



Leicestershire
Police

Protecting our communities

Leicestershire Police
Leicester, Leicestershire, and Rutland

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**THE OFFICE OF THE POLICE & CRIME COMMISSIONER FOR
LEICESTER, LEICESTERSHIRE & RUTLAND**

Development	Land Off Station Road, Bagworth, Leicestershire.
Development Reference	25/00990/FUL
Development Detail	Full Planning Permission for the Erection of 44 Dwellings, Formation of Access, Associated Landscaping and Attenuation Pond
Date request submitted:	01/06/2026
Local Authority	Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council
Financial Contribution requested:	£11,042.20
The Need for Developer Contributions	Revised submission based on latest dwellings proposed, updated design and planning Statement To maintain current levels of policing and ensure sustainable community safety, developer contributions toward capital infrastructure are essential. These contributions are a fundamental component of sound planning across districts and boroughs, ensuring that new developments do not place unsustainable pressure on existing police resources. Impact of Development on Policing The requested contribution will be directed toward infrastructure that directly serves the development and its immediate catchment within the Hinckley and Bosworth Neighbourhood Policing Area (NPA), specifically the NH29 Beat Area covering Bagworth, Bosworth, Ratby, Groby and Markfield. The development will be policed primarily by this NPA, which currently experiences 1,952 recorded crimes and 1,708 non-crime incidents annually, indicating existing operational pressure. The additional demand generated by the development will therefore directly impact this defined geographic policing area



Financial Overview

Contributions secured will therefore be applied to infrastructure and operational capacity that directly supports policing services within this locality, ensuring compliance with the requirement that obligations are directly related to the development.

Without the provision of additional capital infrastructure secured through Section 106 contributions, the existing policing resources within the Hinckley and Bosworth NPA would be insufficient to accommodate the increased demand arising from the development.

This would result in:

- Reduced response capacity
- Increased pressure on existing facilities and equipment
- Potential decline in service levels to both new and existing residents

The contribution is therefore necessary to ensure that the development does not give rise to unacceptable impacts on community safety and policing provision, and to ensure compliance with national and local planning policy objectives relating to safe and sustainable communities.

Funding Challenges Leicestershire Police faces significant financial challenges in meeting the demands of a growing population, especially in terms of capital infrastructure needed to support new developments.

Primary Funding Sources: Mostly revenue-based, with limited capital reserves.

Capital Income: No direct capital funding from taxation; relies on small Home Office grants and borrowing.

Borrowing: Used to fund essential infrastructure like vehicles and facilities; 2025/26 borrowing requirement is £5.3 million.

Revenue Pressure: 80% of funding goes to staffing; £14 million in savings made over the last 3 years, with another £9.3 million needed in 2025.

Population Growth Impact

Leicester, Leicestershire, and Rutland are among the fastest-growing areas in the UK. Funding per capita is **£13**, below the national average.

Increased population leads to higher demand for policing services, which current funding cannot adequately support.

Council Tax and Precept Police funding includes a precept on local councils.

For 2025/26, the Police and Crime Commissioner approved a **4.89% increase**, equivalent to **£14 per year** for a Band D property.

Operational Demands (2024 Data)

197,445 emergency contacts handled.

95,563 crimes reported.

4,338 missing person reports.



68,900 emergency and priority incidents attended.

Capital Programme

No bespoke capital funding regime.

- Home Office capital grant ceased in 2022/23.
- Capital investment now relies on reserves, revenue contributions, and borrowing.
- Long-term financial implications extend up to 25 years.

Conclusion

- There is a **critical need for S106 or CIL contributions** to fund policing infrastructure linked to new developments and subsequent increases in population.
- Without these contributions, existing infrastructure will be overstretched, compromising service quality.
- These contributions are **necessary and justified** to maintain service levels for both new and existing communities.

