

**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 719221 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**

**26 MARCH 2024**

The Safer Communities Sub-Committee will meet on Tuesday, 26 March 2024 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](mailto: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 20 November 2023** – copy herewith, to be approved as a correct record and signed by the Chairman.

### **ITEMS FOR DISCUSSION AND DECISION (WHITE PAPERS)**

- 6 **Fly Tipping Update** – Report of the Chief Executive

#### **Summary**

This report provides Members with an update on the work that the Environmental Health, Transformation and Streetscape Teams have undertaken in order to try and reduce fly tipping across the Borough.

The Contact Officers for this report are Sharon Gallagher (719292) and Milen Woldeab (719326).

7 **Safer Warwickshire Partnership Serious Violence Prevention Strategy 2024-30** - Report of the Chief Executive

**Summary**

This report sets out the progress in the development of the Strategic Needs Assessment and the Safer Warwickshire Partnership Serious Violence Strategy 2024-30.

The strategy was endorsed by the Executive Board in February 2024 thereby meeting the Council's Serious Violence Duty set out under the Police Crime Sentencing and Courts Act 2022.

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

8 **North Warwickshire Community Safety 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 2021/22 and latest crime statistics.

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

STEVE MAXEY  
Chief Executive

## NORTH WARWICKSHIRE BOROUGH COUNCIL

### MINUTES OF THE SAFER COMMUNITIES SUB-COMMITTEE

20 November 2023

Present: Councillor Jarvis in the Chair.

Councillors Barnett, Bates, Clews, Davey, Jackson, Melia, Osborne, Ririe, Symonds, Watson and Whapples

Apologies for absence were received from Councillors Humphreys and O Phillips

#### 5 **Question Pursuant of Standing Order No 7**

The following question was received pursuant to Standing Order No 7:-

##### **Lisa Ledbury:**

“I live in the Parish of Middleton and in recent months have felt unsafe in my community. There is an issue with residents & non residents walking their dogs off lead on the public highway and this has led to confrontations when residents have asked them to get their dogs under control & put them on a lead. There have been two major incidents, one where our postman was verbally abused and aggressively confronted and another incident that led to threats and intimidation to myself. This was reported to Warwickshire Police and on receiving a crime number I forwarded the evidence requested. Disappointingly, the police did not investigate even though they had photographs, video evidence and witnesses and have ignored my further emails. Having contacted NWBC to ascertain who I should speak to in regards to dog control and never getting a response, I emailed the Environmental Health Officer and Chief Executive directly. I was told that NWBC do not have a dog control PSPO and therefore cannot enforce dogs being walked off lead and it is the responsibility of the Police. However, my Community Policing team have advised it is the responsibility of the Council. I am repeatedly being told I am the only resident in North Warks who has complained about this issue & the council require numerous complaints before considering a dog control PSPO. So I would like to ask the Safer Communities Committee, is one resident feeling unsafe not enough and how many people have to feel unsafe in their community before action is taken by the Police and the Council?”

##### **The response from Councillor Ray Jarvis, Chair of the Safer Communities Sub-Committee was:-**

“Thank you for your question and you raise an issue that officers have proposed a course of action which is set out below, as I understand you are aware.

Firstly, it is clear that acts of aggression are criminal matters for the Police to consider and it would not be appropriate for the Council to comment, particularly

if that matter may be ongoing given your dissatisfaction with the original response.

The Council does not have a Public Spaces Protection Order with regard to dogs off leads and historically has had very few complaints. I am aware that you made a Freedom of Information request for the number of complaints over the last three years and were informed that the Council had only received one complaint on this topic, which was from yourself. By way of context, over the same period the Council has recorded 258 complaints/queries with respect to dog fouling.

The Local Government Association guidance on PSPOs make it clear that evidence of a harm needs to be established before making a PSPO. The consequences of breaching a PSPO are significant and therefore before a Council imposes restrictions on behaviour they need to be satisfied 'that it is a proportionate response to the level of harm and nuisance being caused'. It also makes it clear that the evidence of this harm and nuisance should come 'from a variety of sources'.

There is not a fixed number of complaints that is necessary before a PSPO can be considered but in Officers' view it is likely that this would need to be from more than one person. As you have been advised, the Council is not against considering a PSPO on this issue and, as you have also been advised, Officers will be consulting the public on this issue once the current PSPO relating to dog fouling has been considered".

**6 Disclosable Pecuniary and Non-Pecuniary Interests**

None were declared at the meeting.

**7 Minutes of the Meeting of the Safer Communities held on 3 July 2023**

The minutes of the meeting held on 3 July 2023, copies having been previously circulated, were approved as a correct record and signed by the Chairman.

**8 Fly Tipping Update**

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

**Resolved:**

**That the report be noted.**

## 9 **The Serious Violence Duty**

The Chief Executive provided an update on the requirements of the Council in meeting the Serious Violence Duty.

### **Resolved:**

- a That the funding of £10,000 to support local interventions 2023/24 be noted;**
- b That 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 be noted; and**
- c That the amendment, following the last meeting, to 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, be noted.**

## 10 **North Warwickshire Community Safety Partnership Update**

The Chief Executive provided Members with an update on recent activities with the North Warwickshire Community Safety Partnership. Information was provided about the progress with the agreed priorities from the Strategic Assessment 2021/2022 and the latest crime statistics.

### **Resolved:**

- a That the update be noted and areas for further scrutiny and consideration were identified;**
- b That the progress of the North Warwickshire Community Safety Partnership be noted; and**
- c That the success of Funding bids, set out in the report of the Chief Executive, be noted.**

**11 Atherstone Town Centre PSPO**

The Chief Executive provided Members with an update on progress with the proposal that a Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO) be made in relation to Atherstone Town Centre.

**Recommendation to Executive Board:**

- a That the formal consultation on the proposed PSPO, as set out in Appendix A to the report of the Chief Executive be commenced; and**
- b That provided that consultation does not identify any significant reason not to make an Order, the proposed PSPO be approved.**

Councillor Jarvis  
CHAIR

## Agenda Item No 6

### Safer Communities Sub-Committee

26 March 2024

#### Report of the Chief Executive

#### Fly Tipping Update

### 1 Summary

- 1.1 This report provides Members with an update on the work that the Environmental Health, Transformation and Streetscape Teams have undertaken in order to try and reduce fly tipping across the Borough.

#### Recommendation to the Board

That the report be noted.

### 2 Background

- 2.1 This report intends to provide members with an update on the work that the Environmental Health team working with the Transformation and Streetscape colleagues are undertaking, to reduce fly-tipping within the Borough.

#### 2.2 Why have we looked at improving fly-tipping enforcement?

- It impacts our residents and visitors to the Borough;
- It's the second highest crime type within the Borough;
- Our previous approach was silo based working, with our focus being to clear fly-tipping as quickly as possible;
- We had a very reactive rather than proactive approach to the service;
- Our data that we captured was to enable us to provide statutory performance figures to the Environment Agency;
- The cost for removal and disposal of fly tipped waste from 6/4/2023 to 9/2/2024 is £122,467.45.

### 3 Update

- 3.1 The iDefigo AI cameras have been deployed since March 2023. The team are working closely with the developer to ensure the cameras are being used effectively. The cameras act as both a deterrent and provides the team with crucial evidence if an incident occurs.
- 3.2 The Environmental Health team have secured additional funding from the Safer Streets fund to extend the contract for the cameras until 2027. As part of the on-going project, the team have reviewed hotspot data and have determined two new locations for the cameras.

- 3.3 The environmental health team attended a meeting with farmers organised by Warwickshire Police, Rural Crime team. The meeting was held in Fillongley and there was also a large turn out from residents. Feedback from attendees raised concerns about the cost of clearing these incidents from private land.
- 3.4 The team are in the process of recruiting an Environmental Crime Officer. The officer will be the lead investigating officer for incidences of environmental crime, including complaints and requests for service.
- 3.5 The Rural crime team are pursuing a number of incidents to court:
- 07/02/2024 – Maxstoke - charged to court with both vehicles involved seized.
  - 17/11/2023 – This offence was the same suspects as the above and came to light whilst investigating the Maxstoke lane job, also charged to court.
  - 14/02/2024 – Wishaw, witness provided evidence and van seized. Dealt with via a Community Resolution and paying an amount to the Wildlife trust.
- 3.6 The Environmental Health team applied for funding via DEFRA for a fly tipping intervention grant, grants will be awarded under the provisions of Section 31 of the Local Government Act (2003), the total grant available is between £20,000-50,000.

## 4 **Management System**

- 4.1.1 Environmental Health have now gone live with the new management information system which includes an online portal. Going forward all fly tipping clearances (whether it is a member of the public, Councillors, Officers, or our Contact Centre Team) will be logged via the customer portal. As part of logging the request, the customer will be asked if they know who tipped the waste and if they are willing to provide a witness statement. The clearance crew have been provided with an iPad with a data card to access the system to alert them to incidents for clearance.
- 4.1.2 Once the clearance has been actioned it will be assigned to Environmental Health and Legal colleagues to see if any further action can take place. Environmental Health have also conducted training sessions for colleagues in the Streetscape team to ensure evidence is being collected accurately.
- 4.1.3 We are required to submit data every three months to the Environment Agency. This information will be exported from the system, reducing the amount of admin required. This will be linked to a new Power Bi dashboard which will highlight hotspots within the borough.

## 5 **Report Implications**

### 5.1 **Financial Implications**

- 5.1.1 There are no additional financial implications arising from this report.

### 5.2 **Safer Communities Implications**

- 5.2.1 These are set out in the report.

### **5.3 Legal Data Protection and Human Rights Implications**

- 5.3.1 Fly tipping is an offence under the Environmental Protection Act 1990. That Act also creates a Duty of Care which requires producers of waste, including householders, to take all reasonable measures to ensure that it is disposed of lawfully and, where applicable, only transferred to someone who is authorised to transport or dispose of it. Failure to comply with that duty is also an offence.
- 5.3.2 The use of any cameras is subject to a protocol to ensure compliance with the relevant legal requirements for surveillance. The protocol has been reviewed as required to comply with the UK General Data Protection Regulations and updated guidance prepared by the Surveillance Camera Commissioner. It is also necessary to obtain authorisation for covert surveillance under RIPA, which must then be approved by the Magistrates Court. It is essential that this authorisation is obtained prior to deployment for covert surveillance otherwise any evidence obtained may be excluded by the Courts.

### **5.4 Environment, Climate Change and Health Implications**

- 5.4.1 Tackling fly tipping will make positive contributions towards improving the environment and sustainability. The fly tips create adverse impacts on the local environment and use significant resources in removing them and carrying out investigations.
- 5.4.2 By reducing fly tipping the quality of life in local communities will be improved.

### **5.5 Risk Management Implications**

- 5.5.1 None relating to this report.

### **5.6 Equality Implications**

- 5.6.1 There are no known adverse impacts on any groups having protected characteristics as defined in the Equality Act 2010. The adverse impacts of fly tipping on the local environment is often in rural locations although not exclusively.

### **5.7 Links to Council's Priorities**

- 5.7.1 The ongoing actions will contribute towards the priorities of creating safer communities and protecting our countryside and heritage.

The Contact Officers for this report are Sharon Gallagher (719292) and Milen Woldeab (719326).

## Agenda Item No 7

### Safer Communities Sub-Committee

26 March 2024

### Safer Warwickshire Partnership Serious Violence Prevention Strategy 2024-30

#### Report of the Chief Executive

## 1 Summary

- 1.1 This report sets out the progress in the development of the Strategic Needs Assessment and the Safer Warwickshire Partnership Serious Violence Strategy 2024-30.

The strategy was endorsed by the Executive Board in February 2024 thereby meeting the Council's Serious Violence Duty set out under the Police Crime Sentencing and Courts Act 2022.

#### Recommendation to the Board

- a That the Safer Communities Sub- Committee note the approval of the Safer Warwickshire Partnership Serious Violence Prevention Strategy 2024-30 and the inclusion of the strategy in the Council's list of Council Plans and Strategies;
- b That the Council note the lead role of Warwickshire County Council in its development and future delivery; and
- c Support the involvement of key services across the Council to implement the delivery plan to meet the outcomes as set out in the strategy.

## 2 Report

- 2.1 The Police Crime Sentencing and Courts Act 2022 introduces a new statutory requirement referred to as the Serious Violence Duty.

- 2.2 In summary, the above Act places a duty on specific organisations known as the 'specified authorities' to plan and collaborate to prevent and tackle serious violence in their local area. 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

- 2.3 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.
- 2.4 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. It has been agreed by all of the Specified Authorities that the local area is Warwickshire.
- 2.5 In addition the Home Office has amended 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.
- 2.6 To fulfil the Serious Violence Duty, the Home Office has set out a series of mandatory requirements:-
- Partnership Agreement - Specified authorities are required to produce partnership agreement 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. A Partnership Agreement was produced in March 2023 and has been signed by all Specified Authorities.
  - Strategic Needs Assessment – There is a requirement to produce a Strategic Needs Assessment setting out the profile of serious violence within the local area. A Serious Violence Strategic Needs Assessment for Warwickshire has been produced using a wide range of partnership data as well as qualitative case study analysis of individuals engaged in the Warwickshire Youth Justice, or Probation Service, due to serious violent offences. The Strategic Needs Assessment is available on request.
  - Serious Violence Strategy – To produce and publish a strategy setting out how Specified Authorities will work together to prevent and reduce serious violence in the local area.
- 2.7 The Safer Warwickshire Partnership is well ahead of the government timetable. The Serious Violence Prevention Strategy was adopted by the Safer Warwickshire Board in December 2022. This strategy was presented to Corporate Board in February 2023 (Appendix A).
- ...
- 2.8 Based on the findings from the Strategic Needs Assessment the Strategy has been refreshed and has been formally adopted by the Safer Warwickshire Partnership Board, on behalf of all Specified Authorities, on 5 December 2023.

2.9 This is a partnership strategy and has been a strong partnership involvement in shaping and approving the content across all of the Specified Authorities and internal county council services.

2.10 A short public facing summary document has been produced and will be published on the Safe-in Warwickshire website.

### **3 Strategic Needs Assessment analysis**

3.1 The Strategic needs assessment set out the detailed analysis that has been produced and shaped the final version of the Safer Warwickshire Partnership Board Serious Violence Prevention Strategy.

3.2 Based on the evidence gathered through the Strategic Needs Assessment the key recommendations are:-

- Whilst Warwickshire is a safe place to live, with relatively low levels of serious violence, the causal factors that can lead to violent conflict are just as prevalent in the County as in other areas of the Country.
- The case study analysis identifies a series of impact factors or “triggers” which can lead to an escalation of risk-taking behaviour in childhood and adolescence. Developing interventions to address these triggers, at the times when they occur the most, provides the best opportunity to prevent this escalation.
- Intergenerational domestic abuse, particularly where children witness domestic abuse on multiple occasions, is a key contributing factor to violence and conflict. There is an opportunity for partnership agencies and educational providers to work together to better identify and support children who are impacted by domestic abuse.
- Street based serious violence, particularly where weapons are used, is driven by personal conflict and feuds that have built up over time. There is an opportunity for partner agencies to use a wide range of intelligence, including social media intelligence to intervene and prevent conflict escalating.
- There are specific local areas in the county which are at higher risk of being impacted by serious violence. Focusing on these areas is a priority all partner agencies.

3.3 As part of the assessment process an Equalities Impact Assessment has been completed.

## 4 Report Implications

### 4.1 Finance and Value for Money Implications

4.1.1 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.
- 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.

4.1.2 The Home Office has been quite prescriptive in aligning monies between labour and non-labour costs. 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)

4.1.3 Home Office funding will be provided through the Office of Police and Crime Commissioners who are required to ensure that specified authorities are taking appropriate steps to meet their duty.

4.1.4 It has been agreed with specified authorities across Warwickshire that the Warwickshire County Council Community Safety Team will take the lead in developing countywide intervention programmes and Home Office funding will be allocated as appropriate.

4.1.5 It is the intention that interventions will align with exiting service provision and aimed at developing sustainable programmes by maximising partnership resources. There will be a particular focus on programmes that brings together multi agency teams in order to maximise skills that can respond to the triggers of violence and thereby reduce the risk of escalation into high-cost service provision. Examples include:-

- Youth Justice Prevention Team
- 17-25 Youth Justice/Probation transition team
- Alignment of existing health care and early help provision to respond to children who repeatedly witnesses domestic abuse.
- Alignment with Levelling Up priority programmes.

### 4.2 Safer Communities Implications

4.2.1 These are set in the report and the appendices.

### **4.3 Legal, Data Protection and Human Rights Implications**

- 4.3.1 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.
- 4.3.2 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 the Safer Communities Sub Committee fulfils that requirement.
- 4.3.3 Statutory guidance is issued under section 84 of the Domestic Abuse Act 2021 which requires persons exercising public functions, to whom the guidance relates, to have regard to the guidance in the exercise of those functions to safeguard victims of domestic abuse.

### **4.4 Environment, Climate Change and Health Implications**

- 4.4.1 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.

### **4.5 Health Implications**

- 4.5.1 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.

### **4.6 Risk Management Implications**

- 4.6.1 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.

### **4.7 Equality Implications**

- 4.7.1 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.

#### 4.8 **Links to Council's Priorities**

4.8.1 The Council has a priority for creating safer communities.

The Contact Officers for this report are Julie Taylor (719437).

# Safer Warwickshire Serious Violence Prevention Strategy

2024 - 2030



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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.

But we cannot be complacent.

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 violence in a public place.

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. As highlighted in the Strategy, domestic abuse continues to be some of the most under-reported and most impactful crimes in Warwickshire. Yet despite being under-reported, 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.



**Philip Secombe**  
Police and Crime  
Commissioner for  
Warwickshire

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.

# Foreword

The Warwickshire Serious Violence Prevention Strategy sets out a long-term commitment by partner agencies to tackle violence and the causes of violence.

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 prevent and reduce violence. However, as portfolio holder I want this strategy to be much more than a response to the Duty. 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.

Finally, I would like to pay tribute to the families of loved ones who have tragically lost their lives to serious violence. These are not statistics, these are sons, daughters, brother, sisters, fathers and mothers. They are friends to many, and they are part of our communities. No family should ever have to face such a tragedy and my heart goes out to them. I hope this strategy will bring renewed commitment to do everything in our power to prevent violence and its devastating impact.



**Cllr Andy Crump**  
Warwickshire County  
Council Portfolio Holder  
– Fire and Rescue and  
Community Safety & Chair  
of the Safer Warwickshire  
Partnership Board

# Executive Summary

The Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act (PCSC) 2022 sets out a Statutory Duty for specified authorities in a local government area to work together and plan to prevent and reduce serious violence. It should include identifying the kinds of serious violence that occur, the causes of that violence and to prepare and implement a strategy for preventing and reducing serious violence in the area.

The Duty requires partner agencies to develop a Strategic Needs Assessment and Serious Violence Strategy. Warwickshire has developed a Serious Violence Prevention Strategy with the following vision:-

**“To make Warwickshire a place where people recognise the causes of violence, break the cycle and prevent further serious violent crime occurring, thereby reducing serious violent crime rates in the county”.**

The duty provides an opportunity for agencies to work collaboratively to prevent and reduce serious violence.

However, addressing serious violence and its causes was already a priority for the Safer Warwickshire Partnership. Local communities across Warwickshire have been experiencing an increasing impact from serious violence, particularly through county lines illegal drug supply and the personal conflict that this creates, and there has been a collective focus on domestic abuse which has been a priority for partner agencies across the county.

In Warwickshire we have defined serious violence as including domestic abuse where violence is occurring (referred to as “domestic violence”), weapon related violence, violence against the person, county lines and violence driven through social media as well as the causes of violence.

Domestic abuse is defined in the Domestic Abuse Act 2021 and describes the behaviour of one person towards another if they are aged over 16, are personally connected to each other, and the behaviour is abusive. The act also defined children who have witnessed or experienced domestic abuse as victims in their own right.

Based on the evidence gathered through the Strategic Needs Assessment, the key findings and recommendations are:-

- Warwickshire is a safe place to live, with relatively low levels of serious violence. However, the causal factors that can lead to violent conflict are just as prevalent in the county as in other areas of the country.
- The case studies analysis identifies a series of impact factors or “triggers”, as set out in detail below, which can lead to a sense of lack of belonging and an escalation of risk-taking behaviour in childhood and adolescence. Developing interventions to address these triggers, at the times when they occur the most, provides the best opportunity to prevent this escalation and serious violence.

