were checked via PNC
 - 11 Emergency incidents attended
 - 8 pursuits were initiated
 - Multiple traffic offence reports submitted
 - Section 59 warnings issued
 - 5 Arrests Made (including Fail to Stop, Affray, Possession of Class A)
 - Numerous ANPR hits dealt with
 - 4 Cloned Vehicles Identified
 - Stop Searches Conducted
- **Bike Nuisance** – North Warwickshire has always had an issue with the use of off-road bikes across the rural areas, however the number of reports has increased substantially and there are now multiple locations where motor bikes are being ridden across farmers’ fields and other areas without the owner’s permission, causing substantial damage and annoyance.

In response **Operation ARRAY** aims is to detect the use of off-road bikes in the target locations and take appropriate enforcement action. The issue is so severe, that words of advice are not an option, and the use of section 59 notices is expected as well as considering other offences under section 165 and seize for no insurance. The intention is to have a high-profile police presence at these locations to detect and deter offences connected

to off road bikes and provide an increased level of community confidence in their local police. Several operation dates have been identified.

- **HS2** – There has been several thefts from HS2 GPS equipment/surveying equipment.

In response the Rural Crime Team are co-ordinating a response, alongside targeted patrols. The Police are linking in with British Transport Police.

- **Drugs** - There has been issues around drugs in Atherstone.

In responses intelligence is helping to secure warrants.

- **Begging Long Street/ASB Market Square** – Over recent months Atherstone has experienced a range of ASB in and around the market square with street drinking and begging.

In response the Council have been approached for an alcohol Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) and have been given evidence by police to request a PSPO in Atherstone Town Centre. Further consultation is currently being undertaken to widen the potential location of the PSPO to Long Street and the Market Place.

5.3 Seasonal trends and engagement events

Production of seasonal trends data has been compiled to help inform campaign work and crime prevention activities over the next 12 months. This is discussed at every Problem-Solving Meeting to try and get ahead of the curve and undertake timely engagement events.

5.4 Anti-Social Behaviour Meetings

The multi-agency anti-social behaviour tasking and case management meetings continue to be held monthly. The latest meeting was held in June. The meetings consider are Chaired by Julie Taylor and consider ASB cases (victims) and ASB operational issues that considers interventions/powers that partners can issue to reduce ASB, re-offending behaviour and criminality. Hotspot locations are also discussed at the meeting identifying collaboration multi-agency responses.

- 5.4.1 A reduction in ASB has been observed over the last month. At the last meeting there were 81 ASB incidents reported. This month there has been 58 cases.

	May 23	June 23
North	24	11(↓)

South	16	16(→)
East	26	20(↓)
West	15	11(↓)
Total	81	58

5.4.2 National ASB consultation

In March 2023 the government launched the Anti-social behaviour Action Plan which focuses on making communities safer and sets out the government response to tackle anti-social behaviour robustly. This consultation forms part of the Anti-Social Behaviour Action Plan. The consultation seeks views on the relationship between CSPs and PCCs, with the aim of enhancing the accountability model of CSPs and considers how CSPs and PCCs work together to tackle antisocial behaviour, with the aim of strengthening this co-operative working. A response was prepared on behalf of the partnership -attached Appendix C

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6 CSP Partnership Plan Updates

6.1 The North Warwickshire Community Safety Partnership updates include:

- **CCTV** – Several new cameras have been purchased as the current CSP CCTV cameras vary in how they operate, the quality of their images and how images can be downloaded. The proposal is to reduce the number of cameras that the CSP owns and access funding to replace old cameras. The Chief Executive from NWBC received an email from the Office for the Police and Crime Commission during the pre election period highlighting £10,000 funding to support CCTV. All Community Safety Partnerships have received this one off funding. This will be used to purchase one roaming camera or 3 new cameras to replace old equipment. Atherstone Town Council will apply to UK SPF to support their monitoring needs.
- Following a motion at Full Council a **Knife Crime event** was held on 1 March to consider the issues around school absences, exclusions, ASB and knife crime. A successful event was held with over 40 people in attendance. The event enabled a good debate and discussion to take place. A full report has been prepared and will be reported to the Executive Board in July identifying next steps and should influence the local delivery plan in terms of the New Duty and Warwickshire Serious Violence Strategy.
- **ASB youth related issues** – Following several ASB related youth issues further work is being undertaken (with a particular focus in Hartshill and Kingsbury) to identifying better interventions, support and diversionary activity. Twelve referrals have been made to the Turnaround Project plus

a new operation 'Outfitter' will focus activity around key individuals that are causing ASB in the Hartshill/Camp Hill area.

- **Improving Public Perceptions of Community Safety** - The Safer Neighbourhood Team have been busy over the last quarter addressing local priorities, attending engagement events and listening to local concerns alongside providing prevention advice – see Police newsletters appendices D and E.

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Junior PCSO Scheme – This scheme is currently running for 6 weeks at Outwood Primary School (following on from the success at Race Meadow school), where several pupils are involved in sessions covering the following topics that include:

- Reducing and combating bullying and cyber-bullying through implementing/assisting with anti-bullying policies and specific packages designed to tackle Hate Crimes and incidents.
- Reducing litter within the school vicinity and in the locality.
- Raising awareness with regards to ASB and the effects in the community.
- Reducing illegal and unsafe parking outside of school.

Safer Warwickshire Board update

- **Big Conversation** - The second Big Conversation event took place 14 June, at the Holiday Inn, near Coventry, focussing on an ambition to address serious violence and to tackle discrimination in all forms.
- **Prevent** –The National Independent Review of Prevent was published on 8th February and the recommendations have been endorsed by the government. The findings are now being considered locally and any changes to the Warwickshire approach and the implications of these will be reported back to the next SWPB. Cases in Warwickshire will still need to be assessed and prioritised based on local intelligence, which may differ to the local picture.
- As reported at the last meeting the Warwickshire Prevent Steering Group undertook a partnership self-assessment exercise to identify the current Warwickshire position. There is an enhanced and increasing level of scrutiny from the Home Office around the Prevent Duty, and a need for all relevant partners to evidence how they are meeting their statutory requirements. A self-assessment was undertaken on behalf of the CSP and in discussion with the Prevent Officer several actions need to be followed up.
- Alongside the requirement of demonstrating due regard to the duty, arrangements are in place for the Prevent Officer to provide several

training sessions for staff, Management, Safeguarding leads. Dates are currently being finalised.

- **Hate Crime** – See ‘Big Conversation’ update.
- **Violence Against Women Group (VAWG)** – The strategy has been approved by the WCC Cabinet 16 February 2023. An illustrated Strategy should be available soon. All performance measures have been signed off by the task and finish group. Refuse will be providing a variety of training sessions including two multi-agency tech based Domestic Abuse sessions and three LGBT specialist Domestic Abuse sessions.
- **Warwickshire Re-offending Board** – Whilst the re-offending Board is working well, there has been some issues with engaging partners in the work of the re-offending Board. A meeting will be held between representatives from the Police, Probation and County Council to discuss a way forward, including how the statutory requirements on partners to reduce re-offending could potentially be delivered through existing forums.
- **The Safe Accommodation Working Group** – The group is currently collating a Domestic Abuse survey results on housing providers respond to Domestic Abuse.
- **Domestic Homicide Review** - North Warwickshire currently has one new Domestic Homicide. The first panel meeting will take place at the end of June. Prior to this DHR we had one further review however following the criminal findings that were taking place parallel to the review, the DHR was stood down and is no longer deemed a DHR.
- **The Drugs and Alcohol Strategic Partnership (DASP)** - WCC commissioning are undertaking some service reviews and then this will produce options on their contracting arrangements, one of the options will be to jointly be commissioned with the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner.
- **Serious Violence Duty** – A separate report has been prepared. The duty was implemented on the 31 January 2023 that requires all specified authorities to work together to share information, target their local interventions, collaborate and plan to prevent and reduce serious violence within their local communities. Authorities on whom the Duty is placed is required to carry out a strategic assessment and have adopted a strategy to tackle serious violence. This should be in place by January 2024.
- **Road Safety** – The work of the Road Safety Partnership is to use an evidence based Safe System approach, to eliminate fatal and

serious casualties, thereby creating a safe road environment that will encourage active and sustainable travel. The latest KSI's identify a worrying picture for North Warwickshire and require further consideration.

Community Speed watch - There currently is the following groups that are fully active (Calibrated device, trained volunteers and risk assessed sites)

1.	Ansley Common
2.	Ansley Village
3.	Arley
4.	Atherstone
5.	Corley
6.	Fillongley
7.	Mancetter
8.	Maxstoke
9.	Nether Whitacre
10.	Newton Regis
11.	Water Orton

- Parking issues are frequently reported in North Warwickshire. Offences are dealt with whilst Police are on patrol.
- Work continues the Street Cruising Injunction. No decisions will be made until post September 2023.

7 Community Safety Grant 2022/23

7.1 In 2021/2 the Police and Crime Commissioner confirmed an allocation of £22,469.00 to the Warwickshire Community Safety Partnerships. This was a reduction of £9,922.00 from the 2020/21 allocation of £32,391.

7.1.1 In 2022/3 The CSP applied for three bids. The PCC awarded the CSP two bids totalling £8,000 of which £3,000 was for the Mentoring Project that received funding direct from the PCC and from each district leaving the CSP just £5,000 to address local CSP Priorities.

7.1.2 In 2023/4 the CSP made an application for three projects from the Community Safety 2023/4 grant application: The fund's total £35,000. See project proposal below. All three bids were turned down. The projects were:

- **Local Community Safety Fund £5k**

The local community safety fund is money available that can be used to help deliver against the North Warwickshire Community Safety priorities by supporting initiatives/interventions that reduce crime in line with the partnerships core priorities

- **Operation Array - £15k**

Off road bikes are regularly raised at the multiagency ASB meetings and requires some focussed activity around target hardening measures. An application has been made to enable an investigative and intelligence-driven approach to help identify offending riders, disrupt illegal activity and seize offending vehicles.

- **Safer Neighbourhoods - £15k**

The project will focus on communities living and working in North Warwickshire by listening to, acting and responding to the concerns that matter most. This is about access to Police, influence over Policing priorities and joint actions/interventions by challenging attitudes, perceptions & behaviours to prevent, solve and reduce crime. The project will:

- **Involving communities**

It is important that the public's voice is fully heard by police and other agencies. The proposal is to develop a holistic community engagement approach to enable members of the public to raise their issues.

- **CCTV**

The Partnership will review and update equipment to provide greater surveillance and/or better technology which will help to deter crime and reduce anti-social behaviour. Over 50% of the current CCTV needs updating/replacing.

- **Tackling ASB, YP and knife crime**

We will focus on supporting individuals who have already begun a journey of perpetrating crime and/or anti-social behaviour, but who, armed with the right knowledge, understanding and commitment, can be diverted from this path towards a brighter future - intervening early and preventing the crime from occurring by encouraging greater youth engagement and programmes to educate and divert young people.