To meet operational and organisational needs, and to support the continued delivery of the Police and Crime Plan, the following areas require sustained or increased investment:

- **Training and Leadership Development**
Ensuring compliance with Authorised Professional Practice, Health and Safety, and other legislation in equipping officers and staff to serve effectively.
- **Digital Forensics and Accreditation**
Meeting rising demand for digital evidence processing and achieving ISO accreditation across key forensic services, including the Digital Hub, Sexual Referral Centre, Forensic Collision Unit, CCTV recovery, and traditional forensics.
- **Estates Strategy and Contact Centre Development**
Supporting the delivery and futureproofing of the Contact Centre, which plays a critical role in public engagement and emergency response.
- **Enhanced Contact Centre Resources**
Building on previous investments that have improved service levels and reduced call handling times.
- **Digital Resolution Technology**
Expanding the use of digital tools to improve service efficiency and public accessibility.
- **AI and Robotics Integration**
Leveraging emerging technologies to manage complexity, improve efficiency, and support transformation across policing services.
- **Crime Prevention and Demand Reduction**
Focusing on early intervention and prevention strategies, particularly around repeat offending, to reduce long-term demand on police services.

The evolving nature of crime, including cybercrime, child sexual exploitation, and terrorism, demands a modern, well-resourced police force. While national and local funding covers core operational costs, it is **insufficient to meet the infrastructure needs** generated by new developments.



Therefore, securing Section 106 or Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) contributions is both **necessary and justified**. These contributions ensure that new residents receive the same level of service as existing communities, without compromising frontline policing.

Estate Strategy

The estates contribution will be used specifically toward **capacity improvements and modernisation works at the nearest operational police facilities serving the NH29 Beat Area**, which are currently operating with limited spare capacity.

Identified requirements include:

- Reconfiguration of interview and custody processing spaces to increase throughput
- Expansion of neighbourhood policing workspace capacity
- Improvements to front enquiry and community contact facilities

These works are required to ensure the existing estate can accommodate the additional operational demand arising from the development. Without these improvements, the ability of local facilities to provide timely and effective policing services would be materially constrained.

The contribution is therefore directly linked to **specific, deliverable estate interventions required as a consequence of development-generated demand**, rather than general long-term strategy

Over the next 10 years, the Force will need to adapt to a number of strategic challenges. These include: a greater reliance on and investment in technology to respond to and investigate crime; changes to our workforce which is younger, has less years served, and has different expectations of how and where to work; expectations of the public, balancing high visibility of

local policing with online services; population growth in areas of Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland and our response times to those locations; current and potential economic pressures; working within an environment shaped by climate change and minimising our environmental impact where possible.

Annually these challenges are reviewed as part of the Force's planning cycle, but this longer view is particularly relevant to our Estates Strategy.



- ▲ Police Buildings:
Loughborough
Oakham
Melton
Hinckley
Coalville Fire Station
Market Harborough
Wigston
- Police Offices:
Loughborough Police Station
Melton Police Station
Hinckley Police Station
Coalville Front Enquiry Office is located in NWLDC offices
Harborough and Wigston Police Stations

how to access us.

- Increasing the visibility of our buildings so you know where we are and



- A new, modern CMD is to be designed and commissioned to address the needs of Contact for the future including sufficiently resilient fall-back technology.
- An integrated custody environment which meets the needs of the most vulnerable.
- Ensuring that firearms facilities meet the safety standards require to continue to enable our teams to operate.
- Look at investing in renewable technology where it is cost effective to do.
- Periodic modernisation to increase capacity and improve functionality at Neighbourhood Policing Facilities

Established and Endorsed Methodology

This submission is based on a robust and nationally recognised methodology developed in partnership with Sussex Police, Surrey Police, Thames Valley, West Mercia, Warwickshire, and other members of the **National Police Estates Group (NPEG)**.

A summary of successful appeals is provided that demonstrates the methodology applied within this submission is justifiable.

How the Methodology Works

The methodology uses a matrix to assess support and this projected increase in demand necessitates:

- Equipment for police staff and officers.
- Accommodation and premises services support.
- Police Fleet and operational equipment support.
- Transforming Policing Through Technology
- Crime reduction and victims of crime support.

Dwelling numbers (including affordable housing)	Dwelling size	Occupancy (persons)	Proposed development population (persons)	Incidents (per person)	Predicted number of incidents from development	NPA support	Centralised support
2	1 Bed	1.5	3	0.11	0.3	0.0018	0.1149
26	2 Bed	1.9	49.4	0.11	5.3	0.0292	0.0805
11	3 Beds	2.42	26.62	0.11	2.8	0.0158	0.0434
5	4 Bed	2.9	14.5	0.11	1.5	0.0086	0.0236
0	5+ Bed	3.3	0	0.11	0.0	0	0
44			93.52	0.11	9.9	0.0554	0.1525



**Policing
Infrastructure
Methodology
and Justification
for Developer
Contributions**

This matrix is informed by actual crime and incident data, providing a clear picture of the infrastructure required to maintain effective policing in growing communities.