Intergenerational domestic abuse, particularly where children witness domestic abuse on multiple occasions, is a key contributing factor to social and emotional challenges in later life. There is an opportunity for partnership agencies and educational providers to work together to better identify and support children who are impacted by domestic abuse

Street based serious violence, particularly where weapons are used, is often driven by personal conflict and feuds, that have built up over time. There is an opportunity for partner agencies to use a wide range of intelligence, including social media intelligence, to intervene and prevent conflict escalating.

There are specific local areas in the county which are at higher risk of being impacted by serious violence. Focusing on these areas is a priority for all partner agencies.

In light of the findings, our approach is based on three key Public Health priorities to violence prevention:-

- Preventing violence before it happens
- Responding to the immediate risk
- Taking a long-term approach.

The strategy sets out a Warwickshire Serious Violence Prevention Framework, based on national best practice approaches to tackle violence and the causes of violence. Our intention is to work collaboratively to embed this framework across our partners, schools, community and voluntary organisations so that their staff can recognise the early signs or triggers, know how and where to seek support and play a part in co-producing interventions.

A multi-agency Serious Violence Delivery Group reporting to the Safer Warwickshire Partnership Board will oversee the delivery of the outcomes. These are set out in a jointly developed Theory of Change Model which forms part of the Strategy.



The Safer Warwickshire Partnership Board will produce an Annual Report, setting out the progress in delivering the outcomes and recommendations from the strategy.

Information and advice, or where to seek support on any of the areas covered in the strategy is available and can be found on the Safe In Warwickshire website. <https://safeinwarwickshire.com/contact-us/>

## Our Vision

**“Warwickshire is a place where people, recognise the causes of violence, break the cycle and prevent further serious violent crime occurring, thereby reducing serious violent crime rates in the county”**

### 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 2019<sup>1</sup>)

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 Abuse and Violence Against Women and Girls.

<sup>1</sup>[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/862794/multi-agency\\_approach\\_to\\_serious\\_violence\\_prevention.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/862794/multi-agency_approach_to_serious_violence_prevention.pdf)

# Why do we need a Serious Violence Prevention Strategy?

## A Statutory Duty to Prevent Serious Violence

The Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act (PCSC) 2022 sets out a Statutory Duty for specified authorities in a local government area to work together and plan to prevent and reduce serious violence. It should include identifying the kinds of serious violence that occur, the causes of that violence and to prepare and implement a strategy for preventing and reducing serious violence in the area.

The Duty states that the following Specified Authorities should and will be accountable for their activity and co-operation:

- Chief Officer of Police.
- Local Authorities in the defined local area, for Warwickshire this includes, Warwickshire County Council, North Warwickshire Borough Council, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, Rugby Borough Council, Warwick District Council and Stratford-on-Avon District Council
- Fire and Rescue Authority, including the Fire and Rescue Service.
- Integrated Care Boards (for Warwickshire we have included NHS Trusts and Public Health).
- Probation Service and .
- Youth Offending Services.



The Act also provides that educational authorities must collaborate with specified authorities to prevent and reduce serious violence in the area, if their involvement is requested. In Warwickshire, we recognise the vital role that our educational providers have in preventing violence. Our ambition is to create a framework across our schools and colleges where we can share best practice, embed programmes and interventions that can prevent violence.

In addition, Prisons and the Children and Young People Secure Estate are required to actively

participate when requested to do so by the specified authorities for the area.

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

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 Safer Warwickshire Partnership Board will take the lead on behalf of all of the named Specified Authorities, working collaboratively with the Health and Wellbeing Board and Local Criminal Justice Board.



# Why is Serious Violence Prevention a priority for Warwickshire?

Warwickshire is a safe place to live compared to many other areas across the country. Our levels of serious violence and weapon related violence remain well below the national averages.

However, similar to other local authorities, the underlying causes of violence are just as significant in Warwickshire, meaning that the risk of violence escalating is as relevant to our families, schools and communities as elsewhere in the country.

Our evidence, based on the quantitative analysis and in-depth case analysis, sets out the key causal factors including:-

- **The intergenerational impact of domestic abuse.**
- **The key triggers that can impact on an escalation into violence.**
- **The triggers are most likely to occur in the age ranges of 0-3, 7-11, 13-16 and early adulthood.**
- **The lack of a sense of belonging can lead into personal conflict, feuds and other harmful behaviour.**

Preventing serious violence is everyone's business. Our strategy sets out what partner agencies, schools, local community and voluntary organisations can do to prevent violence and reduce its impact. Serious Violence is preventable, not inevitable. By working together we can make a real difference.

## The key areas of serious violence covered in our strategy

In line with the government's 2018 Serious Violence Strategy<sup>2</sup>, our strategy includes:

- **Domestic Abuse** – Domestic abuse is defined in the Domestic Abuse Act 2021 and describes the behaviour of one person towards another if they are aged over 16, are personally connected to each other, and the behaviour is abusive. Based on the evidence set out below, we will include a focus on the impact of intergenerational domestic abuse with a priority on children as victims.

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 goods and services)
- psychological, emotional, or other abuse.

For the purpose of this strategy, reference has been made to "domestic violence". This is domestic abuse where a violent crime has occurred.

- **County Lines** – The exploitation of individuals, families or groups, through a network of drug supply from one area to another.
- **Violence involving a weapon** - Including knife crime, gun crime and corrosive substances..

- **Personal conflict and group on group violence** - 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 are set out in detail in our Warwickshire Transition and Influence section..

Warwickshire does not have town centre or night-time economy violence issues. However, the town centres of Nuneaton and Leamington Spa feature in the local profiles.

## What the data tells 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.

In the year ending March 2023, the rate of police recorded crimes of violence with injury in Warwickshire was 792 offences per 100,000 population. This can be compared to the highest national rate of 1,353 offences per 100,000 population in the West Midlands Police Force area.

<sup>2</sup>[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/698009/serious-violence-strategy.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/698009/serious-violence-strategy.pdf)

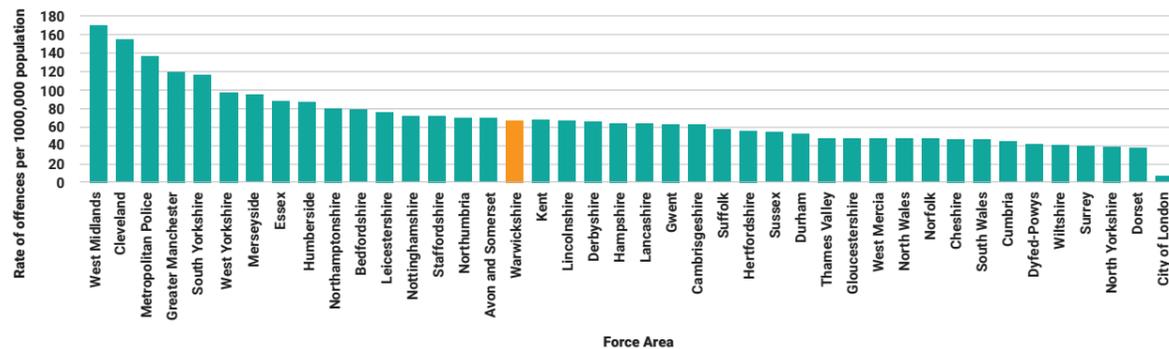
# Warwickshire compared to National and Regional Trends

## Knife crime

In the period April 2022 to March 2023, the highest rate for Knife Crime offences recorded in England and Wales was in the West Midlands Police area with 169.3 offences per 100,000 population. West Midlands Police area is consistently the force with the highest rate of these offences in England and Wales and has had an increase of 23.4% since the previous year.

During this period, Warwickshire Police recorded 67.8 offences per 100,000 population for offences involving a knife or sharp instrument, an increase of 5.5% on the previous year.

**Figure 1** Police recorded crime offences involving knives and sharps per 100,000 population by Police Force Area, April 2022 to March 2023



Source: HMICFRS Digital Crime and Performance Pack

## Violence with injury

In the period April 2022 to March 2023, the highest rate for violence with injury offences recorded in England and Wales was in West Midlands Police area with 1,352.5 offences per 100,000 population (a decrease of 2.2% from the previous year). Warwickshire Police recorded 792.0 offences per 100,000 population from April 2022 to March 2023 (an increase of 5.5% from the previous year).

**Figure 2** Police recorded crime – violence with injury offences per 100,000 population by Police Force Area, April 2022 to March 2023

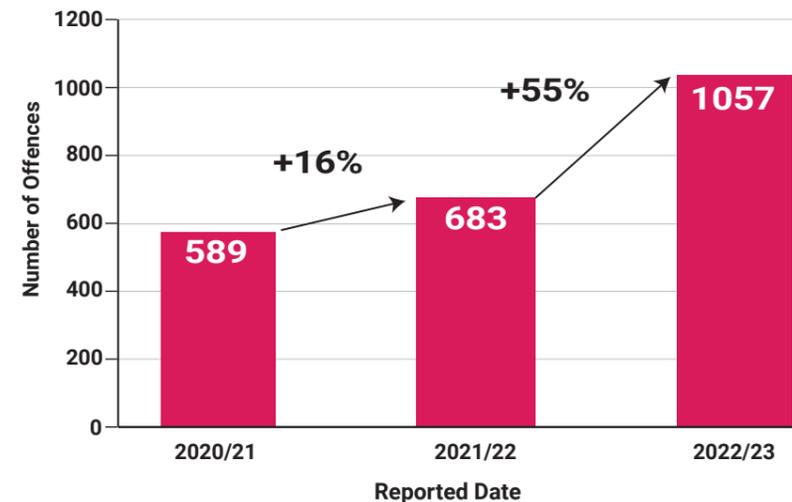


Source: HMICFRS Digital Crime and Performance Pack

## Violence without injury

Violence without injury offences include harassment and common assault, as well as violence driven through social media. In Warwickshire, violence driven through social media offences have almost doubled between 2020/21 and 2022/23.

**Figure 3** 'Sending Letters with Intent to Cause Distress or Anxiety including social media messages and posts' (Intimidation only) Offences in Warwickshire, April 2020 to March 2023, with proportional increases.



Source: SAP Bi Warwickshire Police

## Domestic Related Violence with Injury

Over a third of violence with injury offences in Warwickshire are domestic violence.

Although Warwickshire has lower rates of domestic violence compared to the national average, reported offences to Warwickshire Police have increased by 11% in the county over the last financial year (amounting to 159 extra offences in 2022/23). There was a 6% increase in referrals to the commissioned support service for domestic abuse in Warwickshire (177 more referrals in 2022/23), and a 16% increase in cases (117 more cases) discussed at the Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) which receives referrals for high and medium risk domestic abuse cases.

## County Lines

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.

In Warwickshire, there are usually around 12-15 known county lines operating at any one time. The vast majority of these county lines originate from Coventry, Birmingham and the wider 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 Regional Organised Crime Unit for the West Midlands, to disrupt county lines activity and, since 2020, a series of successful police operations has contained the number of lines.

## How county lines operate

There are three ways that county lines tend to operate:-

- **Direct supply** – Illegal drugs are brought into an area through a series of organised “drops” by individuals involved in running the line. Once the delivery is made they move to the next location.
- **Hybrid model** – County Lines operators identify local vulnerable adults, often with substance misuse or other vulnerabilities to help supply illegal drugs in the local area. This can include taking over an address or addresses in the local area. This can be referred to as cuckooing.
- **Recruitment and Grooming** – a network of local people, often young people, are recruited to both courier illegal drugs, be responsible for the line by holding the phones, collecting payments and enforcing when monies are owed, or there are potential threats from other illegal drugs supplies. These lines can be overseen by “olders”, often young adults who are part of a wider organised criminal network, who

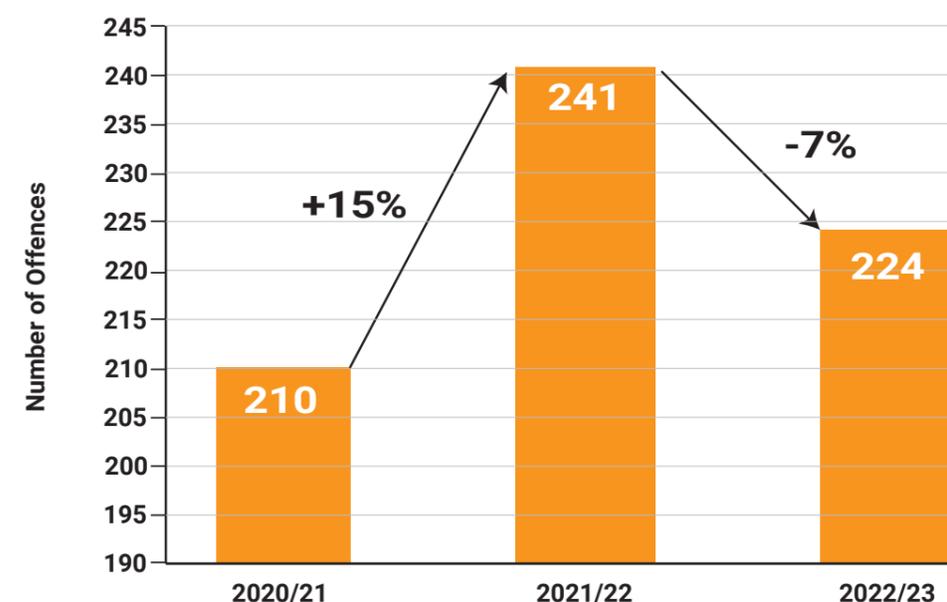
enforce against those local people trusted to run the line. This model is based on grooming people into the drug supply market, holding them in that lifestyle through a series of exploitation and threats of severe violence, extortion, disrespect, feuds or personal conflict.

The Safer Warwickshire Partnership has established a multi-agency Serious and Organised Crime Tactical Group, reviewing county lines and how they operate in Warwickshire and the local region. The group includes representatives from the West Midlands and designs a series of interventions, from disruption tactics, to support for vulnerable people being exploited through County Lines.

## Knife Crime

Knife related violence with injury offences in Warwickshire has reduced in 2022/23 since 2021/22, following a rise the previous year. Over the three year period from April 2020 to March 2023, 5% of all violence with injury involved a knife (675 offences). Over half of these offences in Warwickshire occurred in a home address, 21% occurred in the street and 5% occurred in a licensed premises. Over one third of all knife related violence with injury offences during the three year period were domestic related.

**Figure 4** Knife related Violence with Injury Offences in Warwickshire, April 2020 to March 2023, with proportional increases.



Source: SAP Bi Warwickshire Police.

The highest volumes and rates of violence with injury offences involving a knife over the three-year period have been in Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough followed by Rugby Borough. The rates of offences in these areas are well above the county average of 1.12 offences per 1,000 population for April 2020 to March 2023.

During the three-year period there were 366 offences of violence with injury in schools, with 18 offences involving a knife. Volumes of these knife related offences have remained the same for the last two years. However, suspensions and permanent exclusions relating to ‘Use or threat of use of an offensive weapon or prohibited item’ have increased year on year since 2020.

Between October 2021 and November 2023 Trading Standards undertook 45 test purchase visits using underage volunteers to target traders across the county. Knives were sold on 12 occasions with no sales being made in 9 visits made in November 2023.

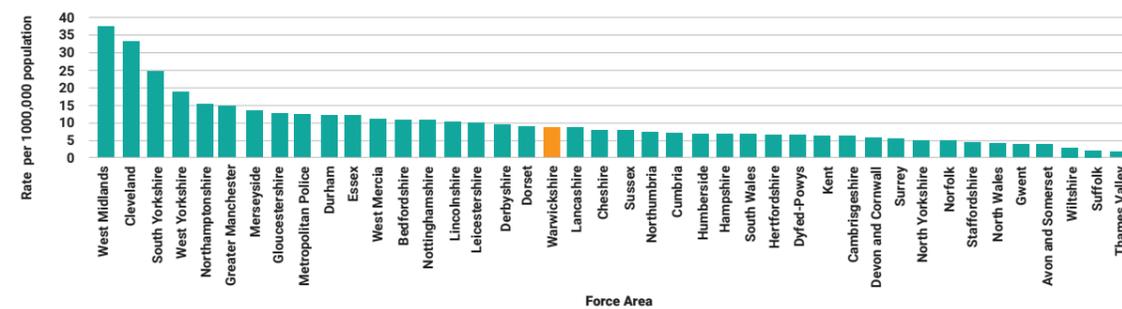
## Firearm Offences

The National Crime Agency (NCA) states that levels of firearms crime in the UK remain amongst the lowest in the world; however, criminals continue to engage in firearms enabled crime.

### Firearm offences in the UK, April 2021 to March 2022

Nationally the use of a firearm (whether it has been fired, used as a blunt instrument against a person, or used as a threat) increased by 0.6% (35 offences) to 5,750 in April 2021 to March 2022 compared to the previous 12 months.<sup>3</sup> For the year ending March 2023, the highest rate of offences was in the West Midlands Police Force area, with 37.3 offences per 100,000 population.

**Figure 5** Police recorded crime - Firearms offences per 100,000 population by Police Force, April 2022 to March 2023



Source: HMICFRS Digital Crime and Performance Pack

Warwickshire has low rates of both volumes of firearm offences and the number of offences per 100,000, when compared nationally and to the West Midlands area. The number of recorded offences in Warwickshire during a 12-month period decreased by 16 in April 2022 to March 2023, from 70 to 54 offences.

<sup>3</sup><https://nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk/nsa-firearms> accessed 15th November 2023

## Serious Violence Risk Profiling Tool

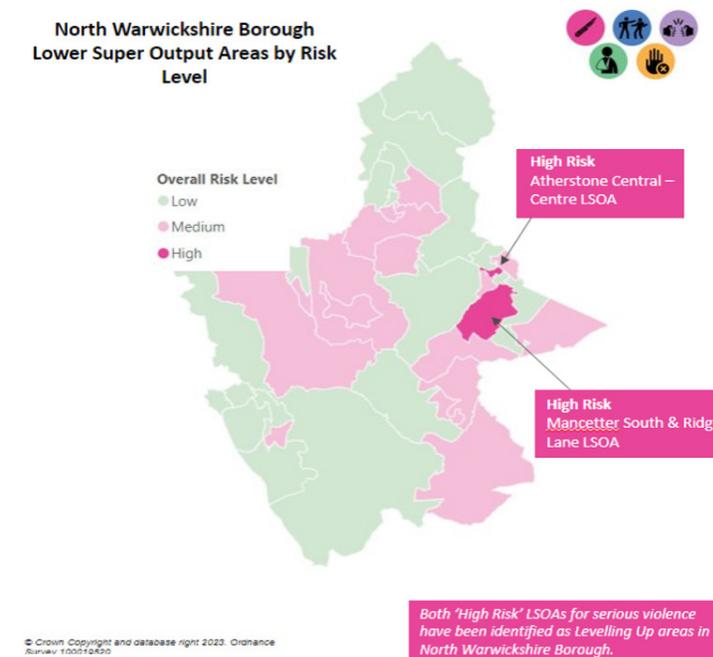
Warwickshire's Serious Violence Risk Profiling Tool has been created to sit alongside the Strategic Needs Assessment to help prioritise prevention activity at a local level. It provides a statistical risk analysis across 13 indicators at a low geographical level across Warwickshire. A total risk score for each Lower Level Super Output Area (LSOA) has been calculated, and each LSOA has been given a risk level of "Very High", "High", "Medium", "Low" or "Very Low" overall for each measure. Maps showing the LSOAs that are "High" or "Very High" are included in the local district and borough profiles available in the tool.

### Local Profiles across Warwickshire

#### North Warwickshire Borough

Risk areas in North Warwickshire Borough are shown in the infographic below.

**Figure 6** Risk Profile – North Warwickshire Borough



The Warwickshire Serious Violence Needs Assessment has identified the following priorities for North Warwickshire Borough:

<sup>4</sup>“non-domestic” is used to describe crime that is not flagged as “domestic” in Police data

□ **Domestic Violence with injury** – North Warwickshire Borough has the second highest rate of reported domestic violence with injury offences per 1,000 population, between April 2020 to March 2023 (8.31).

□ **Domestic Abuse** – particularly repeat victims. North Warwickshire Borough has a rate of 24.6 children per 1,000 affected by domestic abuse, higher than the Warwickshire average.