- **Rural Crime and crime prevention**

The proposal is to continue to undertake meaningful and targeted engagement and prevention work including home security, supported villages, vulnerable tenant's security initiative and a crackdown on fly-tipping.

Work is underway to explore other funding stream including UK SPF and Safer Streets to support community safety activity.

8 **Summary**

- 8.1 Members are requested to note the report and the progress updates provided by the North Warwickshire Community Safety Partnership and identify any areas for further consideration as highlighted in the report

9 Report Implications

9.1 Finance and Value for Money Implications

9.1.1 The reduction of £9,922.00 in the 2021/22 community safety grant for North Warwickshire made it difficult to support individual community safety projects and has resulted in some difficult conversations in the past especially about future long-term projects and how these will be funded. The allocation of funding in 2023/24 is of great concern.

9.2 Safer Communities Implications

9.2.1 These are set in the report and the appendices.

9.3 Legal, Data Protection and Human Rights Implications

9.3.1 Community Safety Partnerships are regulated by the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (the 1998 Act) as amended. The 1998 Act requires the Council to work with the police, the fire and rescue authority and the county council to implement a strategy for the reduction of crime. The recommendations in this report and the revised partnership plan contribute to the discharge of that requirement.

9.3.2 The deployment of CCTV and ANPR cameras are subject to several legal provisions, including the Protection of Freedoms Act, UK General Data Protection Regulation, Human Rights Act, and others. The deployment is also subject to guidance prepared by the Information Commissioner's Office and the Surveillance Camera Commissioner.

9.3.3 The Council is required to have a committee that scrutinises the crime and disorder work of various organisations within the Borough. The Council has decided that this Committee will fulfil that requirement.

9.4 Environment, Climate Change and Health Implications

9.4.1 By working to reduce crime and disorder, the partnership is contributing towards improving the quality of life for residents, businesses, and visitors to North Warwickshire.

9.5 Health Implications

9.5.1 The work of the partnership has several synergies with contributing towards healthier communities. These include tackling violent crime, supporting victims of domestic abuse, tackling alcohol and drug misuse, and reducing anti-social behaviour.

9.6 Risk Management Implications

9.6.1 The Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment includes risk analysis of risk and harm. The analysis uses an adapted Association of Chief Police Officers' Model (ACPO 3 PLEM). This is a basis scoring matrix for levels of harm. The assessment also includes consideration of a Management of Risk in Law Enforcement (MORILE) matrix. The key risks for the partnership are identified within the strategic assessment prepared each year.

9.7 Equality Implications

9.7.1 The work of the partnership includes several activities which contribute towards equality objectives. These include support services for victims of domestic abuse, reducing repeat victimisation, monitoring of hate crimes and rehabilitation of offenders.

9.8 Links to Council's Priorities

9.8.1 The Council has a priority for creating safer communities.

The Contact Officer for this report is Julie Taylor (719437).



Notes to this report:

This is the latest in a series of quarterly reports produced for the North Warwickshire Community Safety Partnership, providing an overview of recorded crime and disorder data.

Included in this report is data obtained from partners relating to the North Warwickshire Priorities for 2021-2025, as shown in the graphic on this page.

Comparisons to last year and a 3 year average are included in this report following the colour coding method of:

- Green** = greater than 5% reduction
- Amber** = within +/- 5%
- Red** = greater than 5% increase

It must be noted that the worldwide COVID-19 pandemic and consequent lockdowns occurred throughout 2020/21 and as such any comparisons to this time period must take into account irregular trends during this time.

As of Q2 2021 additional partner data has been included to provide CSPs with a broader overview of trends relating to the priorities. As this is a new process, some data comparisons may not yet be available.

The figures should not be reproduced outside of the Partnership without permission from the owners of the data.

Report produced by: Caroline McKenzie and Sarah Parker, Business Intelligence Analysts (CSP), Warwickshire Business Intelligence, April 2023, businessintelligence@warwickshire.gov.uk

Sources:

- *Police Crime and incidents - SAP BI 4.3, Crime Information System Warwickshire Police, STORM Incident System, Warwickshire Police, April 2023*
- *MASH Referrals now Children and Families Front Door Referrals- - Business Intelligence, WCC. Contacts have been excluded. Each child within each Contact and Referral is counted as one. District is based on the District as recorded within the form. This is based on the date of contact as recorded within the form.*
- *CE Missing and Trafficking Framework – Business Intelligence (Children and Families), WCC*
- *Youth Justice Cohort information – YJS*
- *Substance Misuse – CGL Warwickshire and Compass Warwickshire*
- *Domestic Abuse – Refuge and DACs; MARAC Performance Data*
- *Rural Crime according the Rural and Wildlife Crime Strategy – Rural Crime Officer, Warwickshire Police*
- *KSIs – WCC Road Safety Team*
- *Streetsafe - <https://knowledgehub.group/streetsafe/dashboard>*
- **<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/hate-crime-england-and-wales-2021-to-2022/hate-crime-england-and-wales-2021-to-2022>*

North Warwickshire CSP Priorities for 2021-2025





Performance – North Warwickshire CSP Priority – 1) Violent crime with a focus on knife crime, domestic abuse and alcohol related violence

Indicator	Q4 2022/23	Q4 2021/22	Q4 vs same period 21/22	Q4 Comparison to 3 year average
Violence with injury	122	108	13.0%	13.7%
Violence with injury - domestic abuse flag	41	32	28.1%	-5.4%
Violence with injury - domestic abuse flag - as a % of total	34%	30%	4.0%	-6.8%
Violence with injury - alcohol related flag	15	15	0.0%	-6.3%
Violence without injury	263	292	-9.9%	14.7%
Violence without injury - domestic abuse flag	118	109	8.3%	25.5%
Violence without injury - domestic abuse flag - as a % of	45%	37%	7.5%	3.9%
Violence without injury - alcohol related flag	16	22	-27.3%	2.1%
Violence with and without injury - alcohol related flag	31	37	-16.2%	-2.1%
Rape	6	15	-60.0%	-41.9%
Other sexual offences	33	20	65.0%	30.3%
Section 18 Wounding	10	4	150.0%	66.7%
Section 20 Wounding	2	6	-66.7%	-57.1%
Knife related violent crime	6	5	20.0%	140.0%
Possession of Article with Blade or Point	7	5	40.0%	N/A
Possession of other Weapons	13	5	160.0%	N/A

Violence with injury offences have reduced from Q3 however are still significantly higher than Q4 2021/22 and the three year average. As with quarter three, 10% of the offences were ‘non-fatal strangulation and suffocation’ offences which is in line with countywide proportions. This is a newly created offence as part of the Domestic Abuse Act 2021 and previously this offence would be recorded as both violence with and without injury offences. Therefore, the inclusion of this offence under now only violence with injury offences may have slightly contributed to increases in this category compared to last year, notably in **domestic abuse** related offences (10 offences).

Half of all **violence with injury** offences occurred in a public place and six offences this quarter involved a knife.

Violence without injury offences, whilst lower than in Q4 2021/22, remain higher than pre-pandemic volumes although this is due to very high volumes reported in March 23. Over a quarter of these offences fall under “Sending letters etc with intent to cause stress or anxiety”. Offences continue to occur mainly at home addresses.

Wounding Offences – Although **section 20 offences** have reduced significantly compared to last year, the number of section 18 offences have increased. This represents a possible emerging issue of concern due to this being the more serious wounding offence. Three of the **section 18 offences** this quarter involved a knife. Six of the section 18 offences were in a public place. *It is recommended that the CSP consider requesting further analysis relating to wounding offences in the borough to aid in targeting of resources.*

Knife Crime – Violent offences involving a knife for this quarter show higher levels than pre-pandemic volumes for North Warwickshire Borough, which is a change from the lower volumes last quarter, although numbers are small and are spread across the borough.

Volumes of children in the YJS cohort linked to knife and weapon related offences are stable compared to last year and remain at lower volumes than other districts/boroughs (3 offences this year). The increased prevalence of a weapon within schools may be a result of possible improved searching/identification in schools, rather than actual usage to commit an offence. Schools affected include Hartshill School, The Polesworth School and The Coleshill School.



Performance – North Warwickshire CSP Priority – 2) Serious Acquisitive Crime focusing on residential burglary (dwelling), vehicle crime and personal robbery
3) Rural crime based on the rural and wildlife crime strategy definition

Indicator	Q4 2022/23	Q4 2021/22	Q4 vs same period 21/22	Q4 Comparison to 3 year average
Serious Acquisitive Crime Total	169	149	13.4%	-6.5%
<i>Theft of Vehicle</i>	50	60	-16.7%	16.3%
<i>Theft from Vehicle</i>	71	44	61.4%	-20.5%
<i>Residential burglary</i>	40	36	11.1%	-47.8%
<i>Personal Robbery</i>	8	9	-11.1%	-11.1%
Rural Crime Offences	36	31	16.1%	-50.0%

Serious Acquisitive Crime – Thefts of vehicles offences continue to show higher volumes compared to pre-pandemic levels, with decreases this quarter in line with seasonal trends. A breakdown of the most affected wards are shown on page 7. Offences occurred at both home addresses and in public places in equal amounts.

Theft from Vehicle offences were much higher this quarter and this is in line with seasonal trends. Analysis of offences of this type shows that:

- 70.4% of thefts from vehicle occurred in a public place (up from 63% in the last quarter)
- There were 14 offences at Corley services (6 of which were in March). The majority of these offences related to lorries being targeted for fuel thefts overnight whilst parked at the location.
- There were 5 offences at Hams Hall Distribution Park where lorries were targeted with items being stolen from inside. Catalytic converters were also stolen from vehicles in 2 incidents.

Seasonally vehicle crime reduces during quarter two in the borough, possibly due to lighter evenings discouraging offenders. However, the current trend of targeting lorries for fuel is likely to continue as this occurs mainly overnight.

Personal robbery offences are lower than both Q4 last year and the pre-pandemic levels. Offences occurred mostly in a public place, with one involving a knife.

Rural Crime – Rural crime offences in the borough are higher than last year, however well below pre-pandemic trends.