Local Crime and Incident Data

In the past year, the Neighbourhood Policing Area (NPA) recorded: **13,180 crimes**, including **5,084** incidents of violence against the person and **4,075** theft offences.

There were also **8,361 non-crime incidents** requiring police involvement and **364 business processes** (property, court orders, licensing)

This data is used to calculate an **incident-to-population ratio**, which forms the basis for estimating the impact and additional demand generated by new developments.

Impact of the Proposed Development

The proposed development of **44 homes** is expected to house approximately **94 new residents**. Based on the current incident-to-population ratio of **0.11 incidents per person**, this development would generate an estimated **9.9 additional incidents per year**, requiring policing support.

Proportional and Evidence-Based Contributions

The contribution request is:

- **Directly related** to the additional demand created by the development.
- **Fair and proportionate**, based on established incident ratios and infrastructure needs.
- **Consistent with national best practice** and legal precedent

This submission provides a transparent, data-driven rationale for securing developer contributions toward policing infrastructure. It ensures that new developments are supported by the necessary resources to maintain public safety and service standards, without compromising existing communities.

Necessary to Make the Development Acceptable in Planning Terms

The introduction of additional population and property to an area has an impact on policing, in the same way as it must on education and library services for example.

The potential impact on policing is significant. A new development will not relate simply to increases in population but also the location and area of where that new population is arising and the impact which it will have on the present disposition of police resources.

Adequate policing is fundamental to the concept of sustainable communities as described in the core planning principles of the NPPF framework. National Planning Guidance that firmly establishes crime and community safety as planning considerations and policing as relevant infrastructure and an important element in achieving safe, sustainable development.

Our submission is in accordance with Regulation 122 of the CIL requirements in meeting the obligations of the three CIL tests and is in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) December 2024, in which various references are made to planning policies and decisions that promote safe communities.



CIL Compliance

96 (b) are safe and accessible, so that crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion.

101 To ensure faster delivery of other public service infrastructure such as health, blue light, library, adult education, university and criminal justice facilities, local planning authorities should also work proactively and positively with promoters, delivery partners and statutory bodies to plan for required facilities and resolve key planning issues before applications are submitted. **Significant weight should be placed on the importance of new, expanded or upgraded public service infrastructure when considering proposals for development.**

102 (a) Planning policies and decisions should promote public safety and take into account wider security and defence requirements by: a) anticipating and addressing possible malicious threats and other hazards (whether natural or man-made), especially in locations where large numbers of people are expected to congregate.

135 (f) create places that are safe, inclusive, and accessible and which promote health and well-being, with a high standard of amenity for existing and future users; **and where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion and resilience.**

The importance of policing support is referenced in **Hinckley and Bosworth Council's Strategic Plans:**

Hinckley and Bosworth Core Strategy - Adopted (February 2009) & Local Plan 2006 - 2026

References 3.3 Crime variously affect parts of the urban area.

3.26 emphasis the importance of crime reduction and building stronger communities. The fear of crime aggravated by nuisance or anti-social behaviour-which puts crime at the top of people's concerns.

3.36 Vision, covers the disparities in the quality of life apparent that will be addressed and the fear of crime and tensions between different groups will have reduced Spatial Objective 8: Stronger Safer Communities To develop strong and safe communities by designing out crime, sensitively locating development and encouraging community involvement and positive interaction, particularly in the areas experiencing multiple deprivation.

The Community Safety Partnership's priorities reinforce the key proposals put forward in this submission.

In order to mitigate against the impact of this growth our office have calculated this planning application equates to **£11,042.20**

(i) Personal Equipment NPA and Centralised Support	£1,101.02
(ii) Infrastructure and Estate Support	£5,915
(iii) Fleet Vehicles	£285.02
(iv) Transforming Policing Through Technology	£1,870.40
(v) Crime Reduction Initiatives	£1,870.40

Relevant policy
and Planning
Statements.