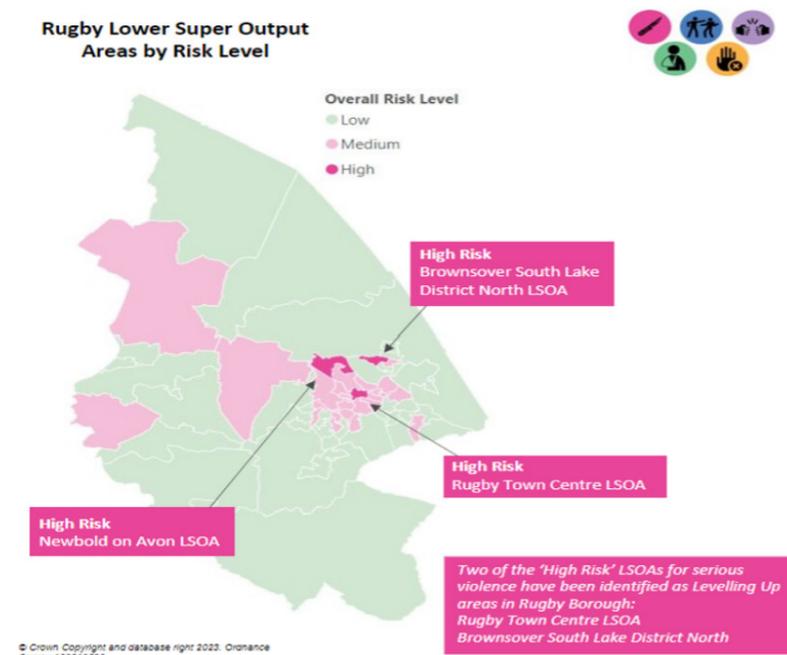
□ **School pupils, focusing on exclusions, persistent absence and attainment at GCSE** – North Warwickshire Borough has the lowest levels of attainment at GCSE of all the districts and boroughs in Warwickshire.

□ **Serious Violence Profiler Tool findings** – Mancetter South and Ridge Lane LSOA has a ‘High’ risk score in the borough. Analysis of non-domestic violence with injury<sup>4</sup> showed the main area as Atherstone Town Centre LSOA although the figures are very low. There were a total of 50 recorded offences in the town centre in the three year period.

## Rugby Borough

Risk areas in Rugby Borough are shown in the infographic below.

Figure 8 Risk Profile: Rugby Borough



The Warwickshire Serious Violence Needs Assessment has identified the following priorities for Rugby Borough:

- **Domestic Abuse** – there were 603 children were recorded as being linked to a Police recorded Domestic Violence with injury offences in the three year period (with 93 linked to two or more offences).
- **Public place violence** - Rugby town centre is a key location for non-domestic violence. Victims were most likely to be males aged 10 to 29 years old.
- **Controlling and Coercive behaviour** - the second highest volume and rate of offences occurred in Rugby Borough (200 offences, 1.74 offences per 1,000 population).

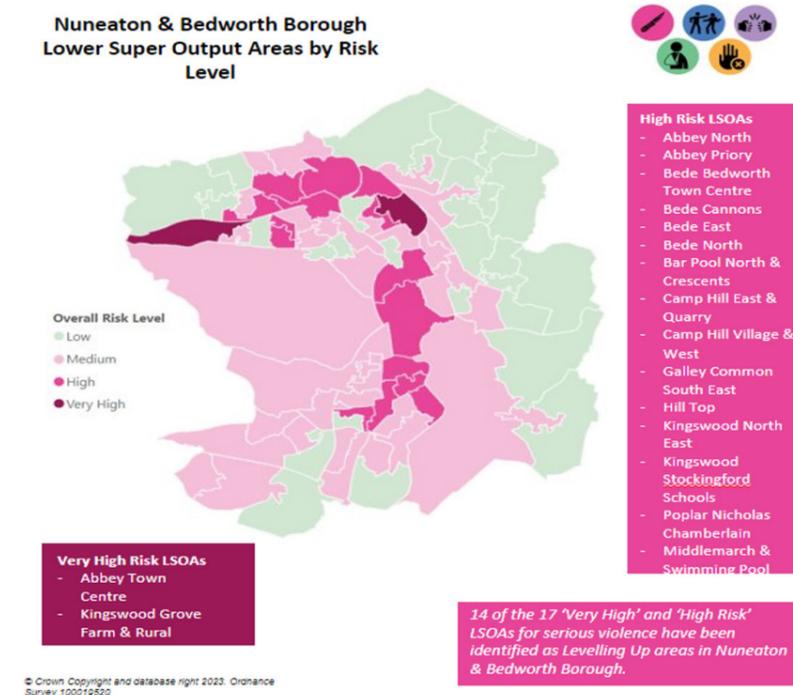
- **Serious Violence Profiler Tool** – Brownsover South LSOA, Lake District North LSOA and Newbold on Avon LSOA were areas with 'High' risk scores based on the findings of the profiler tool.

Analysis of non-domestic violence with injury showed the main areas as the Rugby Town Centre and Caldecott North West LSOAs, although the figures are relatively low compared to other town centre areas. Over the three year period there were a total of 100 offences in each location.

## Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough

Risk areas in Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough are shown in the infographic below.

Figure 7 Risk Profile: Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough



The Warwickshire Serious Violence Needs Assessment has identified the following priorities for Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough:

- **Domestic Abuse** – Police recorded rates of domestic violence incidents in Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough were the highest in the county – 10.8 per 1,000 population for April 2020 to March 2023.
- **Non-domestic violence** – Nearly a third (30%) of non-domestic violence with injury offences in Warwickshire occurred in Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough.
- **Public place violence** – One of the main hotspots for public place violence in the county was in Nuneaton, in the Abbey town centre LSOA. This area had the highest number of offences in Warwickshire.

- **Knife related offences** – Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough recorded the highest rates of reported Knife related Violence with Injury Offences per 1,000 population between April 2020 to March 2023, at 1.75 offences.

- **Hospital admissions for assaults** – Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough has the highest rate for admissions for assaults (184 per 100,000 population).

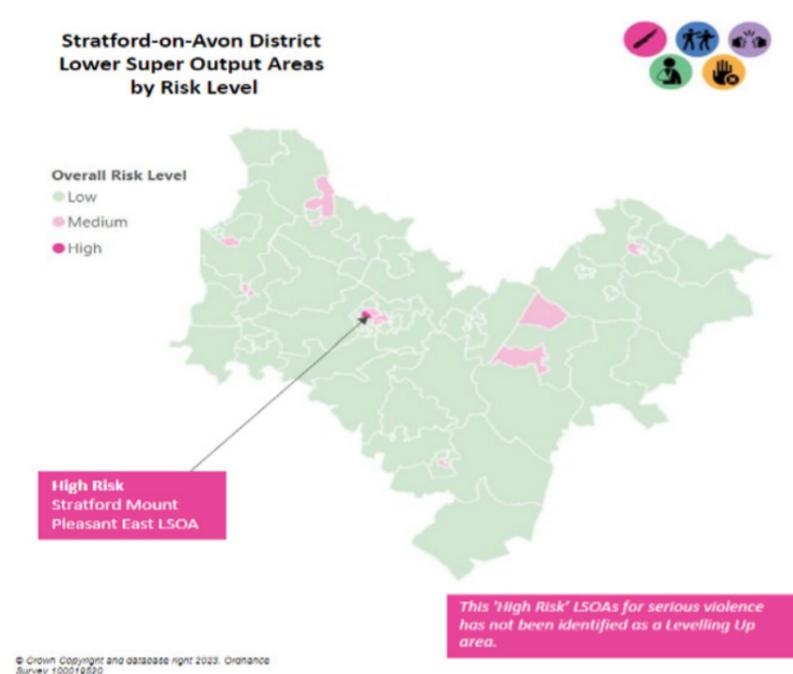
- **Children not in education, employment or training and children in care** – the rate of Children in Care is 36.8 per 1,000 children in Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough, a much higher rate than in all other Warwickshire districts and boroughs.

- **Serious Violence Profiler Tool** – there were two areas that recorded 'Very High' risk scores and 15 areas that recorded 'High' risk scores based on the profiler tool. The two 'Very High' risk areas were Kingswood Grove Farm and Rural LSOA and the Abbey Town Centre LSOA. It is important to note that 14 of the 17 areas align with the Levelling Up areas for the Borough.

## Stratford-on-Avon District

Risk areas in Stratford-on-Avon District are shown in the infographic below.

**Figure 10** Risk Profile: Stratford-on-Avon District



The Warwickshire Serious Violence Needs Assessment has identified the following priorities for Stratford-on-Avon District:

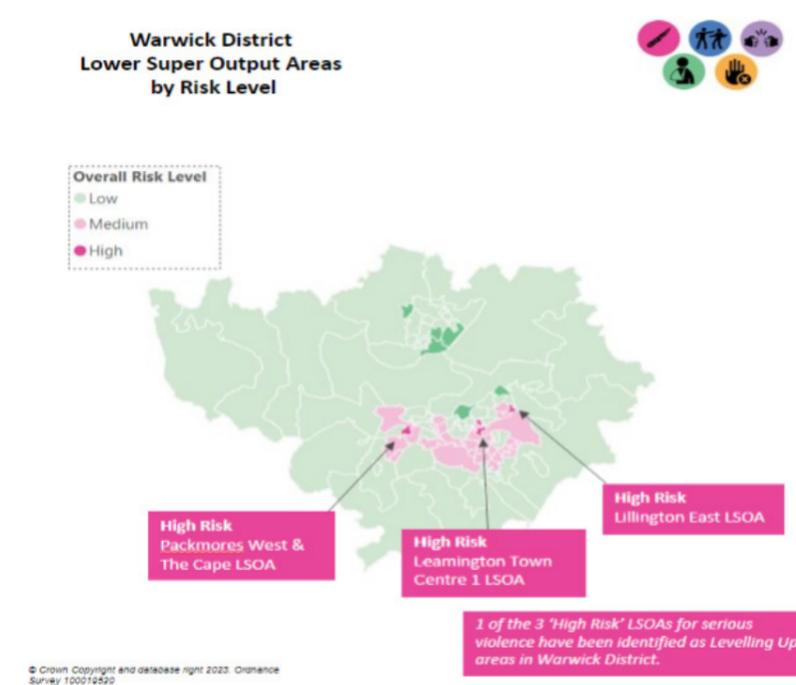
- ❑ **Rural domestic violence** – the rate of domestic violence offences is much lower in rural locations in Stratford-on-Avon District than in urban areas, suggesting less reporting of these offences.
- ❑ **Access to services such as alternative provision for education** - Stratford-on-Avon District had the highest number of children accessing alternative provision in March 2023. This equates to 75 children.
- ❑ **Findings from the Serious Violence local profiler tool** – the area of Stratford Mount Pleasant East LSOA has a 'High' risk score for serious violence.

Analysis of non-domestic violence with injury showed the main area reporting the highest number of offences as the Stratford Old Town LSOA and Town Centre South LSOA, although the figures are relatively low.

## Warwick District

Risk areas in Warwick District are shown in the infographic below.

**Figure 9** Risk Profile: Risk Profile: Warwick District



The Warwickshire Serious Violence Needs Assessment has identified the following priorities for Warwick District:

- ❑ **Public place violence** – particularly weapons related – focusing on Leamington Town Centre, which saw the second highest number of non-domestic violence with injury offences in the county.
- ❑ **Violence and homicide with links to county lines** – Leamington Spa was reported as being the most impacted area for county lines.
- ❑ **Educational attainment at GCSE (disadvantaged children)** - Warwick District has the largest percentage gap between those achieving a strong pass in Maths and English who are disadvantaged (24.0%) and those who are not (64.3%).
- ❑ **Serious Violence Profiler Tool** – Lillington East LSOA and Packmores West and The Cape LSOAs are the two areas which recorded 'High' risk scores based on the findings of the profiler tool.

## Good practice case study – Rugby Youth Intervention Programme

Over the summer of 2022 Rugby Borough Council (RBC) saw a rise in youth ASB in the town centre and in parks and open spaces. Through the Community Safety Partnership there was a change in approach to dealing with youth ASB. This focused on direct intervention, identifying vulnerability and providing diversionary activity to individuals and groups of young people at risk of participating in or instigating ASB rather than focusing on punitive measures.

The youth intervention meeting refers young people to agencies for specialist support, including referrals to Compass (for young people who have drug issues); referrals to 'Ontrack' (part of RBC sports and recreation) for one-to-one support, or diversionary activities such as hair and beauty or art placements at local training centres. Referrals are made to Warwickshire Youth Justice Service for young people who are at risk of becoming being drawn into criminality, exploitation, or county lines. Other interventions are aimed at making young people or their parents responsible for their actions and provide support to steer them away from adverse behaviour.



## Good Practice Case Study Warwick Community Impact Operations Group CIOG

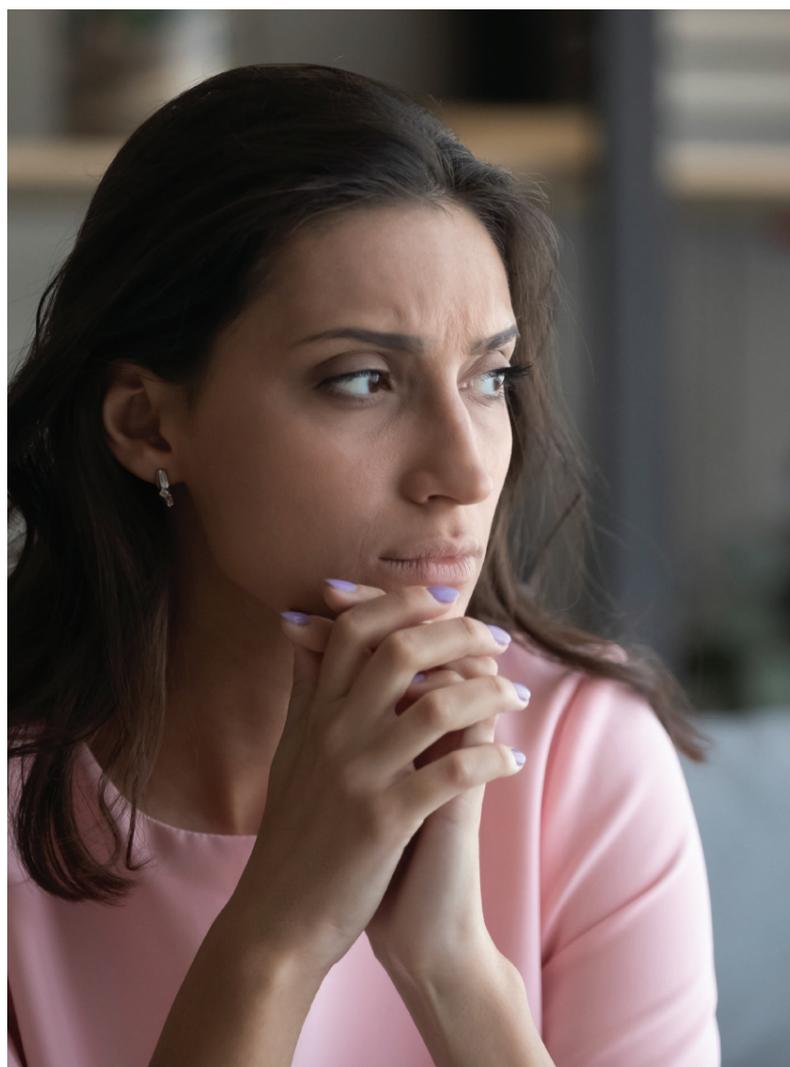
Following two county lines related murders in 2020, the South Warwickshire Community Safety Partnership established a partnership to identify those most vulnerable to exploitation through county lines and also develop a range of local disruption tactics to prevent criminal networks establishing drug 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 network from Coventry. His flat was taken over by drug dealers, 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 rehabilitation placement out of area. As a result, this person has relocated and now volunteers at the hospital where he recovered.

## Summary and Local Context

**In light of the findings of the above local profiling, it is recommended that an in-depth consultation in the high-risk areas in each District and Borough should be undertaken. The consultation will aim to understand the local challenges and develop a strong community consensus on programmes that can prevent violence in the long term. Where possible, this should take place as part of the Warwickshire Levelling Up delivery programme.<sup>5</sup>**



<sup>5</sup><https://www.warwickshire.gov.uk/strategies-policies-legislation/levelling>

<sup>6</sup><https://www.childfriendlywarwickshire.co.uk/>

## What our communities told us

Safer Warwickshire Partnership Board and its partner agencies have undertaken extensive consultation on priorities of serious violence.

Key headlines are:-

□ As part of our focus on Domestic Abuse (DA), 108 residents from across all five Districts and Boroughs responded to an online survey undertaken as part of the Domestic Violence and Abuse Joint Strategic Needs Assessment in October 2021. Over two thirds (71%) of respondents had experienced, or were currently experiencing, domestic abuse, and 75% knew someone else experiencing domestic abuse.

□ Respondents provided information on their experience of domestic abuse, experience of accessing support and what they would want from a support service.

□ As part of our focus on the impact of drugs and substance misuse, in-depth interviews were conducted with 132 individuals with lived experience and 52 professional stakeholders as part of the Warwickshire Drugs Needs Assessment in September 2022.

□ A key priority that emerged was breaking drug supply chains through county lines.

□ Consultation undertaken by Child Friendly Warwickshire<sup>6</sup> with 40 young people and 15 Members/Officers from Warwickshire County Council made a number of recommendations to improve confidence and feeling safe, including:-

- Young people want to see Police preventing crime rather than reacting to incidents.
- They would like to see more police on the streets and Safer Neighbourhood Team officers out in the community for reassurance.
- They would like to see Police officers going into schools to talk about county lines, knife crime and youth violence.

As part of our consultation with young people on serious violence, the Safer Warwickshire Partnership Board undertook a series of in-depth focus groups during 2023 with 42 young people, aged 13-19 years, across the county.

Common themes highlighted by the young people which they recognise as challenges include:

- Use of drugs including cannabis and an attraction to dealing drugs.
- Gangs/drug nominals either relocating or being relocated into Warwickshire and educating young people in gang life and drug dealing.
- Use of parks for gathering.
- There is a belief that children are often treated as offenders rather than victims.
- A perception that agencies focus more on the criminal behaviour of young people rather than the perceived more serious criminal behaviour of adults.
- A perception of not receiving good enough careers advice, therefore having little understanding of what opportunities exist, leading to low aspirations.
- Inconsistent experiences with services and professionals.

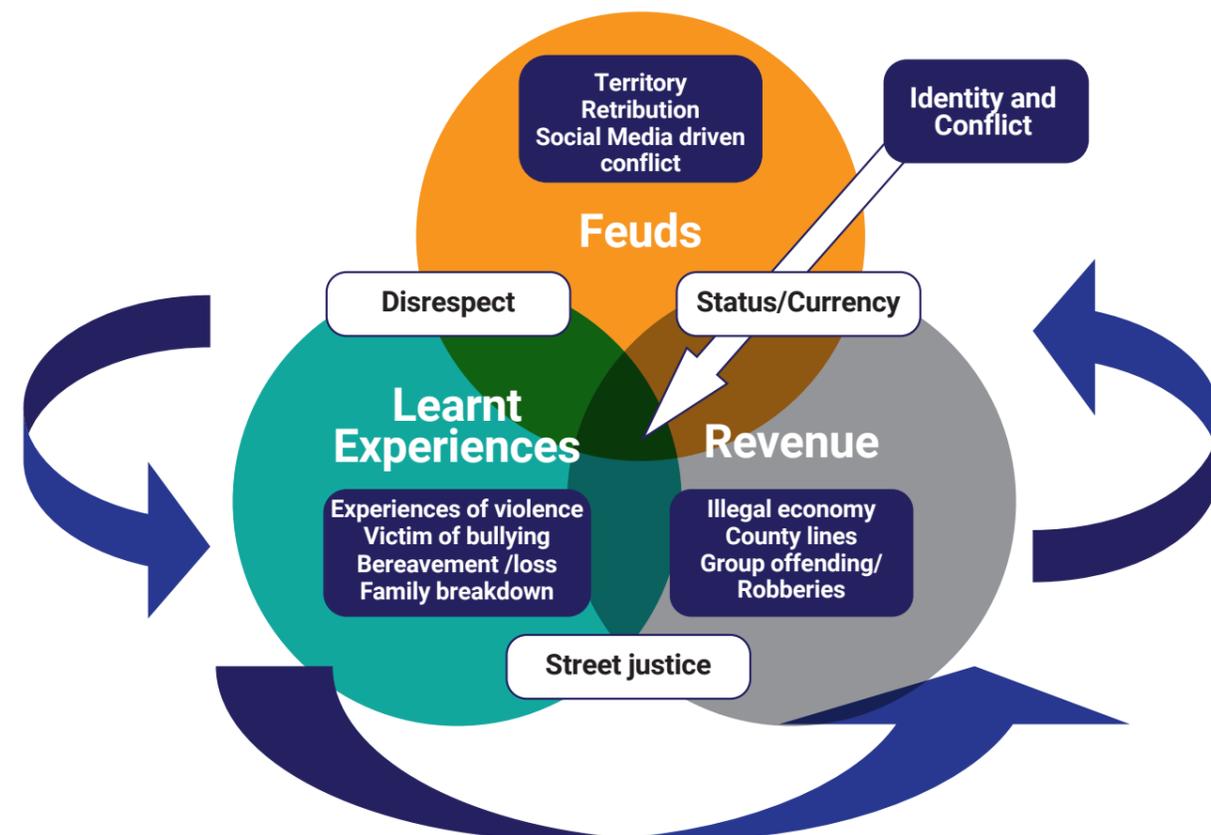
# Analysis of serious violence incidents

As part of our in-depth analysis, we undertook a review of the most serious violence offences that were recorded as street based or in a public place. They included two homicides of Warwickshire residents, conflict between known groups in Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough and Leamington Spa, and a number of Wounding with Intent offences across the County.