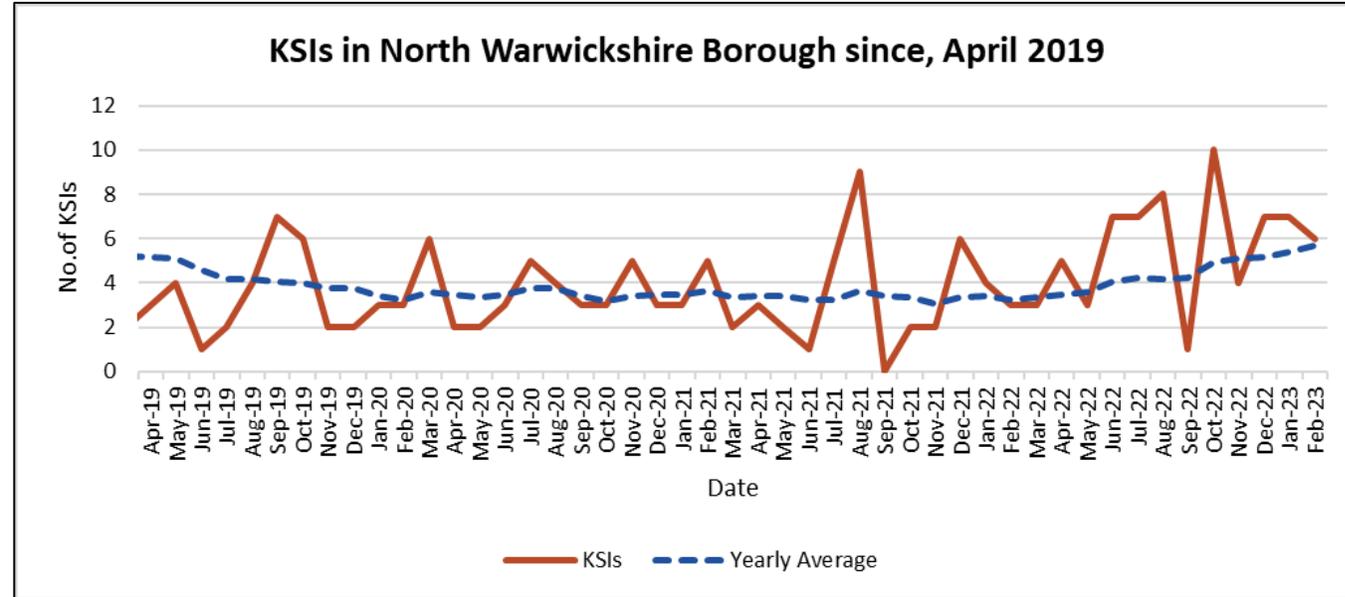


Performance – South Warwickshire CSP Priority – 4) Road Safety with a focus on road traffic accidents resulting in Killed or Seriously Injured (KSI)

Indicator	Q4 2022/23	Q4 2021/22	Q4 vs same period 21/22	Q4 Comparison to 3 year average
People killed or seriously injured in road traffic collisions	17	10	70.0%	45.7%
<i>Fatal</i>	0	2	0.0%	-100.0%
<i>Serious</i>	17	8	112.5%	70.0%

KSI – Incidents are more than double for the same quarter last year, although there have been no fatalities this quarter. The long term trend shows that KSIs are a continuing area of concern for the CSP.

It is recommended that the CSP commission analysis to understand the increases, to help focus resources and tackle the higher volumes of incidents this year.





Performance – North Warwickshire CSP Cross-Cutting Theme – Public Perception of Crime

Perception of Crime – There have not been any reports relating to North Warwickshire Borough during this quarter.

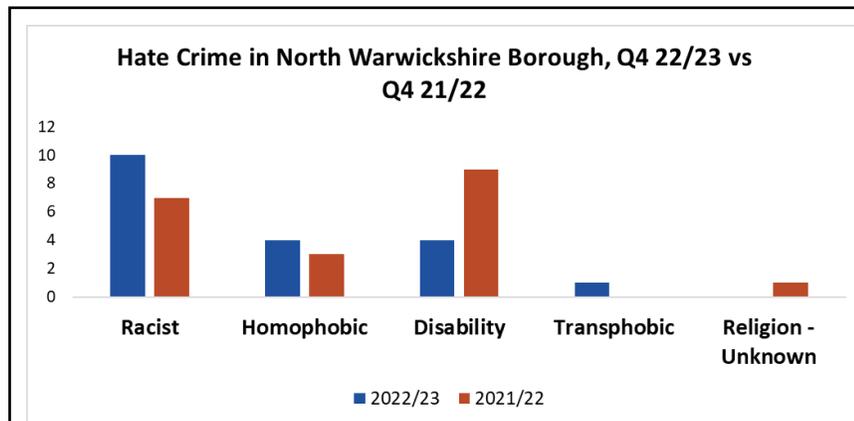
With the lack of responses to this tool from residents of the borough, it is recommended that the CSP considers another form of measurement to identify trends in the perception of crime, or encourage residents to make use of the Streetsafe tool.

**StreetSafe is a non-crime anonymous online reporting tool for members of the public to report where women feel unsafe and why. The tool launched on 2nd September 2021.*



Performance – North Warwickshire CSP Cross-Cutting Theme – Vulnerability

Indicator	Q4 2022/23	Q4 2021/22	Q4 vs same period 21/22	Q4 Comparison to 3 year average
Hate Offences and Non Crimed Investigations	22	23	-4.3%	29.4%
Domestic Abuse Offences and Non Crimed Investigations	286	307	-6.8%	7.1%
CSE Offences	11	8	37.5%	725.0%
Total Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents	218	296	-26.4%	-38.6%
Personal	38	56	-32.1%	-25.5%
Nuisance	156	203	-23.2%	-37.9%
Environmental	24	37	-35.1%	-54.7%
Deliberate small fire Incidents (WFRS)	5	7	-28.6%	-25.0%



Hate crime – Offence volumes are level with last year and remain higher than pre-pandemic volumes. These continued higher volumes across the county are indicative of a wider national trend, with significant improvements in identification and recording practices being cited as a major factor in these increases*. Indeed, reports to other partnership agencies over the last 12 months have shown an overall reduction in reports and a levelling out of the long-term trend. **Racist** hate crime remains the most prominent in North Warwickshire Borough, accounting for almost half of offences, although **disability** and **homophobic** related incidents are also of note to the borough.

Exploitation – Reported offence volumes of **child sexual exploitation** are significantly higher than pre-pandemic levels. However, eight of the offences this quarter actually occurred prior to 2023 (72% of the offences reported this quarter). Referrals to **Children and Families Front Door** (previously MASH) from North Warwickshire Borough remain lower than most other districts and boroughs. In contrast, schools both **fixed term and permanent exclusion rates** are the highest for secondary school children in this borough compared to the rest of the county. **Persistent absence rates** is also of concern for secondary school children in the borough, with the overall absence rate being the highest in the county in the Autumn term 2022/23. *It is recommended that the CSP continue focusing on supporting schools and children who are excluded and absent from school in the borough.*

Domestic Abuse – Offence volumes for **North Warwickshire Borough** during quarter three are lower than the last year, however higher than pre-pandemic levels.

ASB and DSFs – **ASB** reports remain lower than pre-pandemic volumes and have also reduced compared to last year. This is significant when considering the already low volumes last year. National research and local overall trends suggests that this could be due to many incidents now being crimed as ‘public order’ offences instead.

Deliberate Small Fires volumes for this quarter have reduced compared to last year and pre-pandemic levels. However, with the warmer months now approaching, **Volume of 10** these types of incidents are likely to increase over the next two quarters.



Performance – North Warwickshire Year to Date Ward Breakdown – Areas of Concern

SNT Area and Ward	Domestic related Violence With Injury (Year to Date)		Domestic Abuse (Year to Date)		Thefts of Motor Vehicle (Year to Date)	
	21/22	22/23	21/22	22/23	21/22	22/23
North:	40	45	192	192	50	51
Baddesley and Grendon	2	10	45	49	11	15
Dordon	11	13	42	40	18	14
Newton Regis and Warton	5	11	40	43	10	10
Polesworth East	17	9	43	41	7	7
Polesworth West	5	2	22	19	4	5
East:	60	59	252	268	37	42
Atherstone Central	22	20	86	92	4	14
Atherstone North	20	15	68	57	15	15
Atherstone South and Mancetter	12	17	65	73	9	5
Hartshill	6	7	33	46	9	8
South	40	55	187	178	79	139
Arley and Whitacre	18	27	78	86	17	12
Coleshill North	6	5	24	21	13	38
Coleshill South	10	11	50	32	6	15
Fillongley	6	12	35	39	43	74
West	45	30	167	131	34	82
Curdworth	11	8	21	23	11	40
Hurley and Wood End	15	10	65	54	9	9
Kingsbury	9	8	27	37	2	10
Water Orton	10	4	54	17	12	23

- At the end of the year, nine wards have seen significant increases in **thefts from motor vehicle** offences compared to last year. **Fillongley Ward** has seen by far the highest volumes although 39 offences are at the Welcome Break services. Car parks, especially those at hotels and other venues, were also of note in this ward and generally across the Borough.
- **Domestic abuse offences** have increased in the **East SNT** area this year compared to last year. The highest volumes have been reported from **Atherstone Central Ward**.
- **Domestic related violence with injury** has increased in **North and South SNT** areas this year compared to last year. However, volumes in the **West SNT** area have decreased by a third. **Arley and Whitacre and Atherstone Central** wards are showing the highest volumes of offences this year, however in Atherstone Central the number has reduced from last year.

Note – mapping to Ward level often results in a small amount of data loss (missing/incomplete coordinates), therefore the ward totals combined may not add up exactly to the District total.



Domestic Abuse in North Warwickshire Borough, 1st June 2021 to 31st May 2023

This report was completed following a recommendation from the Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) board meeting (Q4 22/23 on 3rd May 2023) to provide analysis relating to domestic abuse in North Warwickshire Borough.

This report includes:

Types of offences

Temporal analysis

Hotspots including victim and offender profiles

Stalking offences

Proposed Recommendations

For further information relating to this analysis, please contact
CSP Analyst Caroline McKenzie –
carolinemckenzie@warwickshire.gov.uk

This report is based on data from the time period 1st June 2021 to 31st May 2023.

- Reported crimes where the domestic abuse flag has been applied
- Data relating to cases supported by domestic abuse support service (Refuge)
- ONS population data



Domestic Abuse in North Warwickshire Borough, 1st June 2021 to 31st May 2023

Key Messages

Domestic Abuse Offences	Monthly Average	Monthly average per 1,000 population*
1,549	64.5	47.5

Almost **80%** of Domestic Abuse were violent offences (**1,235 offences**), of which **366** were violence with injury offences and **869** were violence without injury offences.

116 offences took place before June 2021 (**7.5%**), including **61** offences which took place in 2019 or earlier.