These funds would be used for the future purchase of infrastructure to serve the proposed development and local area. This cost is broken down to show the Leicestershire Police capital infrastructure created by this new development.

(i) Initial set up cost for Personal Equipment for the Neighbourhood Policing Area and Centralised Support.

Policing extends far beyond responding to crime. It encompasses community engagement, emergency response, crime prevention, and collaborative efforts to enhance public safety. These services are vital to the daily lives of residents across the Neighbourhood Policing Areas (NPA's) and Leicestershire as a whole.

Directly related to the Development

This funding request is proportionate to the scale of the proposed development and is intended to cover the **initial capital costs** associated with deploying new personnel. These costs include essential equipment such as:

- Protective gear
- Workstations
- Laptops
- Communications tools
- Body-worn cameras
- Office and Information Technology equipment

Whilst some equipment can be reused when staff leave, there are practical limits to reallocation, especially when expanding capacity to meet new demand.

Integrated Policing Model

Modern policing is delivered through a highly integrated model. Local police stations no longer operate in isolation. Instead, a wide range of specialist teams and support services, based at Police Headquarters at Enderby and other key locations, contribute to policing new developments. These include:

- Investigation and Intelligence Units
- Contact Management and Control Centre
- Operations Planning, Firearms, and Dog Units
- Forensics, Traffic Policing, and Tactical Support
- Safeguarding and Vulnerability Teams
- Organisational Support (HR, Finance, Estates, Training, IT, etc.)

This integrated approach ensures that all necessary functions are available to support both new and existing communities.

Demand from the Proposed Development

Over the past year the NPA recorded:

- **13,180 crime incidents**
- **8,361 non-crime incidents and 364 Business processes**



Serving a population of **216,540** across Hinckley and Bosworth and Blaby District. (2021 Census)

Occurrences Created by Type

Occurrence Type Level 2	Current	Previous	Diff	% Change
Violence Against The Person	5,084	5,130	-46	-0.9%
Sexual Offences	674	576	98	17.0%
Robbery	80	57	23	40.4%
Theft Offences	4,075	4,870	-795	-16.3%
Burglary	801	876	-75	-8.6%
Vehicle Crime	856	1,076	-220	-20.4%
Bicycle Theft	72	97	-25	-25.8%
Shoplifting	1,278	1,608	-330	-20.5%
Theft From The Person	78	82	-4	-4.9%
All Other Theft Offences	990	1,131	-141	-12.5%
Criminal Damage & Arson	1,360	1,280	80	6.3%
Possession Of Weapons Offences	64	93	-29	-31.2%
Public Disorder	1,158	1,339	-181	-13.5%
Drug Offences	268	269	-1	-0.4%
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	417	458	-41	-9.0%
Total	13,180	14,072	-892	-6.3%

NH29 Beat area covering this new development recorded:

- **1952 crime incidents**
- **1,708 non-crime incidents and 49 business processes**

Serving a population of **33,294** across the Bagworth, Bosworth, Ratby, Groby and Markfield beat area (2021 Census).

The proposed development will add approximately **94 residents**. Based on current incident rates, this is expected to generate a proportional increase in demand for police services.

Fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the Development.

Staffing and Resource Impact

Current support to the NPA involves approximately **458 personnel** across all functions.

The additional population will require an estimated **0.21 FTE of additional support**. This equates to

Occurrences Created by Type

Occurrence Type Level 2	Current	Previous	Diff	% Change
Violence Against The Person	788	867	-79	-9.1%
Sexual Offences	103	88	15	17.0%
Robbery	3	5	-2	-40.0%
Theft Offences	538	664	-126	-19.0%
Criminal Damage & Arson	230	232	-2	-0.9%
Possession Of Weapons Offences	9	7	2	28.6%
Public Disorder	180	173	7	4.0%
Drug Offences	28	31	-3	-9.7%
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	73	70	3	4.3%
Total	1,952	2,137	-185	-8.7%



115 NPA hours and 293 FHQ and Specialist Policing hours annually.

New residents of the proposed development will rightly expect the same level of policing support and access as those in existing communities. To meet this expectation, it is essential to ensure that officers and staff assigned to the area are equipped with the necessary tools from the outset.

The Table below lists the initial startup capital equipment that will be needed to be procured to support officers and staff assisting the new development.