There were a number of common factors that featured across the cases reviewed. These included connections to other criminal activity, or group on group conflict, as set out in the figures and diagram below. Threats and intimidation were often a feature in the build-up to the violent incident. However, there were two consistent themes:-

- In each of the cases there was a clear escalation of conflict. In several cases the conflict escalated and continued over months, resulting in a rise in the severity of violence.
- In every case, the conflict was between people who were known to each other. The incidents related to feuds or disrespect between individuals. Status within peer groups was a common reference in all of the group related serious violence incidents.

Figure 11 The dynamics of street based violence



## Key Recommendations

- Warwickshire Police and Warwickshire Community Safety Team to co-produce a predictive analytical tool that can identify the early stages of escalating conflict in order that partner agencies can take action to intervene.
- Local Community Safety and Police leads to work with schools, local community and voluntary sector organisations to share information to identify potential violent conflict and prevent it from escalating.

## Causal Factors

Alongside the crime data, 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:-

□ **Determining factors** – these are the experiences in early years that have a long term, physical, emotional, relationship or societal impact on the individual. For example, homelessness, neglect, parental substance misuse, experiences of violence or abuse. There is health research that strongly indicates that prenatal experiences can have a negative impact on the development of the child due to the stress experienced by the mother.<sup>7</sup>

□ **Impact factors** – these can be described as the experiences that impact on a person’s individual choices, consciously, or subconsciously. For example, alcohol or substance misuse within the family may impact on a child or young person through living in an unstable home environment, resulting in a lack of belonging. These experiences can also be seen as “triggers”. They may appear minor in isolation but trigger early years experiences and vulnerabilities that impact on their emotional, social and relationship development through adolescence and into adulthood.

□ **Escalation factors** – these are experiences that re-enforce the interpretation of self-worth, self-value, or a lack of belonging. For example, being temporarily excluded from school, reinforces the view that opportunities are limited in later life; being bullied or being a victim of crime re-enforces the sense of having a lack of belonging and the need for respect or status; or being involved in low level offending, increases risk taking behaviour and potentially, violent conflict.

□ **The intergenerational impact of Domestic Abuse** - We have included a section on the impact of Domestic Abuse including children witnessing domestic abuse as a key causal factor for Warwickshire.

<sup>7</sup><https://www.nhs.uk/pregnancy/support/domestic-abuse-in-pregnancy/#:~:text=Domestic%20abuse%20during%20pregnancy%20puts,the%20development%20of%20the%20baby>  
<https://www.bath.ac.uk/announcements/domestic-abuse-in-pregnancy-linked-to-structural-brain-changes-in-babies/#:~:text=A%20new%20study%20suggests%20psychological,can%20shape%20baby%20brain%20development.&text=Domestic%20abuse%20against%20women%20during,according%20to%20a%20new%20study>

## Causal factors – Case Analysis

As part of the Warwickshire Serious Violence Prevention Strategic Needs Assessment, a detailed case review was undertaken of individuals involved in the criminal justice system for violent offences – 14 anonymised cases from Warwickshire Probation Service and 20 cases from Warwickshire Youth Justice.

- ❑ Of the 34 cases reviewed, there was evidence in 18 cases of a history of domestic abuse. In 27 cases there was direct reference from experiences of family breakdown.
- ❑ In 21 cases there was a record of missing episodes in childhood with the most common age range of 14 to 16 years.
- ❑ In 50% of cases there was evidence of parental substance misuse. These experiences were from birth to 16, with the most common age range being 0-5 years old.
- ❑ In 21 cases the offender had been excluded from school with the youngest age being 9. The most common age range at the point of exclusion was 13-14 years old.
- ❑ Peer pressure, either from friends or family members was a consistent feature in the case studies. In 28 of the 34 cases reviewed peer pressure was referenced in the history of offending.
- ❑ In 14 cases there was a reference to bereavement in early years. The age range varied from 0-14 years old.

## Understanding the importance of Influence and Transition

Based on the case reviews set out above, Figure 12 is a summation of the key casual factors and when they most commonly occur, from birth into adulthood.

The colour coding relates to the three factors as set out in the diagram.

It highlights the value of Warwickshire’s investment in Early Help and supporting families and aligns with the approach set out in the Director of Public Health’s 2023 Annual Report, “Breaking the Silence- Working together to prevent domestic abuse.

The diagram also identifies the key age ranges where the impact factors or triggers are most common. The age ranges of 3-5, 8-11 and 13-16 years are the most critical, where there are multiple impact factors. These age ranges also correspond with the key transition periods in a person’s life; the transition between pre-school and primary school, from primary to secondary school and importantly the emotional, physical and biological transitions through the adolescent years.

We know through neurological studies there is a further transition period, in early adulthood. For those individuals who have faced multiple determining and impact factors, the age range of 19-25 years is a critical time in processing the emotional effect of these experiences and where specialist, structured support, can play a key role.

### Summary

It is clear from the Transition and Influence diagram that there is need to continue to focus on early help services across our partner agencies, through early years provision and front-line health agencies focused on the 0-5 age range.

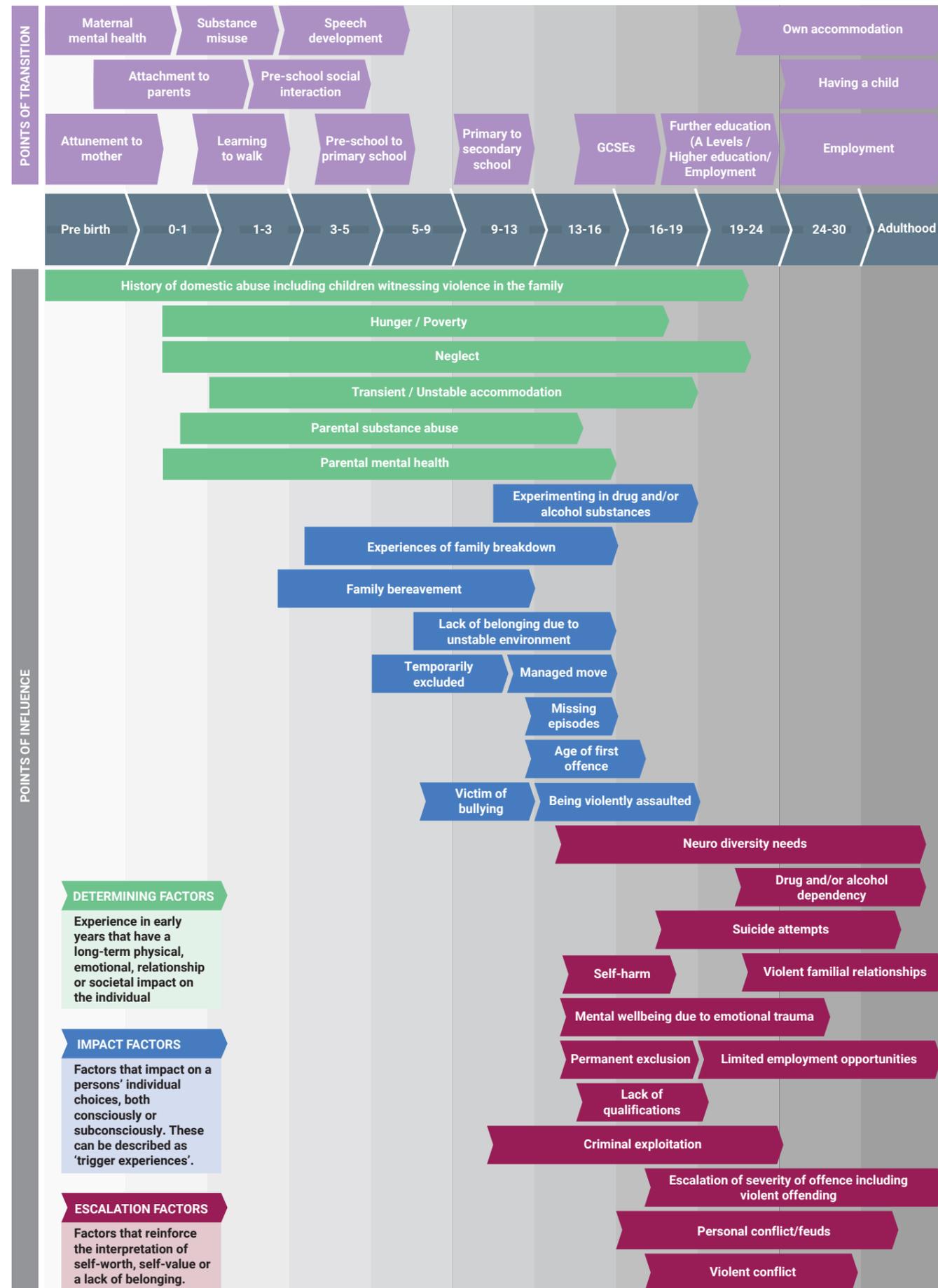
However, there is also a strong Warwickshire evidence base to develop a partnership approach to support the earlier identification of the impact factors, or triggers, particularly for 8-11 year olds and 13-16 year olds. These factors are key reachable moments at critical developmental age ranges.

### Key Recommendations

Using the contextual safeguarding approach set out in Figure 12, schools, children and families services and criminal justice services should develop a common framework to identify and address these triggers and codesign interventions before they escalate.

All front-line agencies supporting children and families should be trained to recognise the triggers and where to refer to seek support. This training should include Trauma Informed Practice as a key foundation of a consistent partnership response.

Figure 12 Transition and Influence Diagram for Warwickshire



## Good Practice Case Study – Warwickshire Identity Programme

The Warwickshire Identity Model has been designed to both assess and challenge young people on five dynamics which shape their identity. It can also be delivered to parents to help them in understanding how difference experiences can shape identity.

Importantly it has been designed at addressing the challenge of a "sense of a lack of belonging", which has been highlighted in our analysis.



### The 5 dynamics are:-

- Moral** – Understanding the Moral Values they have and why they are important.
- Social** – Exploring how current social issues shape and influence them.
- Emotional** – Understanding what influences our emotions, recognising the importance of those influences and how to channel them in positive ways.
- Cognitive** – 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.

# The intergenerational impact of Domestic Abuse

We have included a dedicated section on Domestic Abuse including a focus on the impact of children witnessing domestic abuse as a key causal factor for serious violence in Warwickshire.

## What the data tells us

- Over a third of recorded violence with injury offences were domestic related between partners, ex-partners and family members (4,698 offences).
- Over half of the total number of offences took place within the home (57%).
- 5% of all domestic violence with injury in the three year period (April 2020 to March 2023) involved a knife, which equates to over a third (244) of all knife related violence with injury offences.
- 72% of victims were female with the prominent age range being 26-35 years.
- 76% of suspects were male with the most prominent age range being 26-35 years followed by 36-45 years.
- 11 domestic homicide reviews were adopted in Warwickshire during the three-year period of April 2020 to March 2023 and over the last 12-month period, the number of reviews has nearly doubled.

## Children as victims of Domestic Abuse

The Domestic Abuse Act 2021 makes it clear that “children of domestic abuse victims who have seen, heard or experienced the effect of that abuse are victims in their own right”. The potential impact of domestic abuse can cause many problems such as withdrawn and detached behaviour, difficulty in school, substance abuse and ‘acting out’ violence and aggression they have witnessed themselves.

The key findings data in relation to children as victims is set out in the below bullet points. The word “linked” means that they may or may not have been present at the time of the offence but are a dependent of at least one of the parties involved.

- In the 3 year period from April 2020 to March 2023, there were a total of 13,447 children under 18 linked to a reported domestic abuse offence to Warwickshire Police.

- 12% of domestic abuse offences where children were recorded as being linked to the offence were violence with injury offences (1,803). In total 2,800 children were linked to the offence being responded to.
- One third (36.5%) of children were aged under 5 years (1,023) at the time of the first recorded violence with injury incident. The average age is just over 7 years old.
- Overall, two thirds of these children (1,862, 66.5%) were linked to at least one violence with injury and one other offence.
- 454 of these children (16.2%) were linked to more than one violence with injury offence within the time period.
- Research undertaken by Refuge<sup>8</sup>, one of the leading national charities for supporting women and children against domestic abuse, highlights that around 20% of women accessing their services are pregnant or have recently given birth.
- There was an average of 78 days per child between the first domestic abuse offence that was not violence with injury, and the first violence with injury offence. This suggests that there is an opportunity to intervene before the level of violence escalates.
- The age ranges of 0-3, 7-9, 11-13 appear to be more prevalent in relation to children being impacted by domestic violence with injury incidents.

<sup>8</sup><https://refuge.org.uk/what-is-domestic-abuse/the-facts/>

It should be highlighted that the most prominent age range varied by each district and borough, as follows:-

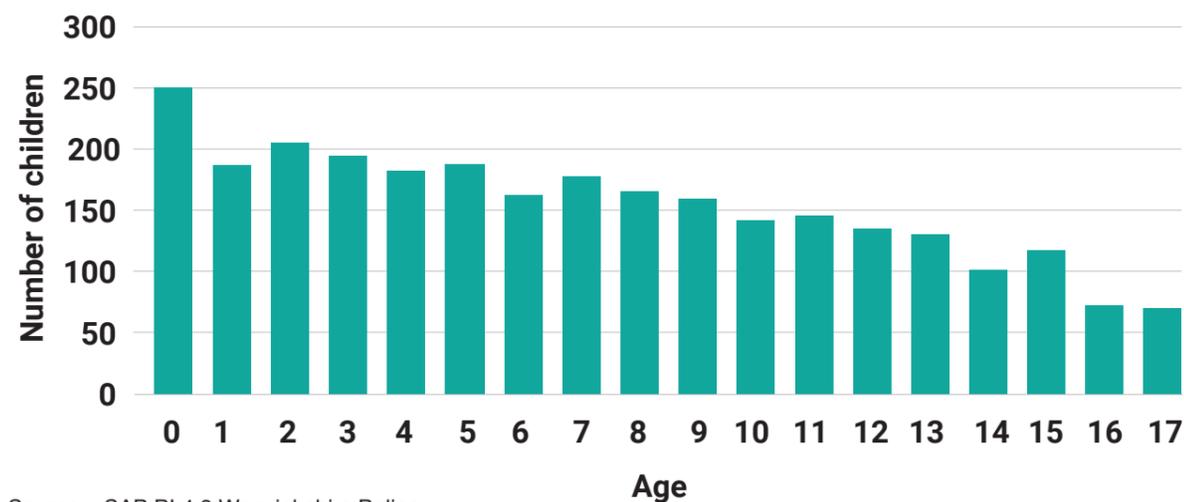
- North Warwickshire Borough – the peak recorded age range is 3 years of age.
- Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough – nearly 12% of children were aged 0-1.

- Rugby Borough – the data indicates the peak age range being 7-9
- Warwick District – recorded the highest proportion of children who were linked to more than one violence with injury offence (18%). There is

a noticeable increase in incidents in the age range of 11-13 years.

- Stratford-on-Avon District – There was a noticeable downward trend from the age of 9 rather than from birth.

Figure 14 Age of child at first Violence with injury offence in Warwickshire, April 2020 to March 2023



Source: SAP BI 4.3 Warwickshire Police

## Domestic Abuse as a causal factor for serious violence

It is well documented that the exposure to domestic abuse in early years through to adolescence is a key casual factor for emotional, social and relationship challenges in later life.

It is important to note that the relationship between witnessing abuse as a child and becoming a perpetrator or victim later in life is not always totally causal; protective factors such as trusted adult relationships can reduce the

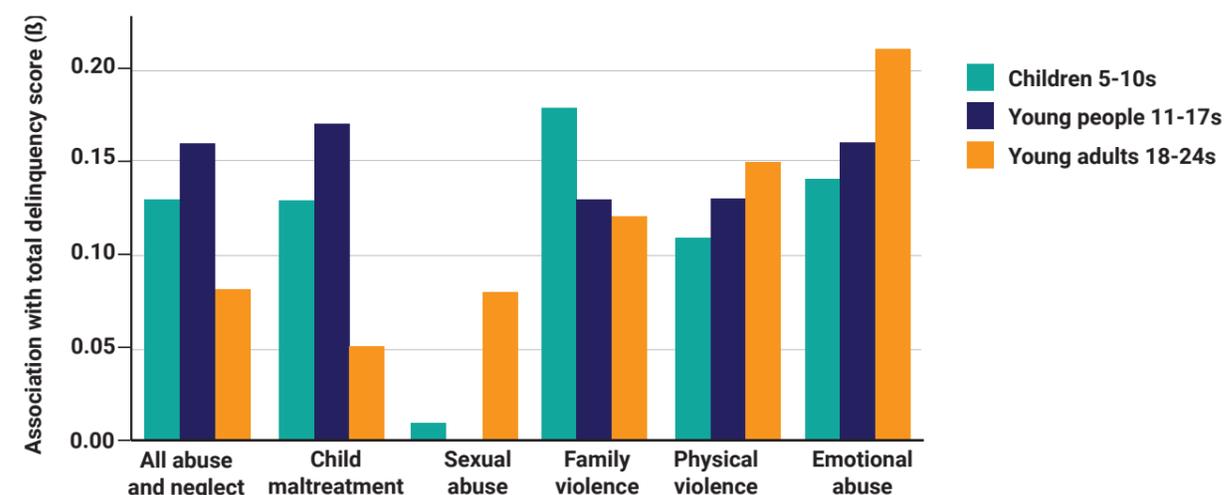
risk. Nevertheless, the risk exists, and we need to do more to identify the causes, so we are better equipped to provide early intervention. Failure to address the impact and trauma experienced by children who witness domestic abuse, can result in negative outcomes for children.

The report [Child abuse and neglect in the UK today \(nspcc.org.uk\)](https://www.nspcc.org.uk) looked at this impact of exposure

to domestic and family abuse on delinquent behaviour, including “acts such as violence to others, skipping school, running away and taking drugs”.

The report highlights that across all age groups, exposure to physical violence, emotional abuse and witnessing domestic or family violence were associated with significantly higher levels of delinquent behaviour. This is highlighted in the following table.

Figure 15 Impact of aggregated lifetime maltreatment by parents or guardians on delinquent behaviour for each age group



Source: Child abuse and neglect in the UK today (nspcc.org.uk)

This corresponds with the findings of our qualitative case studies. In 13 of the 20 cases known to the Youth Justice Service in Warwickshire, experiences of domestic abuse and family breakdown were prevalent. Cases reviewed through the Probation Service highlighted that 43% had early years experiences of domestic abuse and of these, 50% had a history of abusive relationships with their partner(s).

Based on the qualitative research carried out in Warwickshire, it is evident that early exposure to family breakdown, domestic abuse, and connected adverse childhood experiences directly contributes to the normalisation of abusive relationships, long-term emotional and mental wellbeing challenges. This includes the ability of adolescence and young adults to recognise abusive behaviours in relationships.

As part of the Warwickshire Serious Violence Prevention Strategic Needs Assessment a series of focused sessions

were carried out with young people on the edge of school exclusion or with behavioural challenges. Of the 42 cases, a quarter were female. All of the females referenced family breakdown and half made direct reference to experiences of domestic abuse.

Those young people who were interviewed referenced the impacts on their behaviour or attitudes as being, anger, self-harm, suicidal ideation and increased sexualised behaviour. In addition, there was a consistent reference to the impact on their ability to maintain healthy and safe relationships.