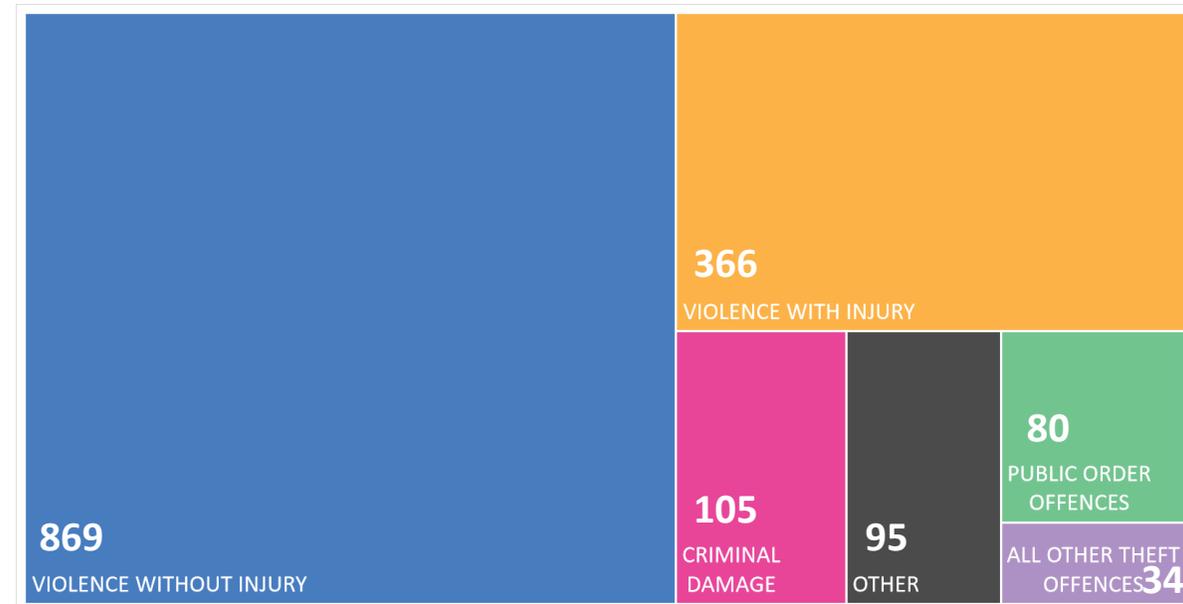
15.8% of offences (**245**) were reported more than a month after the offence.

There were **251** repeat offenders within this time period (only includes those who have re-offended within the time period)

Due to inconsistencies in the time recorded, it is not possible to analyse the time of the offence.

There were 1,549 offences with a Domestic Abuse flag in North Warwickshire Borough in the 2 year period from 1st June 2021 to 31st May 2023.

Domestic Abuse by Crime Type



* Population from ONS mid-year population estimates, 2021



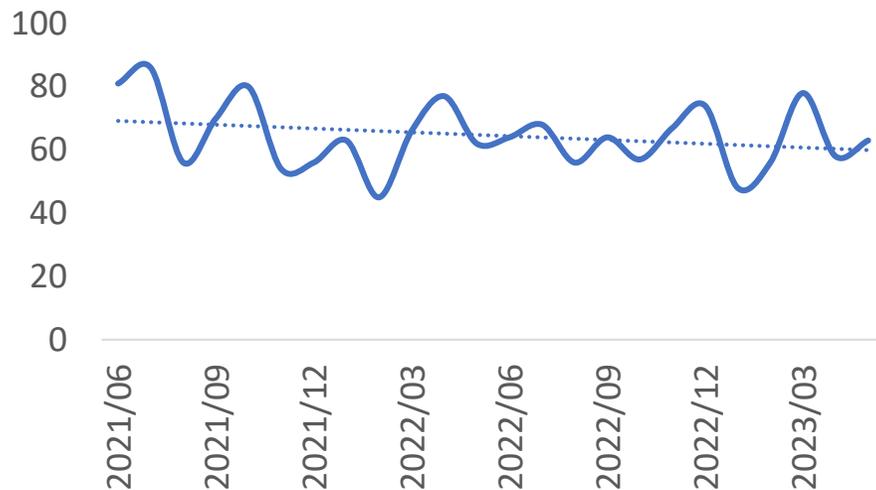
Domestic Abuse in North Warwickshire Borough, 1st June 2021 to 31st May 2023

Key Messages

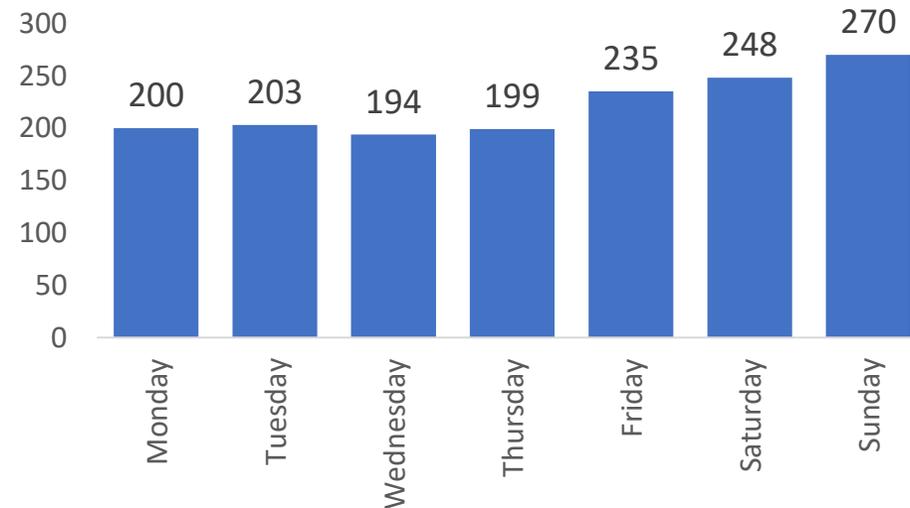
Due to the relatively small number of offences, the numbers do vary by month, however there was a peak in the summer of 2021 with **165** offences in June and July. This could be due to people spending more time together in the summer months, but does not appear to be alcohol related.

Offences are spread out throughout the week, however a third took place on Saturdays and Sundays, when people are more likely to be at home spending time with their partner or family members.

Domestic Abuse by Month



Domestic Abuse by day of the week



Source: Sap BI 4.3, Crime Information System Warwickshire Police

This chart includes all offences, however for those with a long time between the event and reported date, the day of the week may not be accurate.

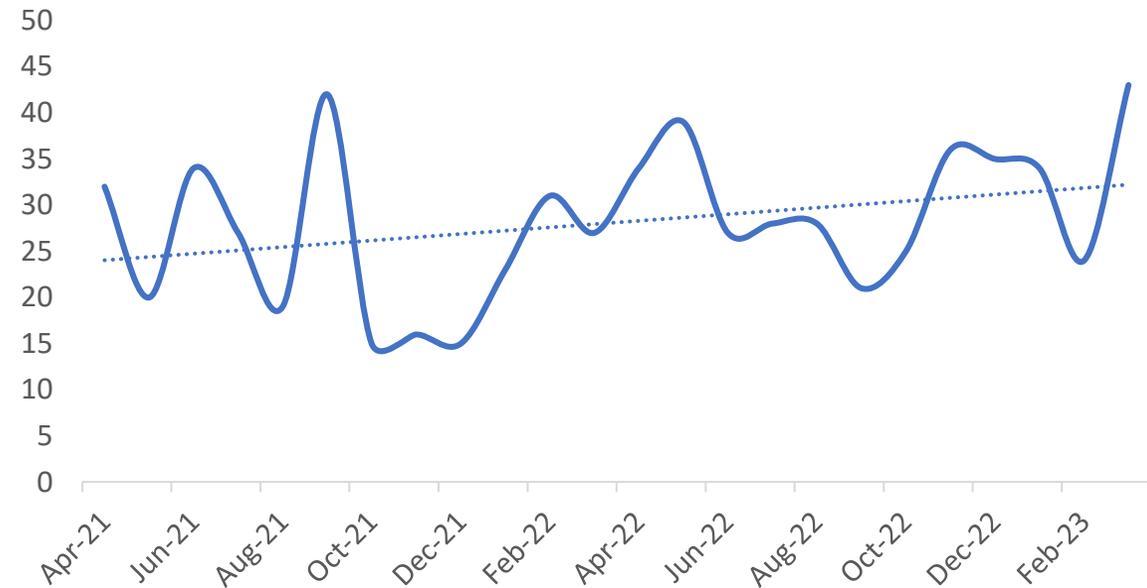


Domestic Abuse in North Warwickshire Borough, 1st June 2021 to 31st May 2023

Key Messages - Refuge

- Volumes of referrals to Refuge from residents in North Warwickshire Borough remain **by far the lowest in the county** (11% of all referrals to Warwickshire Refuge). However, this reflects the overall proportion of reported crime from the borough.
- In comparison, when comparing monthly averages over the last 12 month period, referrals to Refuge from residents of the borough have shown the **second highest proportional increase** in the county (+24% increase).
- This disparity suggests that **domestic abuse in North Warwickshire Borough is increasing**.
- In addition, Refuge data further suggests that **perpetrators in the borough are more likely than in other areas of Warwickshire to already be known to the police**, and may be liable to breach restrictions put in place to prevent further domestic abuse offences*.
- This therefore highlights a specific need to provide **domestic abuse perpetrator programmes** in the borough.

Referrals to Refuge by Month



Source: Refuge

**However, the volumes may be small – awaiting information from Refuge, June 23.*



Domestic Related Violence in North Warwickshire Borough, 1st June 2021 to 31st May 2023

Violence with injury

366 offences in total (23.6% of Domestic Abuse)

Totals

Violence without injury

869 offences in total (56.1% of Domestic Abuse)

Offence Types

285 of these offences were “Assault occasioning actual bodily harm” The second highest category was “non-fatal strangulation and suffocation” (41) This is a new category brought in by the Domestic Abuse Act 2021 and has been recorded in Warwickshire since June 2022

The top three categories were “Common Assault and battery” (411), Stalking – “Pursue course of conduct in breach of Sec 1 (1) which amounts to stalking” (158) and “Sending letters etc with intent to cause distress or anxiety” (131)

Offender / Victim Relationship

Just over half of offences were between current or ex partners, with about a quarter being unclear and the remainder family relationship (e.g. siblings or children and parents)

Around a third were between current partners, a third were between ex partners, a quarter were family relationships and a small number unknown

Location

Most likely to occur in a private address, with about 10% occurring on the street or in public buildings

Most likely to occur in a private address, with about 10% on the street or in public buildings

Themes

Common themes were alcohol, one party trying to end the relationship and suspected (or confirmed) cheating by one partner.

There is often less detail in these offences. Common themes were mental health, unwanted messages from ex partners and arguments over who should be living at the address.



Hotspot locations



The main hotspot location is Atherstone, where there were **314** offences (**20.3%** of all offences in North Warwickshire Borough in the period).

Other secondary hotspots are located in Coleshill, Polesworth and Dordon, and Hartshill.

It is to be expected that the main hotspots are in residential areas, as the vast majority of domestic abuse offences are committed in the home.