Set Up Costs	Supporting Development	Capital Equipment	Cost	Total
Police officers (NPA and Central)	0.06	Protective Equipment, Body worn cameras, Communication equipment, office and IT equipment	£10,250	£567.41
FHQ Based staff	0.15	Haemorrhage Kit, Rucksacks, Sleeve, Laptop.	£3,500	£533.61

This request is **proportionate to the scale of the development** and is directly linked to the additional demand it will place on police services. While some equipment is retained when staff leave, there are practical limitations to reusing existing resources, particularly when expanding capacity to serve a growing population.

The investment will ensure that officers are fully equipped to deliver effective, responsive, and visible policing from day one, helping to maintain community safety and confidence.

(ii) Infrastructure and Estate Support

Leicestershire Police **Corporate Estates Strategy 2026 – 2041** addresses the growing demands placed on its infrastructure due to population increases and new developments. This strategy aims to ensure that police facilities remain fit for purpose and capable of supporting both current and future operational needs.

Directly related to the Development

Impact of Development The proposed development will place additional pressure on both local Neighbourhood Policing Areas (NPAs) and centralised support services based at Enderby Police Headquarters. With limited capacity at existing sites, there is a clear need to expand and modernise facilities. The development will require an additional **1.86 square metres** of operational space to accommodate this.

Priority Estate Improvements (Covered in the existing strategy but will be now given a higher emphasis).

a. Neighbourhood Policing Facilities

Upgrades are needed to increase capacity and improve functionality. Modifying or increasing space to allow increased volume at neighbourhood police facilities is vital. Recent improvements supported by S106 funding has included improvements to front enquiry offices, reconfiguration of changing, toilet space and interview rooms. Interview



rooms within the NPA's require modernisation with better furnishings and equipment would mean a more efficient and fit for purpose facilities.

b. Contact Management Directorate (CMD) Call Centre

Manages approximately **600,000 emergency and non-emergency calls annually across Leicestershire and Rutland** in 2024. Changing demands in contact management (i.e., how we respond to calls for service) will bring different challenges for our call centre at Force Headquarters.

The changing way communities will interact with policing digitally will need to be built into plans for modernising this facility. The changing nature of telephony platforms and use of Cloud connectivity will also reduce the dependency upon a fixed location enabling policing to potentially become more flexible around location. This may require investment in space and in technology to support these developing and new ways of working.

The CMD:

- Operates from one of the oldest buildings at Force H Q, now under consideration for replacement.
- Continued modernisation is essential to support evolving digital contact methods, including social media monitoring, video interaction, Single Online, Home platform etc.
- Investment in cloud-based telephony and flexible workspace design will enhance resilience and adaptability.

c. Custody Suites for all of Leicestershire and Rutland are located at:

- Euston Street (36 cells)
- Keyham Lane (17 cells)
- Beaumont Leys (14 cells)

These three custody suites support all destinations from the **Hinckley and Bosworth NPA**. They require full modernisation to improve accessibility for detainees with disabilities.

- Increased capacity
- Upgrade toilet and shower facilities
- Ensure regulated air temperature.
- Integrate video technology and virtual court capabilities.
- Enhance victim support through bespoke investigation suite technology.

Expanding the number of Custody Suites is now essential.

d. Firearms

Armed police are deployed in specific, high-risk situations where there is an imminent threat to life or safety, such as when a person is in possession of or has immediate access to a firearm or other dangerous weapon. The deployment is a carefully considered decision by a commander to protect the public and other officers. Authorised Firearms Officers (AFOs) are highly trained to de-escalate and resolve these situations, and their primary goal is to confront the threat and ensure public safety.



Further work to the existing training facility will be essential in the future to ensure its fully compliant with all Health and Safety legislation and guidance. The training centre provides specialist officers with a purpose-built soundproofed facility that meets national standards and their current and future needs, offering firing range, training rooms and office space.

Fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the Development.

Leicestershire Police is seeking a proportionate developer contribution. Based on current construction cost guidelines as shown in the table below.