## Key Recommendations

It is recommended that partner agencies across the health sector, children centres and early years provision, establish a task and finish group to recognise and agree the opportunities to identify children affected by domestic abuse and co-design interventions. This will be co-ordinated by Warwickshire County Council Early Help and Targeted Support.

It is recommended that the above task and finish group ensures there are clear, joined up, multi-agency pathways for children and young people witnessing domestic abuse, from the first recorded offence. In addition it is recommended that:-

- ❑ **All front-line agencies involved in early years emotional support are Trauma Informed Trained. This will better equip agencies to provide sufficient support and prevent other adverse experiences or “triggers” from further impacting on future wellbeing.**
- ❑ **To explore creating a forum to identify high risk cases where there is evidence that a child has witnessed violent incidents.**
- ❑ **Use the Safe and Well visits carried out by Warwickshire Fire and Rescue as an opportunity to identify risks of domestic abuse or other vulnerabilities in the home.**
- ❑ **Partner agencies involved in delivering the Serious Violence Duty to adhere to recommendations from the county Violence Against Women and Girls strategy and included in the Director of Public Health’s 2023 Annual Report, “Breaking the Silence- Working together to prevent domestic abuse**
- ❑ **To explore opportunities for Adolescent to Parent Violence and Abuse programme to support and intervene with families where children’s behaviour is escalating.**
- ❑ **Continue to work with perpetrators of domestic abuse, to enable them to understand the impact of their abuse.**
- ❑ **In line with our findings of causal factors of serious violence, partner agencies should focus resources on transition periods. A focus on transition periods for children to adult services should be a priority.**

## Summary of findings from the Warwickshire Serious Violence Prevention Strategic Needs Assessment

Warwickshire is a safe place to live, with relatively low levels of serious violence. However, the causal factors that can lead to violent conflict are just as prevalent in the County as in other areas of the Country.

The case study analysis identifies a series of impact factors or “triggers” which can lead to a sense of a lack of belonging and the potential escalation of risk-taking behaviour in childhood and adolescence. Developing interventions to address these triggers, at the times when they occur the most, provides the best opportunity to prevent this escalation.

Intergenerational domestic abuse, particularly where children witness domestic violence on multiple occasions, is a key contributing factor to violence and conflict. There is an opportunity for partnership agencies and educational providers to work together to better identify and support children who are impacted by domestic abuse.

Street based serious violence, particularly where weapons are used, is driven by personal conflict and feuds that have built up over time. There is an opportunity for partner agencies to use a wide range of intelligence, including social media intelligence to intervene and prevent conflict escalating.

There are specific local areas in the county which are at higher risk of being impacted by serious violence. Focusing on these areas is a priority all partner agencies.

## Our multiagency approach to Serious Violence Prevention in Warwickshire

**Our core principles** – A Trauma Informed Approach to Preventing Serious Violence

Public Health England, in its publication, “A whole system multi-agency approach to violence prevention” sets out three levels of violence prevention, shown in Figure 16 below.

**Figure 16** The three Pillars of Violence Prevention

<b>Primary</b>	<b>Prevent Serious Violence before it happens</b>	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.
<b>Secondary</b>	<b>Respond to emerging or immediate risks of serious violence</b>	Co-ordinating a response led by criminal justice, safeguarding, education and community safety leads to reduce the immediate threat of county lines, personal conflict, or group violence and weapon related violence.
<b>Tertiary</b>	<b>Long Term Support</b>	Co-produce a series of interventions that offer routes out of violent conflict; strengthen communities to create an environment where serious violence is challenged; and collaborate with health colleagues to embed violence prevention at the core of the long-term approach to improve health and wellbeing.

Source: [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/862794/multi-agency\\_approach\\_to\\_serious\\_violence\\_prevention.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/862794/multi-agency_approach_to_serious_violence_prevention.pdf)

In summary, these principles are at the foundations of our approach to preventing serious violence and the partnership model that we have developed

# The Warwickshire Serious Violence Prevention Framework

The Warwickshire Serious Violence Framework 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; and embedded in a community consensus approach are recognised by Public Health England as core elements to any violence prevention approach.
- **Transition and Influence factors** – 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. As set out above, our deep dive case studies have looked in more detail on how these factors interrelate.

- **Understanding Risk and Protective factors**
  - Alongside causal factors, 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**
  - Looks beyond the individual and family dynamics by exploring their peer, school and wider 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 by looking at the root causes that can prevent offending by children, as well as interventions that can reduce reoffending.

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 emphasises physical, psychological, and emotional safety for those affected by Serious Violence, and creates opportunities to rebuild a sense of control and empowerment.

The following two diagrams illustrate how we have combined these approaches to create our Warwickshire Serious Violence Prevention Model. The first diagram (Figure 17) sets out the common risk factors identified through the Warwickshire Serious Violence Prevention Strategic Needs Assessment and Qualitative case studies. It should be highlighted that our analysis has highlighted the “Lack of identity and belonging” as a key risk factor as well as the lack of a suitable place to live.

Figure 17 Warwickshire Serious Violence Contextual Safeguarding Risk Factors



Figure 18 Public Health Approaches to Violence Prevention



Figure 17 sets out the common risk factors identified through the Safer Warwickshire Serious Violence Strategic Needs Assessment and qualitative case studies. Figure 18 defines how we've combined all of the approaches and risk factors to create our Warwickshire Serious Violence Prevention Model.

## Partnership Commitments

- For all partner agencies involved in serious violence prevention to understand and adopt the Warwickshire Serious Violence Prevention Framework.
- Partners agencies to create pathways of support that are available at the reachable moment for a person affected by violence, whenever that is.
- Safer Warwickshire Partnership Delivery Group to establish a community and voluntary sector network forum to support the delivery of the strategy, its recommendations and outcomes.

## 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 a part of that journey from early years to adulthood. Each chapter uses the Warwickshire Serious Violence Prevention Framework to 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 successes, for the benefit of communities across Warwickshire.

### Recommendation

Deliver an awareness raising training programme with key partners across health, criminal justice, police, educational providers, children and families and community organisations so 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."*

## What we will do to make a difference

### Countywide

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

Ensure that those residing in Domestic Abuse 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.

Engage front line health care support with other early years services to provide a co-ordinated programme of support for those families with significant determining factors (Figure 12) in key local areas as identified in the strategic needs assessment.

### 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."*

## 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.

Co-produce an assessment framework that can identify the impact factors or "triggers", to ensure that the opportunity to deliver early intervention programmes is recognised and responded to.

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

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

Encourage referrals from all agencies for fire safety intervention where fire setting has been identified in children and young people between the ages of 4 and 18.

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.

### 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

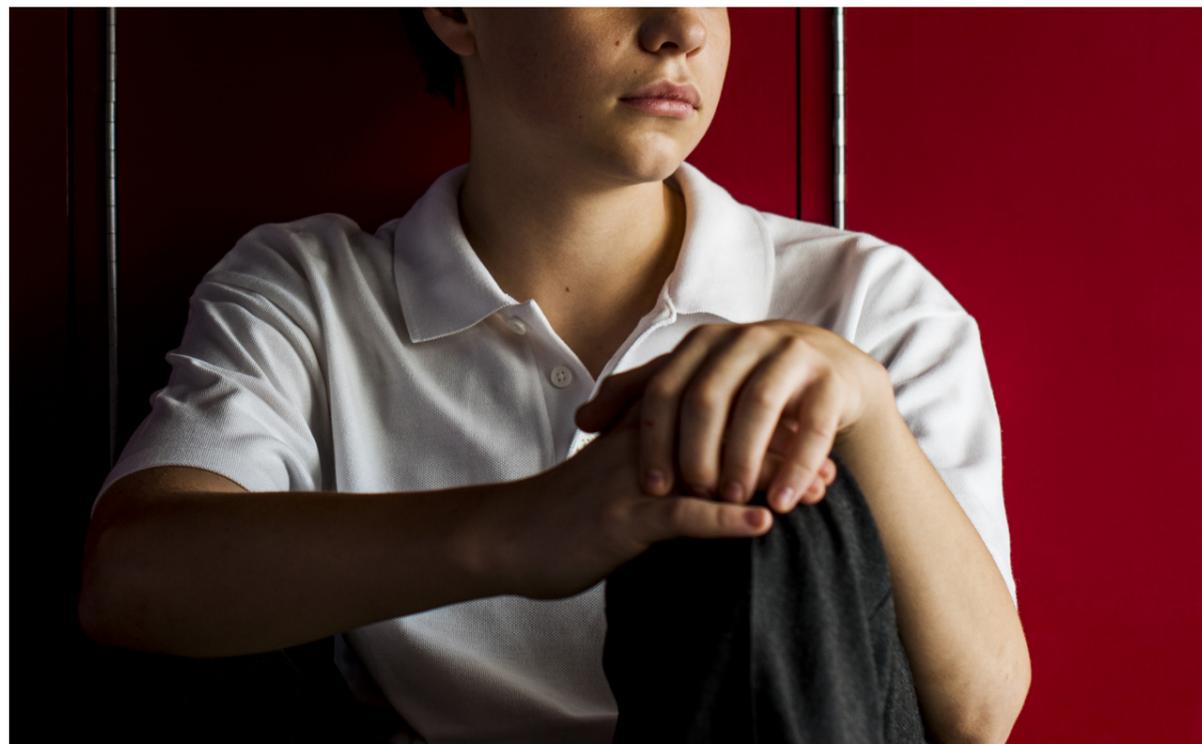
*"My first year at secondary school was tough, bit of an initiation I suppose. I got bullied to start with, dirt rubbed into my face and mouth. Then I got robbed, school bag, money, my shoes. Mum got angry and reported them at first, to the school and the Police. Nothing changed. I wasn't the only one.*

*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 14 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.*



### 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

Expand the Warwickshire "Identity Programme" for both parents and young people (Figure 13).

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.

Encourage all secondary schools to take up the Warwickshire Fire and Rescue Arson awareness programme.

#### Local

Establish local forums between schools, children and families, police and community safety to share low level intelligence on incidents that could lead to an escalation in risk, including violence through social media.

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



### What we will do to make a difference Countywide

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

Establish a Warwickshire based programme linked to NHS Trusts to support any young person, aged 14-25 years, who have suffered a serious violence injury. This will be part of the proposed Community Navigators approach.

Youth Justice Service and Warwickshire Probation Service to work together to co-produce an intensive support programmes for 17-24 year olds who are affected by serious violence and motivated to change. The programme will include practical, social and emotional support, including access to vocational and employment opportunities.

Establish a sustainable Countywide Serious Violence Exit programme based on the principles of the Boston Ceasefire Model (see Warwickshire Interventions Programmes Page 44 ).

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.

Take the learning from the Warwickshire Fire and Rescue Service work with Warwickshire College and the Princes (Kings) Trust programme to deliver fire safety and arson awareness

#### 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?*

## What we will do to make a difference

### Countywide

**Use the Warwickshire Community Based Navigators Programme to train local 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 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.**

## How we will know that we have made a difference

# Theory of Change

Lead practitioners across the Specified Authorities participated in a Theory of Change workshop, facilitated by the National Council for Voluntary Organisations (NCVO), to co-produce the Theory of Change model for serious violence prevention, which is described in the map set out in Figure 19 below.

The Theory of Change map describes:

- Impact – the big change that our work will contribute towards.
- Outcomes – the specific change that results from our activities.
- Activities – the things we do to achieve those outcomes.
- Assumptions – the things that need to be in place to make the theory work; necessary conditions.

Our Strategic Needs Assessment (SNA) analysis has highlighted the significance for Warwickshire of identifying and addressing the causes of violence and of breaking the cycle of violence. The intergenerational impact of domestic abuse is recognised as a key challenge.

### Activities and target groups

The Theory of Change highlights different types of activities and interventions for individuals, families, schools, peers, practitioners, communities, and wider society. These activities range from skills programmes, home visits, family therapy, specialised and structured one-to-one support, group interventions and employment schemes, and will target localities which will have the most impact.

### Outcomes

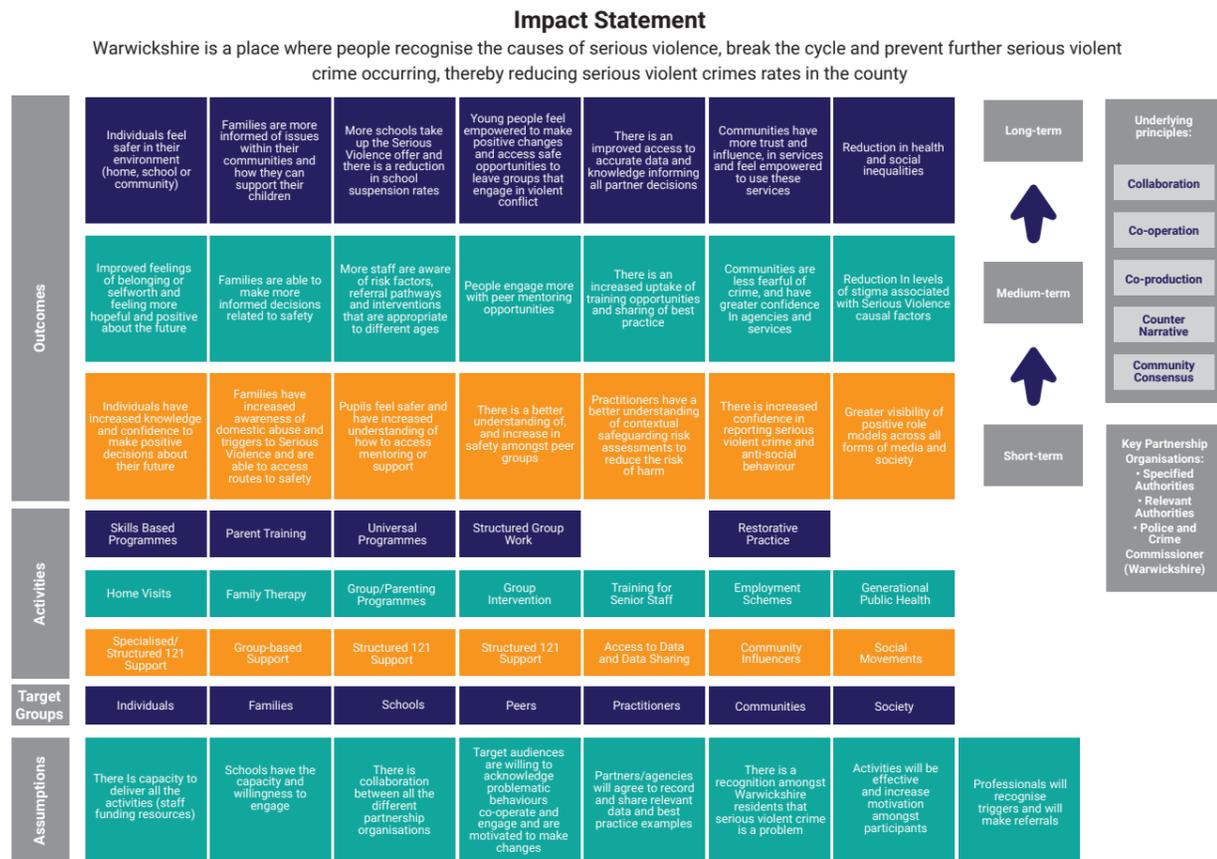
As a result of these activities, it is anticipated that communities and individuals will benefit in several ways. For example, through structured support and skills-based programmes, individuals will be more confident in accessing support to meet their needs and increase their stake in their community.

Similarly, there are range of highly knowledgeable practitioners involved in the delivery of activities in different settings, who have a range of different skills and expertise. The continued and increasing sharing of data and best practice amongst this group will further inform interventions and strategy.

### Assumptions

Developing a consistent long-term approach, using the Warwickshire Serious Violence Prevention Model based on collaboration, co-operation, co-production, counter narrative and community consensus is key, and this is reflected in the assumptions described.

Figure 19 Warwickshire's Theory of Change Map



## Overarching Outcomes

The outcomes for this strategy are set out in the above Theory of Change Model. They are based on a series of short term (12-18 months), medium term (within 3 years) and long-term ambitions, aimed at influencing wider social issues that impact local areas most affected by serious violence. These outcomes will be aligned with the Warwickshire Levelling Up approach to ensure these outcomes can be sustained.

## Delivering our Outcomes Countywide

As part of the delivery of the outcomes set out within this strategy, we have developed a delivery action plan. The action plan includes the activities set out in the above Theory of Change.

The action plan will be overseen by the Serious Violence Partnership Delivery Group and will report to the Serious Organised Crime and Serious Violence Executive.

## Locally

In addition, each of the local Community Safety Partnerships will develop a local action plan to focus on the serious violence priorities most relevant to their area. Whilst these will be managed locally, the Serious Violence Partnership Delivery Group will monitor progress as part of its overall responsibility of ensuring the outcomes are being achieved and the Serious Violence Duty is being met.

An annual report will be produced setting out the progress that has been made and the highlighting emerging challenges.

## Partnership Commitments

The following is a summary of the partnership commitments set out above and which will form part of the overall delivery plan.

The table links these commitments to the three pillars of Preventing Violence before it happens, responding to immediate risk and long-term support

We have broken these recommendations into two headings.



## Actionable - on track to be delivering in the next 18 months

Partnership Commitments	Related Theory of Change Outcomes	Relationship to the three Pillars
<b>Each Community Safety Partnership to develop an action plan based on the Serious Violence Profile as part of their local strategic priorities.</b>	Communities are less fearful of crime and have greater confidence in agencies and services.	Long Term Support
<b>Undertake in-depth consultation in the high-risk areas in each District and Borough. Where possible this should take place as part of the Warwickshire Levelling Up delivery programme.</b>	There is increased confidence in reporting serious violent crime and anti social behaviour.	Long Term Support
<b>Local Community Safety and Police leads to work with schools, local community and voluntary sector organisations to share information to identify potential violent conflict and prevent it from escalating.</b>	There is an improved access to analytical data and knowledge improving all partners.  Individuals feel safer in their environment (home school or community).	Responding to Immediate Risk
<b>Warwickshire Police and Warwickshire Community Safety Team to co-produce a predictive analytical tool that can identify the early stages of conflict before it escalates in order that partner agencies can take actions to intervene.</b>	Practitioners on the front line have a better understanding of contextual safeguarding assessments to reduce the risk of harm.	Preventing violence before it happens
<b>Establish a multi- agency Task and Finish group to identify children affected by domestic abuse and co-design interventions.</b>	There is an improved access to analytical data and knowledge improving all partners.	Preventing violence before it happens
<b>Use the Safe and Well visits carried out by Warwickshire Fire and Rescue as an opportunity to identify risks of domestic abuse or other vulnerabilities in the home.</b>	Families are able to make more informed decisions related to safety.	Preventing violence before it happens
<b>Partners agencies involved in delivering the Serious Violence Duty to adhere to recommendations from the Warwickshire Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy.</b>	Reduction in health and social inequalities.	Long term support

Partnership Commitments	Related Theory of Change Outcomes	Relationship to the three Pillars
<b>Continue to work with perpetrators of domestic abuse, to enable them to understand the impact of the abuse.</b>	Individuals have increased knowledge and confidence to make positive decisions about their future.	Long term support
<b>Partners agencies to create pathways of support that are available at the reachable moment for a person affected by violence, whenever that is.</b>	Improve feelings of belong or self-worth and feeling more hopeful and positive about the future.	Preventing violence before it happens
<b>Deliver an awareness raising training programme with all partners so that they can recognise the crucial role they play in violence prevention.</b>	There is an improved access to accurate data and knowledge, informing all partner's decisions.	Preventing violence before it happens
<b>Train Early Help, Targeted Support and Youth Justice Prevention Teams on the Warwickshire "Identity Programme".</b>	More staff are aware of risk factors, referral pathways and interventions that are appropriate to different ages.	Responding to immediate risk
<b>Review current social media and cyber educational programmes to ensure they focus on violence prevention and risks of exploitation.</b>	There is a better understanding of, and an increase in, safety amongst peer groups.  Greater visibility of positive role models across all forms of media and society.	Preventing violence before it happens
<b>Establish a Community Violence Prevention Navigators Programme that can be rolled out in local areas affected by serious violence.</b>	People engage more with peer mentoring opportunities.  Families are more informed of issues within their communities and how they can support their children.	Long term support
<b>Youth Justice and Warwickshire Probation Service to work together to co-produce an intensive support programme for 17-24 year olds who are affected by serious violence.</b>	Individuals have increased knowledge and confidence to make positive decisions about their future	Responding to immediate risk
<b>Establish a sustainable Countywide Serious Violence Exit programme based on the principles of the Boston Ceasefire Model.</b>	Young people feel empowered to make positive changes and access safe opportunities to leave groups that engage in violent conflict.	Responding to immediate risk

Partnership Commitments	Related Theory of Change Outcomes	Relationship to the three Pillars
<b>Expand the existing Serious Violence Prevention Delivery Plan to include the outcomes set out in the Theory of Change and recommendations above.</b>	There is an improved access to analytical data and knowledge improving all partners.	Long term support
<b>Safer Warwickshire Partnership Delivery Group to establish a community and voluntary sector network forum to support the delivery of the strategy, its recommendations and outcomes.</b>	Communities have more trust and influence in services and feel empowered to use these services  There is an improved access to analytical data and knowledge improving all partners.	Long term support
<b>Produce an Annual Report on the progress made in delivering the strategy and emerging trends.</b>	Communities are less fearful of crime and have greater confidence in agencies and services.	Long term support



## Aspirational - to be developed or delivered within the lifetime of the strategy

Partnership Commitments	Related Theory of Change Outcomes	Relationship to the three Pillars
<b>Using the contextual safeguarding approach, children and families and criminal justice services should develop a common framework to identify and address causal impacts or triggers of serious violence and co-design interventions before they escalate.</b>	Families have increased awareness of domestic abuse and triggers to serious violence and are able to access routes to safety	Preventing Violence before it happens
<b>All front-line agencies involved in early years emotional support are Trauma Informed Trained.</b>	There is an increased uptake of training opportunities and sharing of best practice.	Long term support
<b>To explore creating a forum to identify high risk cases where there is evidence that a child has witnessed violent incidents.</b>	Practitioners on the front line have a better understanding of contextual safeguarding assessments to reduce the risk of harm.	Respond to the immediate risk
<b>Partner agencies should focus resources on periods of transition, to reduce the risk of violence in later life.</b>	Reduction in health and social inequalities.	Preventing violence before it happens
<b>For all partner agencies involved in serious violence prevention to understand and adopt the Warwickshire Serious Violence Prevention Framework.</b>	Practitioners on the front line have a better understanding of contextual safeguarding assessments to reduce the risk of harm.	Long term support
<b>Embed the Warwickshire Whole School Approach to Violence Prevention across all Secondary Schools in the county.</b>	More schools take up the serious violence offer and there is a reduction in school exclusion rates.  Pupils feel safer and have increased understanding of how to access mentoring and support.	Long term support
<b>Work with Commissioners to ensure Mental Health and Emotional Support Services for children and young people is responsive to those most at risk of becoming involved of serious violence.</b>	Reduction in levels of stigma associated with serious violence causal factors.	Long term support

## Warwickshire Interventions and Programmes

The following section sets out a series of partnership programmes that are designed to meet our recommendations and outcomes. We have aligned them with the three pillars of serious violence prevention.