Hotspot location – Atherstone and Mancetter



In total, there were **314** offences with a Domestic Abuse flag in this area with concentrations in **Church Walk Mancetter** and **Long Street, Atherstone**

Top 5 Offences:

1. Common Assault and Battery (**81** offences)
2. Assault occasioning Actual Bodily Harm (**57** offences)
3. Sending letters etc with intent to cause distress or anxiety (**32** offences)
4. Stalking (**30** offences)
5. Engage in controlling/coercive behaviour in an intimate / family relationship (**19** offences)

Victim Profile

Age 13-85, median age 34
75% female, 25% male
55 repeat victims within the time period (30% of victims)



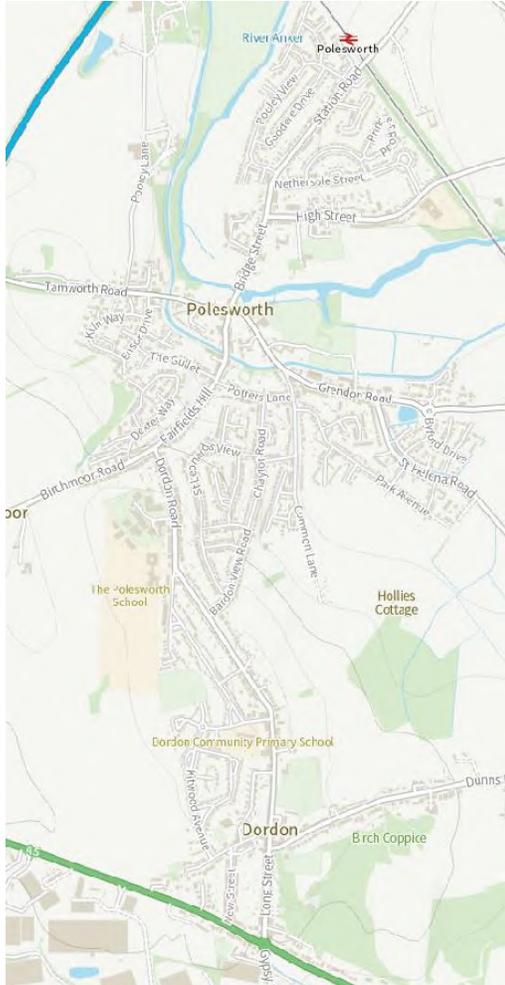
Suspect profile

Age 13-84, median age 32
77% male, 23% female
57 repeat suspects within the time period (31% of suspects)





Hotspot locations – Polesworth and Dordon



In total, there were **186** offences with a Domestic Abuse flag in this area with the main concentration on **Coronation Avenue** and **High Street Polesworth**

Top 5 Offences:

1. Common Assault and Battery (**65** offences)
2. Assault occasioning Actual Bodily Harm (**38** offences)
3. Stalking (**22** offences)
4. Sending letters etc with intent to cause distress or anxiety (**10** offences)
5. Engage in controlling/coercive behaviour in an intimate / family relationship (**7** offences)

Victim Profile

Age 16-92, median age 36
72% female, 28% male
20 repeat victims within the time period (17% of victims)



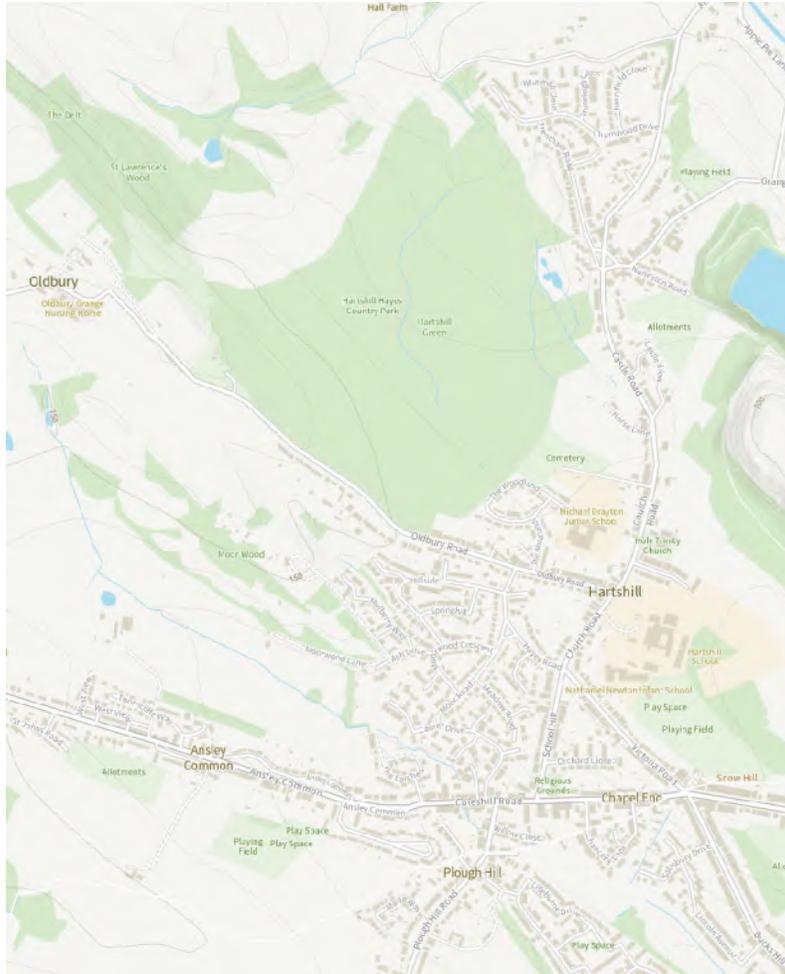
Suspect profile

Age 16-87, median age 34
72% male, 28% female
27 repeat suspects within the time period (24% of suspects)





Hotspot locations – Hartshill



In total, there were **120** offences with a Domestic Abuse flag in this area with the main concentration on **The Woodlands** and **The Larches**

Top 5 Offences:

1. Common Assault and Battery (**38** offences)
2. Stalking (**15** offences)
3. Assault occasioning Actual Bodily Harm (**14** offences)
4. Sending letters etc with intent to cause distress or anxiety (**9** offences)
5. Engage in controlling/coercive behaviour in an intimate / family relationship (**8** offences)

Victim Profile

Age 13-71, median age 34
79% female, 21% male
18 repeat victims within the time period (24% of victims)



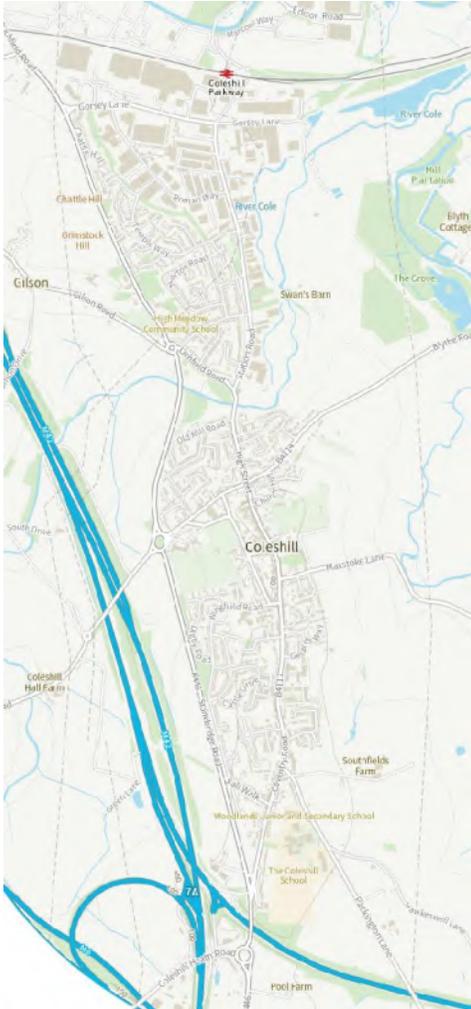
Suspect profile

Age 15-74, median age 36
77% male
21 repeat suspects within the time period (29% of suspects)





Hotspot locations - Coleshill



In total, there were **118** offences with a Domestic Abuse flag in this area with concentrations in **Parkfield Road** and **High Street**

Top 5 Offences:

1. Common Assault and Battery (**29** offences)
2. Assault occasioning Actual Bodily Harm (**26** offences)
3. Sending letters etc with intent to cause distress or anxiety (**13** offences)
4. Stalking (**8** offences)
5. Engage in controlling/coercive behaviour in an intimate / family relationship (**6** offences)

Victim Profile

Age 18-86, median age 40
83% female, 17% male
16 repeat victims within the time period (25% of victims)



Suspect profile

Age 17-92, median age 39
76% male, 24% female
18 repeat suspects within the time period (29% of suspects)





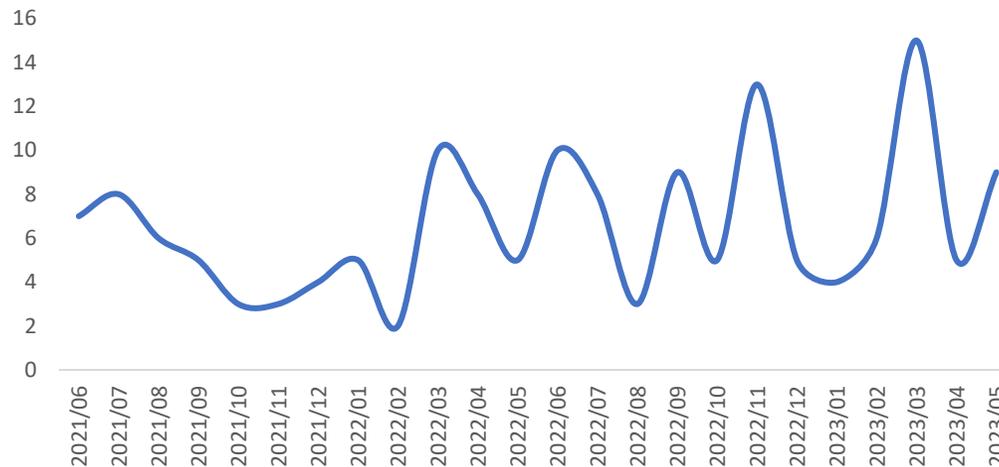
Stalking Offences

There were **158** stalking offences in the two year period, however **92** of these were reported in the most recent year (1st June 2022-31st May 2023), with June 2022, November 2022 and March 2023 all seeing at least 10 offences.

Over **70%** of offences (**111**) are between ex-partners (often a relationship that was recently ended). Children are mentioned in **23** offences as being a part of the disagreement, such as over custody. Other common themes were access to belongings within the house.

Top reported issues:

- Excessive unwanted calling
- Excessive unwanted texting
- Driving past victim's house
- Attending victim's house
- Attending victim's place of work



Source: Sap BI 4.3, Crime Information System Warwickshire Police

OFFICIAL

Victim Profile

Age 10-68, median age 32
77% female, 23% male
9 repeat victims within the time period (7% of victims)



Suspect profile

Age 16-75, median age 34
82% male, 18% female
6 repeat suspects within the time period (5% of suspects)





Proposed Recommendations

1. North Warwickshire Borough CSP to consider focusing targeted victim support services in the identified hotspots, taking account of the victim profiles in those locations.
2. North Warwickshire Borough CSP and Refuge to consider identifying repeat perpetrators in the borough for the Domestic Abuse Perpetrator Programme.
3. North Warwickshire Borough CSP to note the higher proportions of female victims in the Coleshill hotspot compared to the other hotspots.
4. North Warwickshire Borough CSP to consider media comms in relation to the specified times in this report - i.e. summer months and weekends.
5. North Warwickshire Borough CSP to consider substance misuse support for offenders in the borough
6. North Warwickshire Borough CSP to consider offering mediation support to victims and offenders in the borough to help to prevent further repeat VWI offences.