Cost per sqm including fit out costs.	£3,188	Support towards improvements to nearest neighbourhood policing premises, Contact Management Department (Emergency & non-Emergency Call Centre) and additional / redevelopment of custody suites.
Required floorspace/ employee (sqm)	8.93	
Per Officers / Staff	0.21	
Total Capital Costs	£5,915.36	

It should be noted though that as time scales can be lengthy in funding being secured, premises improvements and modifications may change over time.

(iii) Fleet Requirements for New Development

Vehicles are a fundamental component of policing infrastructure, enabling the delivery of community safety services and effective crime response, particularly at the neighbourhood level. The deployment of police fleet resources is directly aligned with the known and forecasted policing demands of comparable developments within the locality.

Directly related to the Development.

Leicestershire Police currently operates a multifaceted fleet of approximately **40 vehicles** dedicated to servicing the Hinckley and Bosworth Neighbourhood Policing Area. This fleet supports both emergency and non-emergency incident response across the existing population.

To maintain effective policing and community safety standards, it is essential that the development contributes to the provision of additional police vehicles. This will ensure that both existing and new residents receive equitable service levels, and that the operational integrity of the Hinckley and Bosworth NPA is preserved.

Fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the Development.

The proposed development will generate **direct additional policing demand**. Without contributions to support fleet expansion, the existing vehicle resources will be stretched more thinly across a larger population. This would compromise the ability to maintain current levels of service and response times.



Residents of the new development will expect policing coverage equivalent to that of existing communities. However, without additional vehicles, delivering policing services directly to the development may not be feasible. The Table below details the methodology for vehicle support.

Police Vehicles	Towards (List is not exhaustive) Police vehicles of varying types and function cover existing patterns of development and community demand.	
Patrol vehicles (Average)	£32,000	£26,000 - Basic Patrol Car / general duty vans. £35,000 - Electric Vehicle. £11,000 - Standard unmarked enquiry vehicle. £50,000 - SUV for use by Firearms. £42,000 - 4 X4 Vehicles. £24,000 - Motor Bikes.
Total Vehicles	40	
Total	1,280,000	
Households	49,400	
Cost per household	25.91	
Development dwellings	44	
Total Vehicle Costs	£285.02	

This contribution will be pooled with other contributions to mitigate the impact of this specific development and will be spent on additional vehicle procurement to serve it.

(iv) Transforming Policing Through Technology

The technology contribution will be applied specifically to **operational policing tools required to manage additional demand within the local area**, including:

- Mobile CCTV and ANPR deployment in response to incidents associated with the development
- Digital evidence capture and processing equipment used in investigations arising locally
- Mobile data and communication systems used by officers responding to incidents within the development

These technologies are routinely deployed at neighbourhood level and are essential to maintaining response efficiency and investigative capability.

The contribution does not fund strategic or speculative technology investment, but instead supports **existing operational systems whose demand will increase directly as a result of the development**.

The rapid evolution of technology is reshaping modern policing, offering innovative tools to combat crime, enhance public safety, and manage increasing volumes of digital evidence, adopting advanced systems to improve efficiency, support complex investigations, and deliver better services to the public.

- **Biometrics and Identification** Police now use a wide range of biometric technologies—including fingerprints, facial recognition, and DNA to identify suspects quickly and accurately. Modern systems can scan and match fingerprints within 60 seconds, significantly accelerating investigations.



- **Digital Forensics** Digital forensic tools are essential for retrieving, analysing, and preserving electronic evidence. These tools can recover deleted files, analyse metadata, and extract information from emails, texts, and social media. Digital forensics also supports non-digital crimes by uncovering financial records and communication trails.
- **Artificial Intelligence and Robotics** AI and machine learning are transforming data analysis, enabling predictive policing, crime mapping, and facial recognition. Robotics are increasingly used for surveillance, communication, and operations in hazardous environments, reducing risk to officers.
- **Surveillance and Communication** Mobile CCTV, Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR), and satellite-linked systems enhance surveillance and communication across neighbourhoods, road networks, and remote areas. Our Officers now use mobile data terminals, reducing reliance on fixed workstations and increasing field efficiency.
- **Thermal Imaging** Thermal imaging cameras detect heat signatures, making them invaluable for search and rescue operations, suspect tracking in low-visibility conditions.
- **Community Surveillance Tools** Video doorbells and home surveillance systems, widely adopted by residents, are increasingly used by police to gather evidence, and enhance neighbourhood security.