<p><b>Preventing Violence Before it Happens</b> <b>Navigators Programme</b></p>	<p>Navigators are people from the community, voluntary or front-line services who have a connection to a local area. They work in settings to help develop opportunities for those involved in violent conflict to find routes away from this lifestyle.</p> <p>In Warwickshire, our intention is to develop a Community Navigators Programme as part of our Community Powered approach. Working in partnership with voluntary and community organisations, the aim is to train identified local people who either have lived experiences or are committed to making a difference in preventing violence, so they have the skills to navigate a pathway at key reachable moments for those affected by violence.</p>
<p><b>Preventing Violence Before it happens</b> <b>Multi agency criminal justice intervention teams</b></p>	<p>Warwickshire is bringing together skills from Youth Justice, Probation, targeted youth support, employment and skills and specialist mentors, to support those already engaged with the criminal justice system. The aim is to prevent them from either reoffending, or reduce their risks of an escalation in offending.</p> <p>Examples of this innovative approaches include:-</p> <p>Youth Justice Prevention Team – the team aims to work with young people who are identified as being at risk of becoming involved in offending. It offers a series of interventions to reduce those risks. The team lead on delivering the Warwickshire Serious Violence Whole Schools programme, described below.</p> <p>17-25 year old Transitions Service – combining the skills of Youth Justice workers, Probation officers, employment and skills and 121 mentoring, the service will work with those already in the youth justice system and transitioning to adult provision. It is designed to work with those clients who are motivated to change, offering intensive support, pre and post release, to prevent them from reoffending.</p>

<p><b>Responding to Immediate Risk –</b> <b>Warwickshire Family and Adolescence Support Team (FAST)</b></p>	<p>FAST is a multi-agency team made up of Social Workers, Family Support Workers, a Youth Worker, Homeless Prevention Worker, Children and Young People drug and alcohol Worker and Trauma Informed Practitioners. FAST are part of children’s services and are co-located with the Police, Barnardo’s and Youth Justice, and work within a contextual safeguarding framework.</p> <p>FAST works with children and young people aged 11+ years where the over-riding risk is harm outside of the home, or extra-familial harm.</p> <p>FAST practitioners are trained in solution focused brief therapy, which is a trauma informed model, motivational interviewing and mediation techniques. The team work with the child/ young person and their family to increase safety, utilising a range of disruption techniques and interventions.</p>
<p><b>Responding to Immediate Risk</b> <b>Boston Ceasefire Model</b></p>	<p>The Boston Ceasefire Model was originally designed to reduce gun violence in the US city of Boston. The Model was 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. The approach:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Target gangs/groups directly involved in violence.</li> <li>2. Reaches out to those involved, as a group or individuals, with an offer of help to move away from a lifestyle of violence.</li> <li>3. Involve community leads to re-enforce the message that violence will not be tolerated.</li> <li>4. Co-ordinate enforce against those who chose to continue with violent conflict.</li> </ol> <p>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.</p> <p>In Warwickshire, we will embed the Boston Ceasefire Model as part of part of a sustained multi-faceted intervention programmes to address serious violence or organised criminality, including Clear Hold Build.</p>

**Responding to Immediate Risk**  
**Clear Hold Build**

Clear Hold Build is a Police led initiative which has been developed in West Yorkshire. Through a series of police and partnership activities it aims to:

- tackle organised crime groups (OCGs) acting in the neighbourhood
- build community resilience
- improve confidence and trust in the police
- make the area a safer place to live

Clear - The police and partners use all powers and levers to impact to target those involved in organised crime, their networks, business interests, criminality, and spheres of influence.

Hold - involves consolidating and stabilising the initial phase to stop remaining or others capitalising on the vacuum created. The phase aims to improve community confidence by ensuring spaces remain safe.

Build – focuses on a multi-partnership approach to deliver community-empowered interventions that tackle drivers of crime, exploitation of vulnerabilities and hotspots of harm. The build phase should planned from the beginning of the initiative.

The aim is to reduce the activity of organised crime and serious violence, improve community safety and confidence in the police.

**Long Term Support**  
**Warwickshire Serious Violence Prevention Whole Schools Approach**

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.

Led by the Warwickshire Youth Justice Service in collaboration with the Warwickshire Community Safety Team, 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 one to one support. Where the opportunity allows, the programme directly involves local community organisations and businesses with the aim of developing local interventions, or pathways out.

**Long Term Support**  
**Offensive Weapon Homicide Reviews**

The Police Crime Sentencing and Courts Act 2022 has introduced Offensive Weapon Homicide Reviews. The Reviews consider 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 focus on the involvement of key agencies and the lessons learnt that could prevent similar tragic deaths occurring.



## 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 Warwickshire Serious Violence Prevention Model set out in this strategy.

In 2021 the Safer Warwickshire Partnership set out three long term strategic ambitions:-

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

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

The following structure sets out our partnership approach.

- **Safer Warwickshire Serious Organised and Serious Violence Executive** – Sets the partnership priorities and delivery plan to ensure that the Warwickshire Serious Violence Prevention Model is delivered.
- **Serious Violence Delivery Group** – The multi-agency partnership body has responsibility to oversee the delivery of the strategy, performance and action plan.
- **Safer Warwickshire Serious Violence Tactical Group** – Fortnightly partnership meetings to assess the most up to date threat and harm from county lines or group violence. The meeting reviews the impact of county lines operating across Warwickshire, those involved and the partnership disruption tactics.
- **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, develop a series of disruption tactics and develops locally based interventions, or routes out.

Figure 20 Safer Warwickshire Serious Violence Prevention Delivery Structure



# 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/>

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

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

If you are concerned about a child or young person becoming involved in crime contact Warwickshire Youth Justice Service for an informal discussion on North 02476 482900 and South 01926 682650

## Sexual Abuse and exploitation

If you want to report child abuse concern or would like advice in relation to 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](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>

We know this can be daunting but the services below will support you every step of the way.



**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 Phonenumber** - Is your abusive behaviour costing you your relationship? Help is available.

T: **0808 802 4040**

W: <https://respectphonenumber.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/>.



**Agenda Item No 8**

**Safer Communities  
Sub- Committee**

**26 March 2024**

**Report of the  
Chief Executive**

**North Warwickshire Community  
Safety Partnership Update**

**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; and**
- c That Members note that the success of Funding bids.**

**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.
- 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 and details are set out in Appendix A.

...

- 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 B is a copy of Quarter 3 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:

##### **Violence with injury**

Offences year to date are similar to last year however the number of domestic related violence with injury offences has increased this quarter, with the highest monthly total so far seen in December (23 offences), in line with seasonal trends. This is however similar to Quarter 3 last year. The majority of violence with injury offences were assaults.

**Recommendation** – Raise with the Serious Organised Crime Partnership Delivery Group and to inform the discussion around the NW Serious Violence action plan.

**Rape offences** are at the highest quarterly totals for this year and higher than last year, although numbers are small, and of the 14 offences, only five took place within the quarter, and seven took place before this financial year. This is also reflected in the number of other sexual offences where there have been 40 offences, of which 27 took place within this quarter

**Recommendation** – Raise with the Serious Organised Crime Partnership Delivery Group and to inform the discussion around the NW Serious Violence action plan.

##### **Serious Acquisitive Crime**

Whilst thefts of and from vehicles offences continue to be reported in *reduced volumes* compared to last year and have not risen this quarter in line with seasonal trends. However, analysis has suggested an increase in the number of offences at **Corley Services**. During quarter 3:

- 20% of the 174 offences occurred at Corley Services (35 offences).
- Of these 35 offences, 23 of these were “Interference with a motor vehicle”, with all of these being lorries and 12 of the offences happening in December.
- There were also 12 “Theft from a motor vehicle”, and where mentioned, all but one of these were thefts from a lorry.

**Recommendation** – It is recommended that the partnership continue to undertake prevention work and ensure every single victim of vehicle crime is visited in North Warwickshire and vehicle packs are provided to help prevent future thefts. This is also to ensure no investigative opportunity is missed when details have been taken over the phone. Police Officers will speak with the victim, issue a vehicle crime pack, provide house to house door knocks and explore CCTV opportunities. Timely engagement events will also be organised plus the partnership will continue to undertake work at the Services in North Warwickshire. Police have undertaken overnight patrols including motorway exits to identify suspects and intercept stolen vehicles.

**Residential Burglary** offence volumes are at lower levels in the borough during this latest quarter after the higher levels seen last quarter. This is in contrast to seasonal trends. Of the 27 offences this quarter, 22 involved entry being gained and five were attempted burglary. There are no common times, as in many cases the victim was out for the day or on holiday. Car key burglary continues to be a theme, as it is mentioned in five offences.

**Recommendation** – Whilst offences are at lower levels it is recommended that crime prevention activity and communication is focused around preventing vehicles being targeted, as well as methods to prevent rear door locks being forced. Police have undertaken overnight patrols in hot spot locations.

**Personal robbery offences** have increased in number compared to the previous financial year, however it must be noted that these numbers are small and there were nine offences in Quarter 3, which was expected to be higher due to seasonal trends. So far this year, the LSOAs with the highest number of personal robbery offences are the Atherstone town centre LSOA (five offences) and Hartshill and Caldecote LSOA (four offences).

**Recommendation** – Continue to monitor.

**Rural Crime** – 67 offences have occurred this quarter at volumes higher than last year and last quarter, this follows the trend for the County. The most common offence type is theft of fuel, mostly syphoned from lorries (18 offences), other offences include theft of vehicles and tools, and fly tipping.

**Recommendation** – Continue to raise awareness of rural crime and prosecutions. There has been a number of successful cases where vehicles have been recovered and also offenders caught in relation to fly tipping.

**Suspensions and exclusions at secondary school** - shows that, although there were a similar number of total suspensions issued

- 1278 in 2022/23 compared to 1304 in 2021/22.
- The number of **permanent exclusions** doubled - ten in 2021/22 to 21 in 2022/23.

This accounts for 25% of all permanent exclusions in Warwickshire. Persistent absence continues to be an issue in the borough, with 41.5% of pupils of secondary age persistently absent, the highest rate in Warwickshire.

**Recommendations:** It is suggested that exclusions and absence from school should be an area of concern for the CSP and should be raised with the Safer Warwickshire Partnership.

## 5 **Partnership Plan 2023 – Quarter 3 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.

### 5.2 **Problem Solving Meetings**

5.2.1 Chaired by the North Warwickshire Police Inspector, Problem Solving Meetings are held monthly where problem solving plans are discussed. North Warwickshire has a new Police Inspector which is Jack Pritchard.

5.2.2 The meetings are informed by the latest crime statistics, any emerging issues raised by partners and the Police plus anecdotal information. The latest meeting discussed:

#### **Coleshill Train Station**

- The area has had various incidents relating to cars being stripped for their parts. As a result, the Police have been tasked to make extra police patrols.
- Neighbourhood Watch also assisted SNT Officers on Wednesday 7 February with a crime prevention event at this location.
- Previously an offender in Coventry linked to a scrap yard has been identified but others also believed to be involved.
- British Transport Police are aware of this situation.
- The Partnership have moved a camera to this location to address concerns.

## Corley Services

- There has been an increased number of incidents at this location with previous arrests made. Most incidents relate to lorries being attacked in the early hours with no particular pattern of days. Both sides of the motorway have experienced offences. Intelligence suggests offenders from the North travelling down and attacking various services on the M6.
- Previous crime prevention events have taken place at this location plus signage, operations briefing patrol requests that has led to some arrests. Work is ongoing.
- Mark English, the Design out Crime Police Officer has also attended the site recently and Sgt Adam Skelsey has had discussions with one of the commercial directors for Welcome Break. The services have applied for a government grant for increased CCTV on site and they are awaiting the decision.

## 5.4 Anti-Social Behaviour Meetings

5.4.1 Chaired by Julie Taylor monthly multi-agency Anti-Social Behaviour meetings are held. The meetings include sharing of personal information about identified individuals both as alleged perpetrators and victims. As a result of the meeting a number of recent activities have been undertaken including:

- **Kingsbury ASB Task and Finish Group** – Following a wide breadth of ASB issues a multiagency task and finish group was established. Chaired by Julie Taylor the meetings are considering the locations experiencing frequent ASB incidents, including Wings Theatre, Car Park, Recreational Ground and Jubilee Court. Several measures have been introduced or are in the process of taking place including installation of kerbing and speed bumps in the car park, removal of park bench, installation of K Barriers to stop off road bikes, the installation of CCTV at Jubilee Court, work with Kingsbury school, Police drop-ins and diversionary activities as a result of serious violence funding. The Probation Service have also employed new youth officers and are planning to work with up to ten individuals in the school causing ASB issues.
- **New Warwickshire Police Anti-Social Behaviour Policy** - This policy sets out Warwickshire Police's response to, and management of ASB. Tackling ASB is a key priority for Warwickshire Police in protecting communities from harm and the new policy provides a consistent approach and guidance on how the Police will respond to and investigate it.
- NWBC Housing to consider the new **Police ASBRA**. The ASBRA is a series of questions designed around a "scoring" exercise to determine a risk level. However, this risk assessment tool should be viewed as an operational guide and professional judgement will always be an important part of the process. Housing is now using the new form.

- **NW Derelict Building conference** was held at the end of last year to consider the top ten derelict buildings in NW. This is the first time this event was held and is to address the level of risk, ownership, to ensure owners are aware of their responsibility in the prevention of injury, from individuals accessing the building.
- **ASB Dashboard** – Warwickshire County Council have developed a new dashboard. NWBC are currently trying to coordinate the local data sources.
- **PSPO Atherstone** – A draft PSPO has been prepared and is out for consultation until 6 March. Approximately 100 responses have been submitted at the time of preparing this report.
- **Community Safety inbox** – We receive reports of anti-social behaviour which go to a community safety inbox. These include some specific reports which Housing and Environmental Health respond to. There are some reports which need considering from a general community safety role. A number of these require raising with the Police. A refresh is being considered.

## 6 **CSP Partnership Plan Updates**

- 6.1 The North Warwickshire Community Safety Partnership updates are set out in the Partnership Plan. A few headlines are set out below that include recent activities over the last quarter.
- **Serious Violence** - A lot of work has taken place via the Safety Advisory Group (multi-agency partnership) around Atherstone Ball Game and that violence would not be acceptable.
  - **Serious Violence** - The Warwickshire Serious Violence Strategy and Strategic Needs Assessment has been endorsed.
  - **Serious Violence** - A Serious Violence Local profile and development of an action plan is underway.
  - **Serious Violence** – Consultation is to take place with young people in North Warwickshire next month aligned to serious violence work. The consultation will be undertaken by TONIC.
  - **CCTV** - 14 new cameras have been purchased 2023/4, plus a new maintenance and repairs package.
  - **CCTV** - Two new cameras installed Coleshill Parkway and Kingsbury over the last quarter. A further camera will be considered near Queen Elizabeth School.

- **CCTV** - A feasibility study is currently being undertaken to identify if Polesworth Parish Council CCTV cameras could be merged into the Atherstone control room. Furthermore, several of the Atherstone CSP cameras to be considered as part of the Atherstone control room set up.
- **ASB** - A new young people's project has received funding to provide support and diversionary activity for tackling ASB in Hartshill and Kingsbury.
- **ASB** - 12 referrals have been made to the Turnaround Project run by Youth Justice Service.
- **ASB** – The Kingsbury ASB task and finish group has undertaken the following: a new CCTV camera (Jubilee Court) installed, two new K Barriers are on order for the footpath leading to the recreation ground to stop off road bikes, the car park layout will be changed to include humps and kerbing from April 2024 to stop young adults doing donuts in the car park, work is ongoing to see if the bench in the park can be relocated and diversionary activity has been agreed.
- **ASB** – K Barrier have/will shortly be installed Mancetter, Kingsbury and Brett's Hall to address issues around off-road bikes.
- **ASB** - A draft Public Space Protection Order for Atherstone has been prepared and is out for consultation.
- **ASB** - A draft ASB Strategy and action plan has been prepared and will be reported at the next Responsible Authorities Group meeting for comment.
- **ASB** – A new ASB dashboard has been prepared by Warwickshire County Council.
- **ASB** – North Warwickshire Borough Council Play areas will have an environmental audit undertaken to identify recommendation to target harden the recreational grounds against illegal encampments, fly tipping and off-road bikes.

## 7 Community Safety Grant 2022/23

7.1 **Police and Crime Commissioner funding** - In 2023/4 the CSP made an application for two projects that totals **£23, 538**. The projects are:

1. **Project 1 : Off-Road bikes crime prevention & nomad camera project for North Warwickshire.** This project will involve the installation of K Barriers, including ground prep and labour required, at two sites – Brett's Hall recreational ground and Kingsbury recreational ground plus a Nomad camera in Atherstone. This is following numerous reports about off road bikes on the footpath in and around Manor Road, Atherstone. The offer is for a grant totalling **£17,558** for the period April 2023 to March 2024.

2. **Project 2: Crime Prevention equipment for North Warwickshire.**

The proposal is to continue to undertake meaningful and targeted engagement and prevention work. Funding has been awarded to purchase prevention equipment. The offer is for a grant totalling **£6,980** for the period April 2023 to March 2024.

7.1.4 The Police and Crime Commissioner Officer wrote to each Council to confirm an allocation of **£10,000** for Community Safety Partnership CCTV. This was a one-off payment that has been used to fund costs to undertake a feasibility study around a possible control room merge of Polesworth into Atherstone CCTV control room.

7.2.1 **Safer Streets 5**

£42 million has been allocated through the Safer Streets Fund to deal with neighbourhood crime, violence against women and girls (VAWG) and anti-social behaviour (ASB). Warwickshire has submitted three Safer Street 5 proposals and secured the full £1m over 18 months. In North Warwickshire the applications made around CCTV total £73,495. A further £14,000 has been granted that will support the cameras, data and repair package. Total **£87,495**.