Consultation Questionnaire:**Part 1**

1. Do you think that the strategic assessment should include detail of how the CSP has delivered its PCC's Police and Crime Plan? **Yes**
2. Do you think that the CSP strategy group should send a copy of its strategic assessment to its PCC? **Yes**
3. Do you think that CSPs should publish their strategic assessment and/or an executive summary of their strategic assessment? **Yes** (full Strategic Assessment and an executive summary)
4. Do you think that CSP strategy groups in Wales should send a copy of their partnership plan to their PCC? **-Not applicable**
5. Do you think that PCCs should demonstrate how they have had regard to the priorities of the responsible authorities making up the CSPs in the police force area? **Yes**
6. In your view, what other steps could be taken to improve the way in which PCCs work with CSPs?
 - ***CSP's are an accountable body and include responsible authority partners, elected members and a scrutiny function. Councillors are elected to represent local communities.***
6. In your view, what other steps could be taken to improve the way in which PCCs work with CSPs?
 - ***The Strategic Assessment is the data behind why the area has certain priorities. Publishing this information provides transparency and is welcomed (already available)***
 - ***Referencing how the CSP is contributing towards the delivery of the PCC's Police and Crime Plan makes sense however this does not automatically strengthens the relationship between CSPs and PCCs as suggested through greater focus on the links between PCCs' priorities and CSPs' work.***
 - ***The Police and Crime Plan should consider the local priorities. It is the local priorities that matter most to local people and are more likely to address issues around the fear of crime.***
 - ***A balance needs to be struck around local verses countywide priorities.***
 - ***The suggested approach alludes to a more hierarchical approach providing the PCC with greater control and accountability and yet PCC are not accountable to local places and communities in the same way that Borough Councillors are.***
 - ***PCC have regard to the CSP strategies to help- determine the allocation of CSP grants.***
7. Do you have any information you would like to provide in support of your answers to the above questions?
 - ***That the PCC'S engage more collaboratively at a local level - attend local meetings, applies levelling up principles with funding and support local CSPs as opposed to holding them to account. CSP's locally work well and have good attendance by RA partners at meetings.***
 - ***CSP's have to apply for grants which limit our abilities to meet our aims and objectives if not funded..***
 - ***ASB meetings are held monthly and capture the number of powers and tools that are used to address ASB. Police and Crime Commissioner do not attend ASB meetings.***

Part 2

8. Do you think that PCCs should have a more active role regarding how they interact with CSPs to drive the delivery of the priorities in their Police and Crime Plans? **No**

- ***PCC only attend the CSP meeting and do not get involved in the delivery groups.***

9. Do you think that PCCs should have a power to review the CSP's strategic assessment? Do you think that PCCs should have a more active role regarding how they interact with CSPs to drive the delivery of the priorities in their Police and Crime Plans?

- **No PCC's are politically appointed and not an accountable in the same way as CSP's and elected members.**

10. Do you think that PCCs should have a power to make recommendations on the activity of CSPs to support the delivery of the objectives set out in the Police and Crime Plan and guide the activity of CSPs to ensure delivery of better outcomes for local communities? **No**

11. If you responded 'Yes' to Question 10, do you think that CSPs should be required to take those recommendations into account? **Not applicable**

12. Do you have any information you would like to provide in support of your answers to the above questions?

- ***CSP work collaboratively in partnership with RA's***
- ***The PCC is accountable in that they are elected and also are subject to some forms of scrutiny as LA'S however they aren't directly accountable to local places and communities in the same way that Borough Councillors are.***
- ***CSP's are about addressing local priorities.***

13. If there is any additional information that you believe should be taken into account, please provide details:

General comments

- ***The tone and approach of this consultation alludes to CSPs working harder to align to PCC's Police and Crime Plan as opposed to PCC supporting the work of the CSP's and acknowledging local difference.***
- ***The consultation gives PCC greater control and highlights a more hierarchical approach.***
- ***The consultation also appears to be designing a solution for the PCC as a pre-determined proposal.***
- ***The language is of concern 'hold CSP'S to account'***
- ***The model will not necessarily lead to improvements. It could potentially lead to disengagement.***
- ***CSP include Responsible Authority partners***
- ***At a CSP level we have local accountability - Elected members that attend meetings (representative of local people), Chair's the CSP plus NWBC has Safer Sub Committee (scrutiny)***
- ***Concern regarding the balance between local and county-wide issues***
- ***Concern about levelling up and the fair distribution of funds. Its not currently equitable and funding has reduced for CSP overall in Warwickshire over the last 12 months.***

- *CSP's already work collaboratively so this is a bit of a shift change and of concern considering the latest funding outcome - e.g. reduction in funding locally*
- *Powers and tools are used locally.*
- *The geography must be taken into account*
- *PCC involvement is important but not necessarily in the way suggested in the consultation especially as there is talk that in some areas PCC's may be phased out as a direct response to the creation of more elected mayors.*

14. How (if at all) does your local PCC currently work with your CSP in implementing the ASB Case Review

- *PCC is not involved with the ASB Case Review process*

15. What added value (if any) do you believe your local PCC could bring to the ASB Case Review process?

- *Providing a route for victims to query decisions made on the ASB Case Review*
- *Monitoring use of the ASB Case Review to identify learning and best practice*

16. How (if at all) does your CSP currently engage with the PCC on ASB strategy and data?

The CSP doesn't currently engage with the PCC on ASB strategy and data

17. What ASB data and information on ASB strategy (if any) is available to be shared between CSPs and PCCs?

- *Data on number of ASB incidents reported*
- *Data on the type of ASB incidents reported*
- *Data on where incidents occur/ASB hotspots*
- *Data on which agency or organisation incidents are reported to*
- *Data on the number of times resolutions/powers are used*
- *Data on the number of times the ASB Case Review is requested*
- *Data on the outcomes of ASB Case Reviews*

Dispersal powers

18. Dispersal Powers are currently only available to police to issue. Should this power be extended to local authorities? **No**

19. Dispersal Powers can currently only be issued for up to 48 hours. Should this power be extended for up to 72 hours? **yes**

20. Do you have any information you would like to provide in support of your answers to the above questions about dispersal powers?

- *If Local Authorities had dispersal powers due to not having the powers of arrest the order couldn't be enforced without Police support, which is not always available. Police have these powers in place already.*
- *Experience has found that if a dispersal order has been put in place over a weekend or School holiday 48 hours is not always sufficient.*

Drug testing powers

21. Police currently have the power to require arrested individuals to undergo a drug test when in custody. Do you think these powers should be extended to allow police to test outside of the custody suite, such as in public places? **No**

22. Do you have any information you would like to provide in support of your answer to the above question about drug testing powers?

- ***Just custody suite - not sure why this would be needed or what purpose it would serve.***

23. Public Spaces Protection Orders can currently only be issued by local authorities. Should this power be extended to police? **Yes**

24. Local authorities can currently issue a Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO) after consultation with the police, PCC, the owner or occupier of land in the restricted area and other community representatives they see fit. If PSPOs are extended to the police should the consultation requirements remain the same? **Yes**

25. Community Protection Notices can currently be issued to any person aged 16 and over, whereas other powers such as the Civil Injunction and the Criminal Behaviour Order can be used with younger perpetrators. Should the age limit be lowered for Community Protection Notices? **Yes**

26. If the age limit is lowered for the Community Protection Notice, to what age should it be lowered? If you answered 'No' or 'Don't know' to the question above please select 'Not applicable'

10 11 12 13 14 15 **Don't know**

27. The upper limit for a Fixed Penalty Notice for breaches of Community Protection Notices and Public Spaces Protection Orders is currently £100. Should the upper limit be increased to £500? **Yes**

28. Do you have any information you would like to provide in support of your answers to the above questions about public space protection orders and community protection notices?

- ***PSPOs require significant resources to implement especially due to the complex consultation requirements given the level of issues, the resources required for the administration etc.***

Closure powers

29. Closure Orders can currently only be applied for no later than 48 hours after service of a Closure Notice through the courts. Should this timeframe be extended to 72 hours? **Yes**

30. Closure Notices and Closure Orders can currently only be applied for by police and local authorities. Should this power be extended to registered housing providers? **Yes**

31. Do you have any information you would like to provide in support of your answers to the above questions about closure powers?

Closure orders are frequently used in our district when problems occur.

Civil Injunctions

32. There is currently no power of arrest available, without the use or threat of violence or significant risk of harm, when enforcing a Civil Injunction. Should the power of arrest be extended to all breaches of a Civil Injunction? **Yes**

33. Do you have any information you would like to provide in support of your answer to the above question about civil injunctions?

- ***Civil injunctions with power of arrest have been incredibly useful in terms of local oil protests at Kingsbury Oil terminal.***

Community Safety Accreditation Scheme

34. The Community Safety Accreditation Scheme allows Chief Constables to accredit employed people in roles that contribute to maintaining and improving community safety with limited but targeted powers. Should this range of powers be extended to include relevant powers in the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014? **Don't know**

35. Which tools and powers do you think should be included from the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014? Dispersal Powers Public Spaces Protection Orders Community Protection Notices Closure Powers Civil Injunctions Criminal Behaviour Orders **Don't know** No further tools and powers should be included

36. Do you have any information you would like to provide in support of your answers to the above questions about the community safety accreditation scheme?

- ***Whilst it might be helpful we don't always have the resources and experience needed for this type of work.***

Julie Taylor

Community Safety – North Warwickshire Borough Council

Response on behalf of the North Warwickshire Community Safety Partnership

22 May 2023

North Works Safer Neighbourhood Team Newsletter



Follow us on Facebook, Search for Atherstone & Coleshill Safer Neighbourhood Team
June 2023



Local Elections

Officers from Atherstone & Coleshill Safer Neighbourhood Teams have been out visiting Polling Stations around the County, engaging with volunteers and speaking with the local communities.

In total 48 polling stations were visited by officers.



Congratulations to all the councillors who have been elected/re-elected.



Stolen!

Whilst out conducting patrols in the villages, PCSO Smith and Beale came across a stolen motorbike in Piccadilly.

The vehicle has now been recovered. Thank you to Filongley Garage.

Further patrols in the village will be conducted.



If you suspected a vehicle has been stolen, please report it to 101.

Get Connected with Warwickshire Police

Coleshill SNT have been promoting Warwickshire Connected.

Get connected with what is happening in your local area, keep up to date and get involved in shaping what goes on where you live or work.

Warwickshire Connected is a free messaging service brought to you by Warwickshire Police where you decide when and how you hear about the issues that matter most to you, whether that be getting regular crime updates, the latest information on ongoing incidents and emergencies or learning more about what your local police are doing.