Directly related to the Development

Development Funding will support the acquisition and deployment of

- Drones and robotic surveillance units
- Fixed, mobile, and handheld cameras
- AI-driven analytics platforms
- Centralised digital infrastructure
- Enhanced mobile communication systems.

Directly related to the anticipated demands of the development, these funds will enable flexible deployment of technology to areas of greatest need, including during the construction phase of new developments.

Fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the Development.

The funds requested of **£1,870.40** are **fair and proportionate** to the scale and nature of the development and **essential** for supporting infrastructure and ensuring public safety based on **£1,000 per fifty population** will allow purchase of specialised equipment such as drone, or fixed, mobile, and handheld cameras.

The equipment provides flexibility of use within the district to areas most needed and could, depending on trigger points, be deployed at the time of the development's construction. With the significant increase in the population within the NPA securing funds will improve our ANPR capability, this aligns with our 5-year strategic plan around road safety and county lines drug dealing which often involves the use of vehicles coming from outside of Leicestershire.



(v) Crime Reduction and Prevention Initiatives

a. Evidence of Need

The crime prevention contribution will be used exclusively for **capital-based community safety measures** within the development and its immediate surroundings, including:

- Deployment of fixed or redeployable CCTV infrastructure
- Installation of target-hardening equipment (e.g. security devices, lighting enhancements)
- Provision of physical community safety assets to reduce crime opportunity

These measures represent tangible infrastructure interventions designed to mitigate the increased risk of crime associated with population growth.

The contribution will not be used for ongoing revenue costs or service delivery, ensuring compliance with the requirements of planning obligations

Priorities provide a **strategic evidence base** showing:

- Increased demand for services (e.g. domestic abuse support, youth outreach, crime prevention).
- Identified hotspot areas for crime or anti-social behaviour.
- The need for early intervention and trauma-informed services.

This supports the “**necessity**” test under S106 by showing that new developments may exacerbate existing pressures.

b. Targeted Mitigation

S106 contributions can be used to **mitigate the impact of development** by capital funding:

- **Youth diversionary programmes** in new or growing communities.
- **Community safety infrastructure** (e.g., CCTV, lighting, secure cycle storage).
- **Outreach services** for domestic abuse or serious violence in areas of new housing.
- **Community cohesion initiatives** to support integration in expanding neighbourhoods.

These align with CSP’s goals like reducing reoffending, tackling exploitation, and building resilient communities.

c. Partnership Delivery

The CSP’s multi-agency approach supports **joined-up delivery**, which is attractive for S106 investment. It is proposed funding will also support personal security with targeting hardening for physical security, anti-burglary cocooning packs and equipment for those that have been a victim of crime. For example:

- Contributions could support **joint campaigns** or **community engagement events** in new developments.



- Secure advice packs for future residents
- Anti-climb equipment.
- Personal attack alarms.
- Window and door security enhancements.
- Target hardening for physical security.
- Shed alarms.
- Smart locks.
- Anti-burglary cocooning packs.
- Alarmed door wedges.

Directly related to the Development

Community safety is a vital consideration in planning new developments. Ensuring public access to policing services is essential for reducing crime, supporting victims, and maintaining a sense of security.

Overall crime has reduced within the Neighbourhood Policing Area NPA by 6.3%. Over **13,000** incidents were recorded last year across the NPA area and **2,000** within the Beat Area. This new development is expected to generate approximately **9.9 police-related incidents**, highlighting the need for a continued proactive crime prevention and response measures for the new development and surrounding areas.

Occurrences Created by Theme

Theme Group	Current	Previous	Diff	% Change
Child sexual abuse	70	65	5	7.7%
Domestic abuse	459	452	7	1.5%
Firearms	9	12	-3	-25.0%
Knife Crime	50	54	-4	-7.4%
Mental health	366	378	-12	-3.2%
Online	139	87	52	59.8%
Other	149	123	26	21.1%
Prejudice	36	42	-6	-14.3%
Rural Crime	5	9	-4	-44.4%
Serious Violence	10	9	1	11.1%
Substance	278	258	20	7.8%
Vulnerable	631	665	-34	-5.1%
Total	1,952	2,137	-185	-8.7%

In line with the NPA, it's encouraging that crime by theme has also decreased within the Beat Area, covering the area of the new development, **reduced by 8.7% from the previous year.** Most significant were Firearms reduced by -3 (-25%) but increases were recorded in a number of areas, with significantly in Online +52 (+59.8%), child sexual abuse +5 (+7.7%).