7.3.1 **Serious Violence Money**

An allocation of £10,000 was identified by Warwickshire County Council for each district. North Warwickshire allocated funds will support diversionary activity for young people led by Youth Justice Service.

7.4.1 **UK SPF**

Funding was successfully accessed to start replacing old CCTV cameras. Five cameras were funded via successful bid to UK SPF totalling £25,000.

Funding secured in 2023/4 has totalled over £157,000

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 awarded funding in 2023/4 has helped heavily to invest in crime detection equipment.

## 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).

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NW CSP Partnership Plan 2024			
Description	Action Lead	Priority	Quarter 3
Reducing Violent Crime	NWCSP	Reducing violent crime- violence with injury	<p>Violence with injury figures are similar to last year however the number of <b>domestic related violence</b> with injury offences has increased this quarter with the highest monthly total so far seen in December (23 offences). The majority of violence with injury offences were assaults.</p> <p>Rape offences are at the highest quarterly totals for this year and higher than last year, although numbers are small, and of the 14 offences, only five took place within the quarter, and seven took place before this financial year. This is also reflected in the number of other sexual offences where there have been 40 offences, of which 27 took place within this quarter.</p> <p>To fulfil the Serious Violence Duty, the Home Office has set out a series of mandatory requirements. These include:</p> <p><b>Strategic Needs Assessment (SNA)</b> – A Serious Violence Strategic Needs Assessment has been produced using a wide range of partnership data as well as qualitative case study analysis of individuals engaged with either the Warwickshire Youth Justice, or Probation Service, due to serious violent offences.</p> <p><b>Serious Violence Strategy</b> – publish a strategy setting out how Specified Authorities will work together to prevent and reduce serious violence in the local area. The Serious Violence Prevention Strategy 2024-30 has been adopted (reported to Executive Board in February 2024). Both the Strategy and SNA are complete. The NW CSP are developing an action plan based on the serious violence profile as part of the our strategic priorities. In-depth consultation will take place by March via TONIC linked to the local profile.</p>
Coordinating a joined up approach to problematic licensed premises through a Multi Agency Licensing Enforcement meeting	NWBC	Reducing violent crime- violence with injury	<p>An 'Ask for Angela' project was rolled out at priority locations in 2023/4. The 'Ask for Angela' scheme is a national scheme that started in 2016 that is used by bars to keep people safe by using a codeword to identify when people feel they are in danger or are in an uncomfortable situation.</p> <p>Drink spiking is another area of interest in 2024.</p>
The provision of counselling services for victims of domestic abuse	NWBC	Reducing violent crime- violence with injury & without injury domestic related	<p><b>Continue to raise awareness and promote Refuge.</b> Refuge is Warwickshire's Domestic Violence Service who provide a countywide service that offers help and support to women, men and children experiencing domestic violence in Warwickshire. Anyone living in Warwickshire can call <a href="tel:08004081552">0800 408 1552</a> to speak to a support worker or email <a href="mailto:DVS@refuge.org.uk">DVS@refuge.org.uk</a>. In addition a drop-in runs from Atherstone</p>

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<p><b>Working to enhance the signposting to and access to local and county wide domestic violence support services</b></p>		<p>Reducing violent crime</p>	<p>The local support services are being promoted via GP surgeries and through agency networks. A Domestic Abuse was prepared following a recommendation from the Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) Board meeting to provide analysis relating to domestic abuse in NW including types of offences, hotspots, stalking offences and proposed recommendations. A meeting was held Autumn 2023 to consider the recommendations supported by Matt Sessions, Police Problem Solving Tactical Advisor. The meeting focussed on identifying patterns in the data (e.g. homelessness, types of substance misuse, and Mental Health) to be able to identify some targeted actions. A further meeting is planned. TONIC are also looking at domestic abuse through the consultation work they are undertaking as part of the Serious Violence Strategy with young people.</p>
<p><b>Identify ways to prevent increases in homelessness because of domestic violence</b></p>	<p>NWBC</p>	<p>Reducing violent crime</p>	<p>The Council works in partnership with other agencies who offer support to applicants depending on their individual circumstances. For example, there is support available for young single people, domestic abuse sufferers, people who misuse drugs and for young parents.</p> <p>The support services available for victims of domestic abuse are promoted via the Housing Options Team.</p>
<p><b>Working with young people to consider the prevention and early identification of vulnerable young people likely to be exploited by county lines activity in line with the Government's Serious Violence Strategy.</b></p>	<p>NWCSP</p>	<p>Reducing violent crime</p>	<p>An OPCC funded project led by WCC where trained skilled mentors work with young people aged 14-25 who are at risk of becoming involved in serious violent lifestyles. Secondly, the programme will identify and train local people who will become community mentors. Community mentors will be offered training and support and will be involved in voluntary mentoring under the supervision of the training provider and skilled mentors. Young people can also access an ID Programme.</p> <p>Diversions activity at two hotspot locations (Kingsbury and Harthill) has been funded and run by targeted Youth, Youth Justice Service, Turnaround and Aspiring Arts.</p>
<p><b>Championing and raising awareness of safeguarding and protecting vulnerable people</b></p>		<p>Reducing violent crime</p>	<p>Regular training has been arranged for NWBC and WCC staff to help raise awareness of Child Sexual Exploitation concerns and risks.</p> <p>Vulnerable victims should be identified through the multi agency case management group. An internal NWBC safeguarding steering group is in place to help provide oversight and co-ordination of this work.</p>

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<b>Promoting awareness of the risks associated with alcohol and drug misuse</b>	NWCSF	Reducing violent crime	Support is given to any promotional campaigns organised on a Warwickshire basis. Compass have confirmed that in 2024 they will purchase testing equipment for vapes to get young people to understand what they are inhaling. Work continues in school too educate young people around drink and drugs.
<b>Work with the drug and alcohol treatment service providers to increase the numbers of those in treatment for substance misuse.</b>	NWCSF	Reducing violent crime	Change Grow Live and Compass are working in partnership at both a county and district level. Representatives attend key partnership groups including, Serious Organised Crime Joint Action Group and local anti-social behaviour tasking and case management.
<b>Anti-social behaviour</b>	NWCSF	Anti-social behaviour	A draft ASB Strategy and action plan has been developed. The Strategy sets out how the NW Community Safety Partnership will tackle crime and ASB through a framework of prevention, early intervention, support and enforcement. By having a strategy in place for dealing with ASB, it helps to commit resources, clarify responsibilities across agencies, and manage the performance of the work. The NW CSP is also responsible for ensuring that statutory functions are discharged including the formulation and implementation of certain strategies such as antisocial behaviour.  Monthly ASB Meetings take place to look at victims of ASB, offenders, locations and consider interventions. The last ASB meeting took place 8.2.2024. Kingsbury has a Task and Finish Group to provide targeted action. Interventions include a new CCTV camera, K Barriers to prevent motorbikes accessing the recreation grounds, new kerbing and humps in the car park plus some young people diversionary activities.
<b>Reducing the risk of harm to vulnerable people and repeat victims of anti social behaviour by implementing multi agency case management plans.</b>	NWCSF	Anti-social behaviour	Multi-agency case management meetings take place on a monthly basis (as above)
<b>Working with young people to reduce the risk of them engaging in anti-social behaviour by supporting positive diversionary activities</b>	NWCSF	Anti-social behaviour	Ongoing close work with the Youth Justice Service and WCC Targeted Youth Service. Prevention referrals made to the YJS including the Turnaround Programme (12 referrals). Community led youth group sessions are also being delivered in Kingsbury and Hartshill.

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<p><b>Working with local communities to help reduce incidents of motorbike nuisance including implementing environmental security measures and promoting the “Dob em in” reporting initiative</b></p>	<p>WCC</p>	<p>Anti-social behaviour</p>	<p>Target hardening measures have been installed in Mancetter, Kingsbury and Brett's Hall Rec in Ansley to stop nuisance motorcycle accessing recreation grounds. As a result of UK SPFF funding WCC are undertaking Environmental Audits (Risk Assessments) of our recreation grounds against illegal encampments, fly tipping and off road bikes. Where capacity allows SNT and the Rural Crime Team have issued section 59 warnings and run specific operations, the latest in February 2024. The "Dom Em In" initiative will be used to encourage reporting in hot spot locations. This is currently being revised and we hope to have materials ready in the Spring 2024.</p>
<p><b>Promoting awareness of the risks associated with alcohol and drug misuse to young people and their parents and signposting local support and treatment services</b></p>	<p>NWCSP</p>	<p>Anti-social behaviour</p>	<p>Continue to promote the work of Compass - a free, confidential substance misuse service for children and young people who need support around their own or another person’s drug or alcohol use. The service works with anyone between five and 25 years of age in Warwickshire. Compass engage with local schools and attend monthly ASB meetings.</p>
<p><b>Target hot spot locations using the SARA problem solving approach</b></p>	<p>NWCSP</p>	<p>Anti-social behaviour</p>	<p>The Partnership Problem Solving methodology is in place. The monthly Partnership Problem Solving meetings are being held using Teams. Any specific locations emerging as hot spots for specific crime or disorder problems will be identified through this process. The Public Space Protection Order is out for consultation. Over one hundred responses have been made to date. This is following reported alcohol and substance misuse in the town by local residents and businesses.</p>
<p><b>Deploying mobile cctv cameras at priority locations to enhance public reassurance and prevent incidents of anti social behaviour and crimes</b></p>	<p>NWBC</p>	<p>Anti-social behaviour</p>	<p>Over the last year we have purchased 14 new cameras as a result of UKSPF, Police and Crime Commissioner and Home Office - Safer Streets 5 funding .The CSP currently has 16 cameras, 15 of which are deployed. Over the last month a new camera has been located at Coleshill Parkway (reason -car cannibals) and one at Jubilee Court, Kingsbury (reason - ASB) . The funding secured has helped to improve cameras, technology, quality of images and a more efficient way to download footage. Cameras are relocated according to need and can be used to capture evidence, or to act as a deterrent. Funding has also been accessed to support data and maintenance costs of the CSP cameras plus a feasibility study to consider the possibility of Polesworth Town Council merging their CCTV activities with Atherstone Town Council Control room. Approx £125,000 of investment.</p>

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<b>Target hot spot locations for deliberate small fires including collaborative work for prevention and education initiatives.</b>	WF&RS	Anti-social behaviour	This is monitored as part of the CSP performance but currently not an issue.
<b>To support the enforcement of the Street Cruising Injunction across the Borough and prepare for a review of the use of the Injunction</b>	NWBC	Anti-social behaviour	A high court judgement about the use of Injunctions against persons unknown has required legal advice to be requested. Work continues around legal advice with a recommendation to renew the Street Cruising Injunction.
<b>To reduce the incidents of fly tipping within the borough and to investigate incidents with the aim of prosecuting those responsible.</b>	NWBC	Anti-social behaviour	<p>The Pollution Team of Environmental Health investigate fly tipping where evidence is available. Some PACE (Police and Criminal Evidence (Act) interviews are carried out face-to-face.</p> <p>There have been 722 reports of fly tipping in the first three quarters of the year (April to December)down from 750 for the same period the previous year. Currently there are 14 investigations underway. Police located a vehicle parked up outside the shops in Water Orton which is believed to have been involved in a fly tipping incident. After checks the vehicle had no tax, no insurance, and no MOT. The vehicle was promptly seized and recovered for no tax.</p> <p>We have also invested in new deployable cameras to help capture evidence in relation to fly tipping.</p>
<b>To review how the E-CINS system can be used more effectively</b>	WCC	Anti-social behaviour	The ECINS system licence was extended until March (2023) however the Police now put all ASB cases through the Athena system. There are good working relationships with the local SNT which is backed up by the information sharing protocol that allows key information to be shared between the Council and Police.
<b>Reducing the risk of repeat victimisation of all burglary victims in priority locations through the provision of crime prevention advice and security measures.</b>	NWCSP	Rural crime	The Partnership can request analysis reports on emerging current crime trends. This helps target the use of partnership resources and identify hotspots for attention. As a result of funding from the Police and Crime Commissioner a variety of crime prevent equipment is available to support events including burglary packs. The SNT officers provide advice, support and equipment to support victims and the vulnerable. We also support victims of Rural Crime providing a range of crime prevention packs, literature, awareness packs to support the work of the rural crime team and SNTs.

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<b>Reduce the risk of repeat victimisation of residential burglary victims in priority locations through the provision of crime prevention advice and security measures</b>	NWCCSP	Serious Acquisitive Crime	Residential Burglary offence volumes are at lower levels in the borough during this latest quarter after the higher levels seen last quarter. This is in contrast to seasonal trends. Of the 27 offences this quarter, 22 involved entry being gained and five were attempted burglary. There are no common times, as in many cases the victim was out for the day or on holiday. Car key burglary continues to be a theme. All victims (and neighbours) are visited by the Police and provided crime prevention advice, and to check if there is any footage.
<b>Reducing the risk of repeat victims of theft from vehicles in priority locations through the provision of crime prevention advice and security measures.</b>	NWCCSP	Vehicle crimes	Thefts of and from vehicles offences continue to be reported in reduced volumes compared to last year and have not risen this quarter in line with seasonal trends. However, analysis has suggested an increase in the number of offences at Corley Services. During Quarter 3, 20% of the 174 offences occurred at Corley Services (35 offences). Of these 35 offences, 23 of these were "Interference with a motor vehicle", with all of these being lorries and 12 of the offences happening in December. There were also 12 "Theft from a motor vehicle", and where mentioned, all but one of these were thefts from a lorry. Theft from cars is one of the local policing teams priorities. The Police have made numerous linked arrests recently and conducted various operations but one of the main targets for criminals is unlocked vehicles .Every victim of vehicle crime is visited by SNT and provided with vehicle packs to help prevent future thefts. This is also ensure no investigative opportunity is missed when details have been taken by phone. Officers will speak to victims, issue a vehicle crime pack, provide house to house door knocks and explore CCTV opportunities.
<b>Target hardening priority locations to make crime harder to commit and to identify those responsible</b>	NWCCSP	Serious Acquisitive Crime	All NWBC recreation areas are having Environmental audits undertaken to target harden them against traveller encampments, fly tipping and off road bikes. This work should be complete by March 2024.
<b>Working with local communities to encourage participation in Neighbourhood Watch and Rural Watch.</b>	NWCCSP	Serious Acquisitive Crime	Rural crime (67 offences in Q3) is at volumes higher than last year and last quarter, this follows the trend for the county. The most common offence type is theft of fuel, mostly syphoned from lorries (18 offences), other offences include theft of vehicles and tools, and fly tipping. Numerous linked arrests have been made recently following various operations. One of the main targets for criminals is unlocked vehicles.
<b>Support the work of the Business Crime Advisor to raise awareness of and to encourage the reporting of business crime</b>	WCC	Cyber Crime	Awareness of Warwickshire Business Watch is continuing. This has been created in partnership between the Warwickshire County Council Community Safety Team, Warwickshire Police and Crime Commissioner and Warwickshire Police. Warwickshire Business Watch is a free scheme set up to help combat Business Crime in Warwickshire <a href="https://www.warwickshirebusinesswatch.co.uk/">https://www.warwickshirebusinesswatch.co.uk/</a>

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<b>Support the county wide work to raise awareness of and to encourage the reporting of Cyber Crime</b>	WCC	Cyber Crime	Cyber crime is on the rise and is something everyone with a connected device (be that a smartphone, computer, internet-ready TV, gaming system or anything in-between) is vulnerable to. The partnership will continue to raise awareness to 'Cyber Safer Warwickshire' that provides information to stay safe online with free articles, guidelines and resources <a href="https://www.cybersafewarwickshire.com/">https://www.cybersafewarwickshire.com/</a> Its main aim is to provide information and advice to businesses, helping them to protect themselves from becoming victims of crime.
<b>Road Safety</b>	NWCCSP	Reduction in killed and serious injuries	KSI – Collisions involving seriously injured incidents remain lower than the same quarter last year and have stayed at the lower levels seen last quarter. There were six serious and two fatal KSI this quarter. Longer-term trends have shown that KSIs have been increasing over the last few years and are a continuing area of concern for the CSP. One of the most common contributing factors in all road traffic collisions is speed. This does not just mean driving above the speed limit, but also includes driving at an inappropriate speed for the road conditions or hazard. A lack of driving experience can make hazard perception and reading the road especially difficult for young and new drivers and riders. The Road Safety Partnership provide hazard perception programmes (online) to test your skills in a safe environment. Road Safety Education Officers target 16-18 year olds in schools and colleges, as they are applying for their first licence, to get the message across.
<b>To work in partnership with the Warwickshire Road Safety Partnership to reduce the numbers of killed and serious injuries on our roads with a focus on vulnerable groups.</b>	NWCCSP	Road Safety	To support 'safe systems' as outlined in the Road Safety Strategy and actively promote Community Speed Watch (CSW) groups are coordinated by Warwickshire Police but managed and run by volunteers in the community, allowing residents to play a part in making their communities safer while educating drivers. We are looking to set up a speed watch group in Coleshill Town and Kingsbury. PCSO Yaqub has been training volunteers for speed watch in January. The North Beat Officer also popped over to Warton to support the great work of the Community Speed watch.
<b>To support the improving road safety action plan prepared by North Warwickshire Borough Council</b>	NWCCSP	Road Safety	To continue to support the Countywide Road Safety Strategy
<b>To ensure the best road safety education is delivered to all school children within our borough</b>	NWCCSP	Road Safety	Continud support for the Annual Education programme 'Safe and Active'. All schools have received invites. 11 schools are participating in this programme. This raises awareness of Bikeability, the Department for Transport's flagship national cycle training programme for school children. Bikeability cycle training is a practical training programme, which provides schoolchildren with a life skill and enables them to cycle confidently and competently on today's roads.