This is also the place where you can get involved in helping to make your local area a safer place, tell us what police should be doing in your area, shape the initiatives that help to keep people and property safe and tell us what matters are causing your communities harm.

Follow the link to sign up today:

www.warwickshireconnected.com



Also please follow our Facebook page where we put updates of what Atherstone and Coleshill Safer Neighbourhood Teams get up to.

There are updates on going incidents, appeals and much more. We will be posting about upcoming events also so please take a look, see when they are and come along. We like to be as accessible as possible so using our social media page is a great way for us to communicate with our communities.

Arrests this month

Officers arrested four men following an assault near Atherstone which saw a man require hospital treatment.

At around 3.37pm on April 30th, police received reports of a group of men involved in an altercation outside a property on Orchard Close, Hurley.

One man was taken to hospital with non-life-threatening injuries and four others have since been arrested.

Detective Superintendent Anna Middleton said: "This was an isolated incident which, at present, appears to have been a dispute which has escalated.

"Four suspects are now in custody and our investigation is progressing well.

"There is no wider risk to the public, but we will maintain a heightened police presence in the area in the coming days as we understand the impact this incident will have had on residents.

"We will work with the community to understand any concerns and will work with partners to ensure residents feel safe."

Anyone who witnessed the incident is asked to visit www.warwickshire.police.uk/ro/report or call 101, citing incident 233 of April 30.

Further...

Three men appeared in court on Tuesday 2nd May after being charged in connection with an assault in Hurley.

John Cross, 49, of Tamworth Road, Kingsbury, was charged with violent disorder, possessing an offensive weapon in a public place and producing a controlled drug of class B – cannabis.

Dale Cross, 29, of St Nicholas Estate, Baddesley Ensor, was charged with violent disorder and possessing an imitation firearm with intent to cause fear of violence.

Lewis Cross, 21, of Tamworth Road, Kingsbury, was charged with violent disorder and possessing an offensive weapon in a public place.

The trio were remanded to appear at Coventry Magistrates' Court.

It follows an assault on Orchard Close in Hurley on Sunday 30th April.



Murder in Hartshill on 26th April.

Three teenagers were in police custody, having been arrested in connection with the death of a man in Nuneaton on 26th April.

The man who sadly died has now been named as 36-year-old John Hackett from Nuneaton. His next of kin has been informed and is being supported by specialist officers.

Investigating officer, Detective Inspector Collette O'Keefe, said: "A number of enquiries are currently ongoing, and we would continue to ask anyone who may have any information about John's death to please get in touch as soon possible.

"We recognise this is a concerning incident - which we are treating as isolated – and would like to reassure the local community that a full investigation is underway.

"Officers will remain in the area over the coming days as they carry out enquiries. If anyone has any concerns or information, please speak with them.

"Our thoughts continue to be with John's family and friends, and we would ask that their privacy is respected at this difficult time."

Anyone with information is asked to call 101, quoting incident number 90 of April 26.

Residents are reminded that it is a criminal offence to attempt to share the names of the arrested individuals.



A male has been charged and remanded for court after being linked to ASB incidents in Atherstone Town Centre.

Over the weekend of 22nd/23rd April he contacted emergency services over 70 times without valid reason.

He has been charged with two assaults and a public order offence.

He appeared in court on 24th April.

Bobbies on the beat

North Warwickshire North SNT have increased patrols in the northern villages due to a burglary in Shuttington.

They also attended the Shuttington and Newton Regis Parish meetings with updates. Areas patrolled included Warton, Austrey, Newton Regis, Seckington, Shuttington, No Man's Heath, the Ashby Road and Junction 11.



Whilst out they also seized a Van that had no road tax since 2019! It was taking up valuable parking spaces in Baddesley with no MOT or insurance.



Officers from Coleshill SNT have attended Ryefield Lane, Wishaw following reports of a possible stolen vehicle, stolen from West Midlands area in the early hours of 3rd May.

The vehicle was found in situ and has since been recovered.



Local officers have responded to an uninsured vehicle been identified driving in Atherstone town.

The vehicle has now been seized.



Town officers PC Hughes and PCSO Scott would like to welcome Sam from Brown Bear Design who has recently opened up his new shop located in The Arcade Shopping Centre, Atherstone.

Great to meet you and all the very best.



Officers from Atherstone and Coleshill SNT dealt with a large tree branch that had fallen and was blocking the road in Newton Regis.

The road was closed temporarily whilst officers waited for a tree surgeon and the council to arrive.

Thank you to the road users for being patient whilst we dealt with the tree.



Community Engagement

On Friday 19th May, officers from Atherstone SNT dropped into the Memorial Hall for the 2023 Jobs fair brought to you by Craig Tracey and Atherstone partnership.

They engaged with members of the public and discussed career opportunities available.



Coleshill SNT officers have been out patrolling their patch & engaging with the local communities.

Further patrols will be conducted.



The first session of the Junior PCSO Scheme at Outwoods Primary School with PCSO Jenkins and PC Hughes.

The session involved introductions, team building and learning the phonetic alphabet.

The next week they will be learning about Police Kit and vehicles.

At the end of the scheme the Junior PCSO's will have learnt about road safety including illegal parking and they will be conducting parking patrols alongside officers to issue warning parking tickets.

It was lovely to meet the new Junior PCSO's and we look forward to working with them through the scheme!

Members from the Warwickshire Rural Crime Team, Atherstone SNT and Neighbourhood Watch attended an engagement event on 29th April promoting crime prevention.

Thank you to everyone who came out and in particular Smithy Farm-shop for hosting us for the first half of the event and putting us up in one of your lovely cabins.

We hope to see everyone again soon!



PCSO Smith and PCSO Beale have been conducting high visibility foot patrols around Kingsbury village following several reports of Antisocial Behaviour in the area.

They visited vulnerable residents who had been targeted by this behaviour and we issued an Acceptable Behaviour Contract to one of the youths who had been identified as being involved.

We do not tolerate Antisocial Behaviour and we will take the necessary actions to stop it from happening.



PCSO Smith and Beale conducted targeted high visibility patrols at Curdworth village hall following reports of ASB.

No issues tonight, further patrols will be conducted.



We want to know what you think!

Atherstone and Coleshill SNT are community-based officers. We want to know what our communities would like to see us prioritising.

If you would like to raise a priority with us, click on the link and fill out the form:

<https://forms.office.com/Pages/DesignPageV2.aspx...>

or scan the QR code and fill in the boxes for it to be considered.

Newsletter contact form and
proposal of area priorities



Vehicle Crime awareness

Theft from cars is one of the local policing teams priorities.

We have made numerous linked arrests recently and conducted various operations but one of the main targets for criminals is unlocked vehicles. Please make sure your vehicle and property is secure.

Definitely locked?



Good, just checking...

Warwickshire
POLICE

www.warwickshire.police.uk [warwickshirepolice](https://www.facebook.com/warwickshirepolice) [@warkspolice](https://twitter.com/warkspolice) [@warwickshirepolice](https://www.instagram.com/warwickshirepolice)

Parking patrols

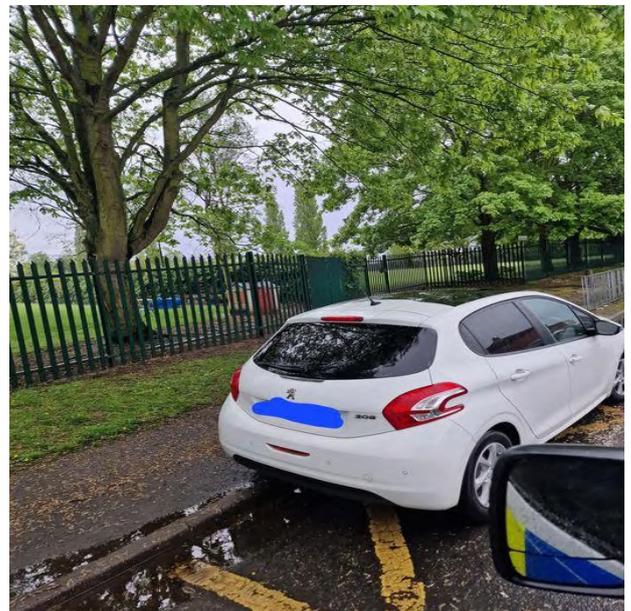
Officers have been conducting parking patrols over the last month to ensure people are parking safely and responsibly in our communities.

PCSO Smith and PCSO Beale from Coleshill SNT have been conducting high visibility school parking patrols at Kingsbury Primary School.

Parents/Carers who had parked illegally were spoken to and moved on to find a more appropriate parking space.

Please remember to park sensibly and safely when collecting children from school!

[#OPDESERT](https://twitter.com/OPDESERT)



Rule 243 of the Highway code:

DO NOT stop or park:

- near a school entrance
- anywhere you would prevent access for Emergency Services
- at or near a bus or tram stop or taxi rank
- on the approach to a level crossing/tramway crossing
- opposite or within 10 metres (32 feet) of a junction, except in an authorised parking space
- near the brow of a hill or hump bridge
- opposite a traffic island or (if this would cause an obstruction) another parked vehicle
- where you would force other traffic to enter a tram lane
- where the kerb has been lowered to help wheelchair users and powered mobility vehicles
- in front of an entrance to a property on a bend
- where you would obstruct cyclists' use of cycle facilities

Except when forced to do so by stationary traffic.

Please Park safely and responsibly!

Operation Sceptre

Here come the girls...

On 19th and 20th May, officers from Warwickshire and Staffordshire Police conducted an OP Sceptre (Knife crime) operation.

Over the 2 nights PCSO Smith from Coleshill SNT worked together with PC Hayes and PC Fearn from Staffordshire Police on a joint Operation targeting Knife Crime.

A vast cross border area was covered and known youth offenders & antisocial behaviour hotspots were targeted. Using a combination of marked and unmarked vehicles the three officers were able to work together and disrupt criminality.

Here are a few of the teams' results.

- 1 vehicle seized for no insurance and provisional license with no L plates.
- 1 vehicle stopped for suspected drink driver
- 3 stop searches conducted on youths suspected to be carrying knives
- 2 area searches for incidents involving machetes.
- Multiple incidents attended
- Foot patrols conducted around park areas and areas unable to be reached by vehicle.
- More than 30 vehicle PNC checks completed
- Multiple known young offenders spoken to
- Curfew and offender checks competed
- Numerous intelligence reports submitted
- 1 window boarded up

Two forces working together as ONE team.

Take a look at the photos and see what the officers got up too.

[#teamworkmakesthedreamwork](#)

[#opsceptre](#)

[#femaleofficersoutinforce](#)



Officers from Coleshill SNT visited the Children's homes in North Warwickshire.

They spoke to the young people & staff at the homes and discussed youth violence and the impact it has on the local communities.