Appendix A

<p><b>To raise awareness of the dangerous locations and times where serious injury and fatal accidents happen</b></p>	<p>NWCSP</p>	<p>Road Safety</p>	<p>To continue to support safe roads. A list of the high risk cluster locations has been prepared by the County Council. North Warwickshire has five of the top six risk junctions and 12 of the 49 cluster sites. Traffic calming requests are required to be allocated in the most cost-effective way, focusing on locations with a poor collision rate, where there are patterns of activities or behaviours that can be attributed to the collisions, and where viable solutions can be identified that can make an impact.</p> <p><b>Current projects in NW</b> include Coleshill- Greenman Junction (Capital Investment Fund) – Traffic Signals, Fillongley Crossroads (Capital Investment Fund) – Under Review, Furnace End Crossroads (Capital Investment Fund) – Under Review</p> <p><b>Proposed improvements to our roads</b> - B4114 Ansley Common, Nuneaton - Proposed build out, Raised tables and Road hump and Church Road, Castle Road and Atherstone Road, Hartshill - Raised Tables and Speed Cushions</p>
<p><b>To work with Highways England and Warwickshire County Council to reduce vehicle speed and improve road and junction design to make dangerous locations safer including due consideration of relevant planning decisions</b></p>	<p>NWCSP</p>	<p>Road Safety</p>	<p>Ongoing liaison takes place on relevant planning applications to aim to ensure road safety implications are fully considered.</p>
<p><b>To prevent the dangerous anti social use of motor cycles, cars and other vehicles both on road and off road across our borough</b></p>	<p>NWCSP</p>	<p>Road Safety</p>	<p>As part of Operation Snap, members of the public can report and submit digital footage showing potential moving traffic offences.</p> <p>This can range from driving dangerously or carelessly to overtaking on solid white lines, using a mobile phone while driving, ignoring traffic lights or dangerous driving around other road users, such as horse riders and cyclists.</p> <p>Policing Operations are continuing to be arranged varying from work around a car cruising injunction in Bassets Pole to ASB from off road bikes at a number of locations across North Warwickshire. Off road bike patrols continue. Ove the last 12 months several bikes have been seized with a couple stolen from the Atherstone area. A new off road bike policy is to be drawn up by Inspector Pritchard. A Biker Event is also planned 3rd July at Hoar Park.</p>

Appendix A

<p><b>Support the implementation of the Warwickshire Reducing Reoffending Strategy and action plan</b></p>	<p>NWCSP</p>	<p>Reducing re-offending</p>	<p>The partnership will support the Warwickshire Reducing Re-Offending Strategy with the aim is to stop offenders from committing crime by supporting a multi-agency enforcement activity and ensuring that all offenders can easily access support services to enable them to tackle problems of drug and alcohol addiction, homelessness, benefits, and access to employment and education.</p>
<p><b>Supporting the County wide arrangements for offender engagement with and retention in drug and alcohol treatment service</b></p>	<p>NWCSP</p>	<p>Reducing re-offending</p>	<p>Change Grow Live provide drug and alcohol treatment services for offenders and voluntary referrals. Offenders can be subject to orders requiring engagement in the treatment services.</p>
<p><b>Reducing offending by cross border offenders committing serious acquisitive crime by maximising the use of the network of automatic number plate recognition cameras within the borough to analyse and share intelligence to inform targeted policing operations</b></p>	<p>NWCSP</p>	<p>Reducing re-offending</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>
<p><b>Support the Warwickshire Hate Crime Partnership and the Warwickshire Hate Crime Action Plan 2021/22</b></p>	<p>WCC</p>	<p>Increase in reported hate crime</p>	<p>Promotion of the reporting of hate crime is being carried out across Warwickshire. The website <a href="http://www.reporthatenow.com">www.reporthatenow.com</a> has been set up to help encourage more reporting.</p>

Appendix A

<p><b>Monitor reported incidents of Hate Crime to ensure appropriate partnership responses are put in place</b></p>	<p>NWCSP</p>	<p>Increase in reported hate crime</p>	<p>The Hate Crime offences and crime incidents are included in the partnership monthly performance report. A Dashboard report has also been prepared for the Warwickshire Hate Crime Partnership.</p>
<p><b>To support the work of the Prevent Strategy action plan and referrals to the local Channel Panel</b></p>	<p>NWCSP</p>	<p>Vulnerability</p>	<p>Very few referrals have been made, however actual numbers were not provided in time for this report.</p>
<p><b>Support the Prevent Officer to raise awareness of Prevent and</b></p>	<p>NWCSP</p>	<p>Vulnerability</p>	<p>There has been an enhanced level of scrutiny around the Prevent Duty and a need for all partners to evidence how they are meeting their statutory requirements. A partnership self assessment was undertaken on behalf of the CSP 2023 in discussion with the Prevent Officer. All five districts undertook the self assessment to understand the Warwickshire position. A further meeting has since taken place the Prevent Officer plus training, organised and delivered. Preparation is being undertaken to produce a local NW Prevent document.</p>
<p><b>Signpost training opportunities for relevant staff</b></p>	<p>NWCSP</p>	<p>Vulnerability</p>	<p>Training opportunities are being promoted for all partners. As a local authority, we have a duty under the Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015 to ensure that all staff are given specific Prevent training in order that they have due regard of the need to prevent people from being drawn into Terrorism. The Prevent duty: an introduction for those with safeguarding responsibilities - GOV.UK (<a href="http://www.gov.uk">www.gov.uk</a>). Therefore, Management Team agreed a course of action to address this training requirement across the organisation, which is as follow:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One hour session (face-to-face) – EMT and those in key front-line services that deal with the public on a regular basis such as Leisure and Housing staff</li> <li>• 25 minute briefing (face-to-face) – Employees that may have contact with the public such as refuse and recycling, grounds maintenance, HDW and facilities staff, and their Supervisors</li> <li>• Learning course – Mandatory for all employees (with the exception of those that have attended a face-to-face session)</li> </ul> <p>Councillor training took place 30 October 2023 at 6.30pm, in the Council Chamber on Safeguarding and Prevent. The training included the key requirements of the statutory duty, the risks of extremism in Warwickshire, signs and symbols of extremist organisations as well as the role of Elected Members.</p>

**Appendix A**

<p><b>To arrange and support positive crime prevention and community safety related communications using a range of methods and information</b></p>	<p>NWCSP</p>	<p>Public perception of crime</p>	<p>Various work has taken place over the last quarter addressing local priorities, attending engagements events and listening to local concerns alongside providing prevention advice. Key communication messages included Vehicle Crime Prevention messages, Christmas Campaign, avoiding becoming a victim of burglary, messages around the ball game - that violence wont be tolerated, the Atherstone Public Space Protection order and promotion of 'Warwickshire Connected'.</p> <p>The Police SNT have attended MPs surgeries including Coleshill and Water Orton, Parish Council meetings including Atherstone and Water Orton. PC Thompson from Coleshill SNT has conducted routine high-visibility patrols around our local villages including Water Orton, Curdworth &amp; Middleton. Foot patrols have also taken place around ASB hot spot locations in Kingsbury and Coleshill. PC Scott has circulated information around Atherstone about the Public Space Protection Order along with attending Queen Elizabeth School Careers event. Crime prevention events have taken place including Arley and Coleshill Parkway.</p>
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**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 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 long term trends including 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.

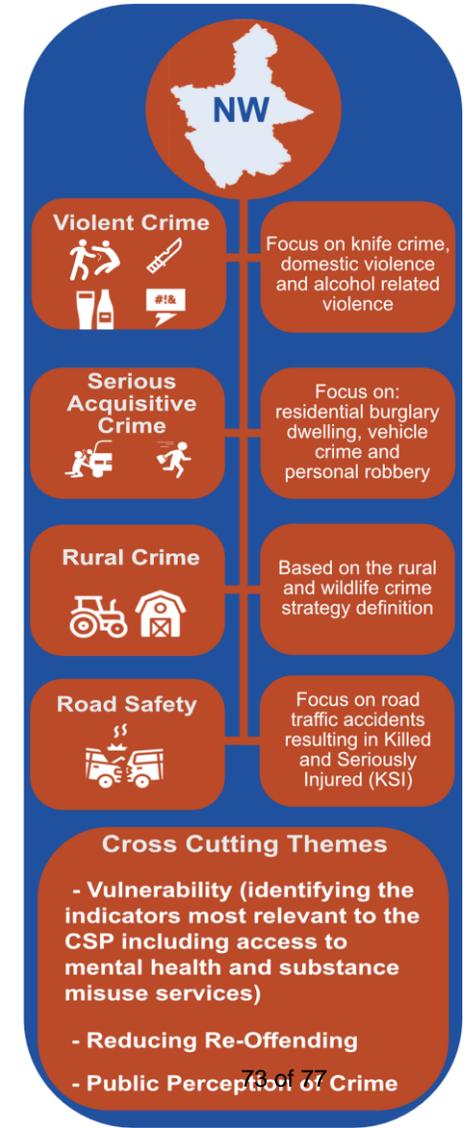
The figures should not be reproduced outside of the Partnership without permission from the owners of the data.

Report produced by: Caroline McKenzie, Business Intelligence Analyst (CSP), Warwickshire Business Intelligence, January 2024, [businessintelligence@warwickshire.gov.uk](mailto:businessintelligence@warwickshire.gov.uk)

**Sources:**

- Police Crime and incidents - SAP BI 4.3, Crime Information System Warwickshire Police, STORM Incident System, Warwickshire Police, January 2024
- 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
- Education data, Business Intelligence, WCC.
- Streetsafe - <https://knowledgehub.group/group/streetsafe/dashboard>

**North Warwickshire CSP Priorities for 2021-2025**



**From January 2024, the majority of the data in this report is taken from the Warwickshire Community Safety Dashboard. Please contact [businessintelligence@warwickshire.gov.uk](mailto:businessintelligence@warwickshire.gov.uk) for access.**



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

Reported Violence with injury Offences FYTD  
**420**

**3.19%**  
 FYTD vs LY

Reported Violence without injury Offences FYTD  
**752**

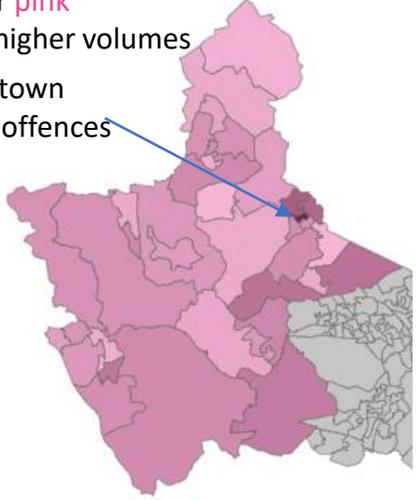
**-10.48%**  
 FYTD vs LY

Violence with Injury offences by quarter

Financial Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
2022/23	140	125	142	124
2023/24	136	145	139	
<b>Total</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>124</b>

Warwickshire LSOAs by number of Offences

FYTD Darker pink represents higher volumes  
 Atherstone town centre - 36 offences



Violence with injury offences year to date are similar to last year. The number of **domestic related violence** with injury offences has increased this quarter, with the highest monthly total so far seen in December (23 offences), in line with seasonal trends. This is however similar to quarter 3 last year.

The majority of violence with injury offences were assaults. 14% of the offences were ‘non-fatal strangulation and suffocation’ offences and a further 13% related to “owner or person in charge allowing dog to be dangerously out of control in any place in England or Wales (whether or not a public place) injuring any person or assistance dog”.

Just under half of all **violence with injury** offences occurred in a public place which is a change to the trend seen in the last quarter. Thirteen offences occurred in 5 schools in the borough, and this is a higher volume than in Q2 when there were six. One offence involved a knife and occurred on the street, much lower than the 14 seen in Q1. Thirteen offences involved **alcohol** (similar to the previous quarter). There were 54 with a domestic flag, showing slight increase through the year, but in line with seasonal trends.

**Violence without injury** offences continue to show quarter-on-quarter and year-on-year reductions and it is likely that this is largely due to some changes to Home Office Counting Rules that came into force on the 1<sup>st</sup> May 23 which has affected how DA will be recorded, including relating to multiple offences previously being reported for one incident. However, this reduction does not necessarily mean a reduction in the actual number of incidents occurring in many cases.

**Rape offences** are at the highest quarterly totals for this year and higher than last year, although numbers are small, and of the 14 offences, only 5 took place within the quarter, and 7 took place before this financial year. This is also reflected in the number of **other sexual offences** where there have been 40 offences, of which 27 took place within this quarter.

**Wounding Offences** – Volumes have reduced to ten offences following higher numbers in quarter 2. None of the offences this quarter involved a knife although one offence mentions a handsaw. One offence had an alcohol flag, and none had a drugs flag. Offences occurred mainly in a public place, and four were flagged as “domestic”. There were no repeat locations.

**Knife Crime** – After the unusually high quarterly volumes of **violent offences involving a knife** in the borough during the quarter one (14 offences), offence volumes are at the same lower level seen in quarter two. Two offences occurred in a public place and one in a private dwelling, with no repeat locations.

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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

<b>Personal Robbery offences</b>	<b>Vehicle offences</b>
<b>Reported Offences FYTD</b> <b>25</b>	<b>Reported Offences FYTD</b> <b>492</b>
<b>8.70%</b> FYTD vs LY	<b>-17.03%</b> FYTD vs LY



Financial Year	Q1	Q2	Q3
2023/24	37	54	27
RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY-HOME	37	54	27
North Warwickshire	37	54	27
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>27</b>

**Serious Acquisitive Crime – Thefts of and from vehicles** offences continue to be reported in reduced volumes compared to last year and have not risen this quarter in line with seasonal trends. However, analysis has suggested an increase in the number of offences at Corley Services. During quarter 3, 20% of the 174 offences occurred at Corley Services (35 offences). Of these 35 offences, 23 of these were “Interference with a motor vehicle”, with all of these being lorries and 12 of the offences happening in December. There were also 12 “Theft from a motor vehicle”, and where mentioned, all but one of these were thefts from a lorry.

**Residential Burglary** offence volumes are at lower levels in the borough during this latest quarter after the higher levels seen last quarter. This is in contrast to seasonal trends. Of the 27 offences this quarter, 22 involved entry being gained and 5 were attempted burglary. There are no common times, as in many cases the victim was out for the day or on holiday. Car key burglary continues to be a theme, as it is mentioned in five offences. Jewellery was taken in three of the offences.

*It is recommended that crime prevention activity is focused around preventing vehicles being targeted, as well as methods to prevent rear door locks being forced. Overnight targeted patrols around motorway exits is also suggested to identify suspects and intercept stolen vehicles.*

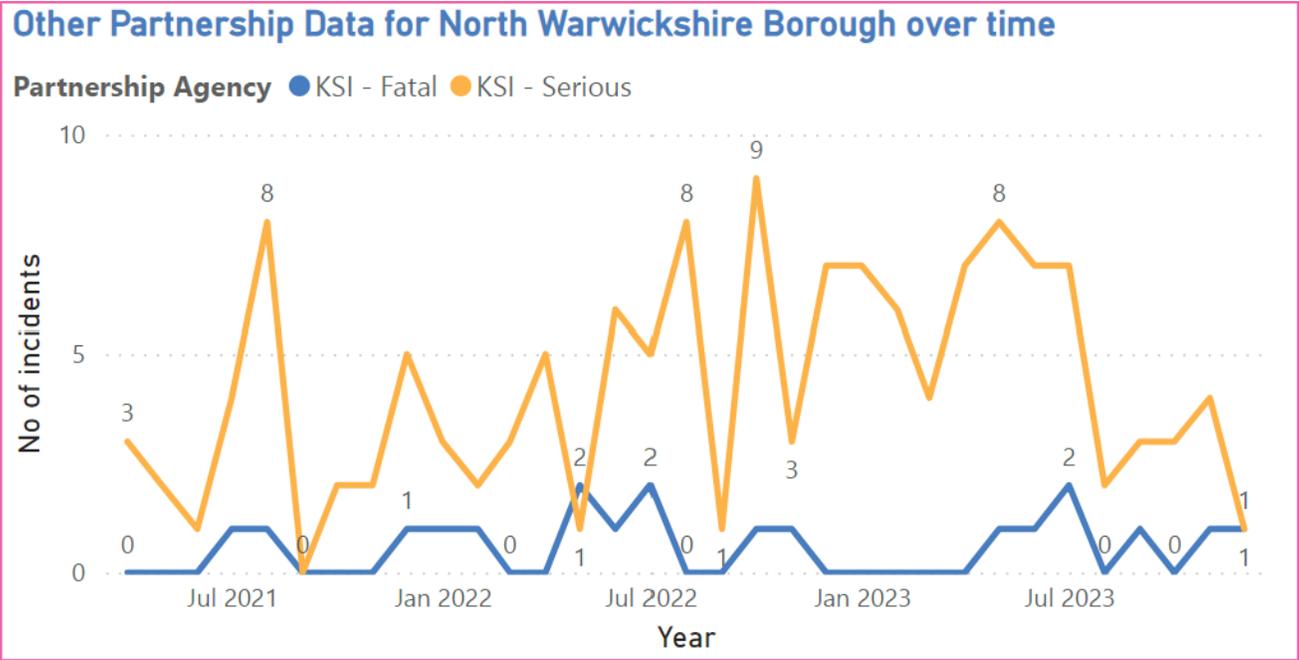
**Personal robbery offences** have increased in number compared to the previous financial year, however it must be noted that these numbers are small and there were 9 offences in Q3, which was expected to be higher due to seasonal trends. So far this year, the LSOAs with the highest number of personal robbery offences are the Atherstone town centre LSOA (5 offences) and Hartshill and Caldecote LSOA (4 offences).

**Rural Crime** – Rural crime (67 offences in Q3) is at volumes higher than last year and last quarter, this follows the trend for the county. The most common offence type is theft of fuel, mostly syphoned from lorries (18 offences), other offences include theft of vehicles and tools, and flytipping.

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

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

**KSI** – Collisions involving **seriously injured incidents** remain lower than for the same quarter last year and have stayed at the lower levels seen last quarter. There were 6 serious and 2 fatal KSI this quarter. Longer-term trends have shown that KSIs have been increasing over the last few years and are a continuing area of concern for the CSP.



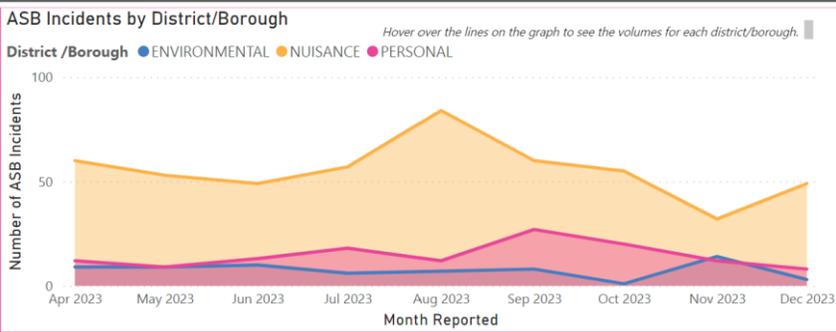
**Perception of Crime** – Streetsafe shows there have been 2 reports from North Warwickshire Borough in the latest quarter (but before this there were none since July 2022) - they related to absence of CCTV, badly lit, empty buildings or isolated places and rundown areas.

*With the lack of responses to this tool from residents of the borough, it is recommended that the CSP considers encouraging residents to make use of the Streetsafe tool.*



Quarter 3 Performance Report 2023/24

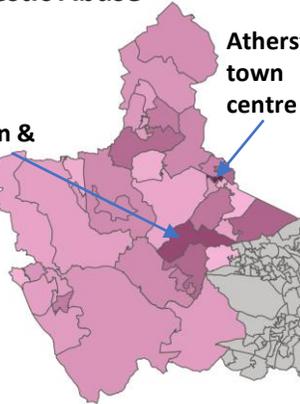
Performance – North Warwickshire CSP Cross-Cutting Theme – Vulnerability  
 Serious Violence Priority – School pupils – exclusions, persistent absence and attainment



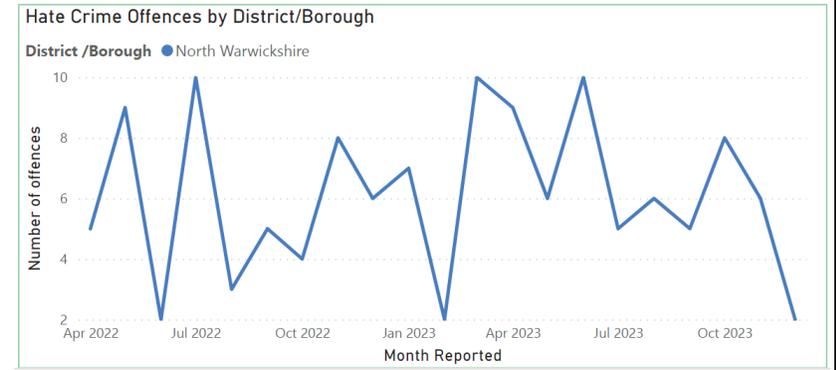
Domestic Abuse FYTD

Ansley Common & Birchley Heath

Atherstone town centre



**Hate crime** – Offence volumes for the year to date (57 offences) are higher than last year (50 offences), however this is due to higher than normal volumes in quarter 1. **Racist** hate crime remains the most prominent in North Warwickshire Borough.



**Exploitation** – Offences of **child sexual exploitation** cannot be reported this month due to a recording issue in Athena. In addition, referrals to **Children and Families Front Door** (previously MASH) are lower than in previous years in the borough for quarter 3 as has been the trend over the past few quarters. This may be a genuine reduction but may also indicate a lack of awareness of exploitation in the borough. Data is now available for the last academic year for **suspensions and exclusions at secondary school** and shows that, although there were a similar number of total suspensions issued (1278 in 2022/23 compared to 1304 in 2021/22), the number of permanent exclusions doubled from 10 in 2021/22 to 21 in 2022/23, and accounts for 25% of all permanent exclusions in Warwickshire. Persistent absence continues to be an issue in the borough, with 41.5% of pupils of secondary age persistently absent, the highest rate in Warwickshire. *This suggests that exclusions and absence from school should be an areas of concern for the CSP*

**Domestic Abuse** – Offence volumes during 2023/24 for **North Warwickshire Borough** remain lower than last year, with the volumes this quarter lower than any quarter in the previous two financial years. This could be due to a lower willingness to report. Offences continue to be mainly violence, with “violence without injury” accounting for 57% and “violence with injury” accounting for 25% of domestic flagged offences this quarter. The highest number of offences have been reported in Atherstone town centre LSOA (43 offences) and Ansley Common and Birchley Heath LSOA (32 offences).

**ASB** reports continue to be in much lower volumes than in previous years and are at lower levels than the previous two quarters with 194 incidents this quarter, this is in line with seasonal trends. Nuisance ASB continues to account for the majority of incidents (70% in quarter 3) and environmental ASB has reduced slightly to 18 incidents from over 20 in the previous two quarters.

**Deliberate Small Fires** volumes have remained at the same level as Q3 last year (2 incidents). This is in line with seasonal trends.