Further visits will be conducted. [#OpSceptre](#)

Atherstone SNT officers seized a few knives over the week commencing 15th May.



PCSO Jenkins and PC Hughes visited Hartshill Academy for a drop-in surgery session.

It was great to meet and engage with students. We look forward to the next session.



PC Taylor & PCSO Scott have been patrolling outside Queen Elizabeth Academy as part of operation Sceptre.

The officers engaged with staff and pupils as they were leaving school.





INSP 17
Allison Wiggin

Meet the team



PS 671
Adam Skelsey

North Warwickshire Central & East Safer Neighbourhood Team



PCSO 6162
Gavin Scott



PC 1391
Lauren
Hughes



PC 2267
Stephen
Taylor



PCSO 6361
Emily
Jenkins

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North Warwickshire North Safer Neighbourhood Team



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Craig Marshall



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North Warwickshire West Safer Neighbourhood Team



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Peter Beale



PC 2190
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Our Partners



Philip Seccombe
Police and Crime
Commissioner
for Warwickshire



NHS
Coventry and
Warwickshire Partnership
NHS Trust



WARWICKSHIRE AGAINST
DOMESTIC ABUSE



NRCN
National Rural Crime Network



WARWICKSHIRE
CRIMINAL JUSTICE BOARD





Warwickshire Rural Crime Team Newsletter

MAY 2023



Report non-emergency crime
Get advice & guidance

www.warwickshire.police.uk

Non-emergency
number
101

In an emergency
always call
999

Please note: all incidents
must be reported through
official channels and not
directly to the officers.

Only call 999 in an emergency, when a
crime is in progress or life is in danger.

For non-emergencies, report online at
warwickshire.police.uk or call 101.

Your Regional Rural Crime Team Contacts



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COUNTYWIDE

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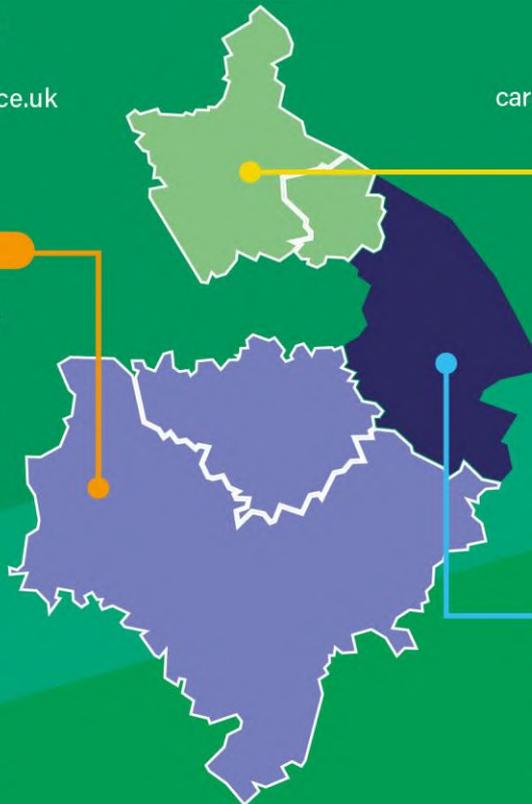
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PC 1510 Colin Davis
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Warwickshire
POLICE

Two New Officers Join the Rural Crime Team

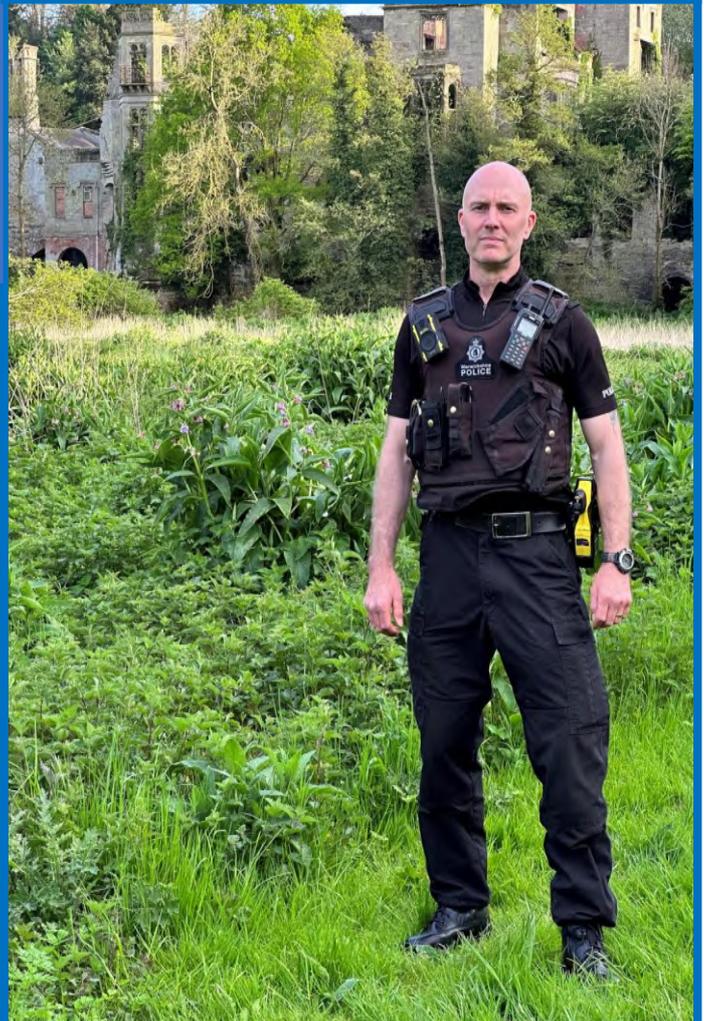
PC 1270 Alex Morris



PC Morris previously worked for West Midlands Police for 7 years as a PCSO, going on to join Warwickshire Police in 2015 as a Police Constable on patrol. Whilst working as a Response Officer in the south of the county for 8 years PC Morris has been involved in a large range of incidents and has experience in dealing with all types of crimes and offences. When the opportunity came to join the team Alex said “I am really pleased to join the RCT, being able to support rural communities and deal with the issues that affect them is really important. Engaging with farmers and people living in rural areas is key and I look forward to linking in with, meeting and listening to the communities in the East of the county where I will be mainly working. I also look forward to being part of the many proactive operations the RCT are involved with and dealing with the offenders who commit crimes in our county.”

PC 1510 Colin Davis

Following serving in the British Army for 8 years, PC Davis joined Warwickshire Police in November 2001. After 2 years as a Response Officer Colin worked in the Traffic Unit in North Warwickshire, CMPG (Central Motorway Police Group) and our Firearms Team. PC Davis is Search, TASER and PSU (Police Support Unit) trained and can drive HGV Class 2 vehicles. Colin said “I wanted to join the Rural Crime Team to help make a positive difference to our rural communities and protect our wonderful wildlife. I am looking forward to working with the farmers and residents in the rural areas in the South where I am based, plus countywide with the RCT on the specific areas of crime that our team specialise in.”



Partnership Working Continues to Bring Positive Results



Following a number of reports of illegal fishing and antisocial behaviour in areas near waterways and lakes in our county, officers from our team have been working with partners from the Environment Agency and Angling Trust on Operation Leviathan and Operation Clampdown. During a recent operation the team dealt with 12 separate incidents of illegal fishing and licence offences. At one location that was experiencing repeated issues of theft, information was received from a member of the public about a group of males acting suspiciously around a lake. The males were located a short distance away by the team and officers conducted a formal stop and search of their vehicle. Inside they found a number of freshly caught carp that the males had tried to conceal in the vehicle. Six males are now under investigation for theft and hundreds of pounds worth of equipment was seized, along with their van.

Following another report three males were arrested and stolen carp was found during a search of their vehicle. Two males from this incident admitted theft and have paid £100 each to the Canal and River Trust as compensation and forfeited their equipment along with a ban from fishing at the location.

VEHICLES

Vehicle Seized



Whilst officers from our team were patrolling in the Henley in Arden following a number of quad thefts in the South of the county, they became aware of a vehicle and made a stop check to make sure that it wasn't stolen/cloned. Following the checks it was found that the driver had no licence, insurance, tax or mot. The vehicle was subsequently seized and the driver reported for a number of offences. Our team continue to patrol the rural areas in our county both day and night to reassure local communities and deal with offenders who commit offences.

LIVESTOCK

Dog Owner Pays Damages Following Livestock Worrying Incident



WARWICKSHIRE
RURAL CRIME
TEAM

We sadly continue to receive reports of dogs worrying livestock in our countryside. On a recent report investigated by our team a dog got into a field with cattle in and chased them causing damage to fencing as well as distressing the animals. The owner of the dog was identified and has reimbursed the farmer for the damage caused. If you walk your dog near to or in fields with livestock in PLEASE keep your dog on a lead or in a secure area if let to exercise outside.

TRAINING

New Starters to Our Force

Providing input on rural and wildlife crime to new starters to our force is really important. It is now standard on the induction programme to new officers on Response and Neighbourhood Policing and we also provide advice and guidance in many other departments too, including our Control Room. Recently our Coordinator provided an afternoon of training to new PCSO's joining Warwickshire Police and will be based all around the county.



ENGAGEMENT

Young Farmers

NFU Safety Event



Representatives from our Rural Crime Team recently did a presentation to Pailton & District Young Farmers covering the different types of rural and wildlife crime, the work of the team and the importance of crime prevention and what can be done on the farm to target harden against offenders. There were lots of questions and it was a really good night with lots of topics covered.

Our team were pleased to support and attend the recent NFU Health & Safety Event at Moreton Morrell. There was input from a number of agencies and organisations addressing important topics related to safety around the farm, plus the importance of wellbeing and where you can get help and support. We were pleased to cover trailer safety, safe loads on the road and the duties of the farmer to keep the road safe for all users. We also had a stand covering farm security and crime prevention with the opportunity to speak to our team about any issues or concerns.



Our Rural Crime Team Newsletter only provides a snapshot of some of the work we are involved with. If you want to keep up to date with our arrests, property recovery / seizures, crime prevention efforts and be alerted to crime trends across Warwickshire then make use of the following options.



Currently with over 11,000 followers our Facebook Page is the main output for our working week.

You do not need to be a Facebook user to view the page. Just visit www.facebook.com/WarwickshireRuralCrimeTeam



A group set up to help combat & prevent the theft of equines, tack, trailers & boxes.

Please try to pass this onto as many horsey friends, businesses & establishments as you can - you do not have to be in Warwickshire to join.

Visit:

www.warwickshire.horsewatch.co.uk
or www.facebook.com/WarksHorseWatch



Warwickshire Rural Watch
closing the gate on rural crime

FREE scheme to help combat rural crime in Warwickshire.

Receive incident alerts and news for your area. Crime prevention advice and information.

Search for Warwickshire Rural Watch on Facebook and Twitter



For advice, information and alerts visit our websites at
www.warwickshireruralwatch.co.uk
www.warwickshire.police.uk/ruralcrime