Occurrences Created by Theme

Theme Group	Current	Previous	Diff	% Change
+ Child sexual abuse	70	65	5	7.7%
+ Domestic abuse	459	452	7	1.5%
+ Firearms	9	12	-3	-25.0%
+ Knife Crime	50	54	-4	-7.4%
+ Mental health	366	378	-12	-3.2%
+ Online	139	87	52	59.8%
+ Other	149	123	26	21.1%
+ Prejudice	36	42	-6	-14.3%
+ Rural Crime	5	9	-4	-44.4%
+ Serious Violence	10	9	1	11.1%
+ Substance	278	258	20	7.8%
+ Vulnerable	631	665	-34	-5.1%
Total	1,952	2,137	-185	-8.7%

Whilst the development will incorporate anti-crime design principles in consultation with the **Designing Out Crime Officer**, additional support will be necessary to maintain a safe and secure environment. The deployment of crime prevention equipment will be flexible and responsive to emerging needs.

The deployment of this equipment would be required as and when the need arises and will be a valuable tool in ensuring the development is maintained as a safe community environment.

Fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the Development.

To support the safety of this development and locality within the first 2-3 years, funding towards equipment by proposed purchase and distribution of crime prevention tools, particularly for residents who have been victims of crime. Examples of initiatives i.e.

Protecting and Supporting People

- Support for victims of domestic abuse - towards domestic abuse safe spaces in communities
- Tackling exploitation – Awareness campaigns, community hubs
- Youth education in schools – towards school-based programmes / youth work
- Scam and online crime prevention - Digital safety workshops or community IT hubs
- Community cohesion work - Integration programmes

Reducing Offending and Re-offending

- Tackle anti-social behaviour - youth diversionary activities, community safety CCTV infrastructure.
- ASB prevention with young people – equipment - Youth clubs, sports facilities, or mobile outreach services
- Tackle rural crime - Rural watch schemes, mobile police hubs.
- Reduce burglary and vehicle crime - Secure cycle storage, gated alleyways, or home security packs for new residents.
- Promote crime prevention - Secure by design measures (lighting, fencing, CCTV).

Preventing and Reducing Serious Violence



- Serious Violence Duty delivery – funding support local serious violence strategy implementation
- Youth-informed strategy - Consultation event equipment in new developments
- Trauma-informed practice – trauma equipment towards training.
- Prevention in schools - School-based violence prevention programmes
- Outreach, sports, mentoring – Towards Commissioned youth or sports equipment in new communities.
- Hotspot interventions - Targeted CCTV, lighting, or patrols in high-risk areas near new developments
- Night-time economy safety - safe spaces, or lighting in town centres affected by development.

Cross Cutting Themes

- Clear service messaging - Community noticeboards, digital platforms, or welcome packs for new residents
- Communication and engagement - Community newsletters, events, or digital engagement tools
- Tackling substance misuse and mental health – Support equipment for local treatment services or community wellbeing hubs.

Proposed contribution: £1000 per 50 residents

Estimated population: 94

Total funding request: £1,870.40

Policing Infrastructure Contribution Statement

Contributions secured through this development will be applied to projects within the Hinckley and Bosworth NPA and will be spent in accordance with an identified programme of infrastructure improvements.

Funds may be combined with contributions from other developments where necessary to deliver viable infrastructure projects; however, all expenditure will:

- Be demonstrably linked to the cumulative impact of development within the locality
- Be allocated to specific infrastructure projects serving the contributing developments
- Be subject to monitoring and reporting mechanisms through the Local Planning Authority

The contribution will be utilised within the agreed timeframe and in accordance with the requirements of the Section 106 agreement.

Impact of Population Growth

The pressures on police infrastructure are significant and are further intensified by population growth. New developments, such as the one proposed, generate additional demand for policing services. The requested contribution is directly linked to the anticipated initial impact



Summary

Conclusion

of this development and includes costs associated with necessary investment in centralised infrastructure.

Justification and Proportionality

The contribution request is:

- **Fair and proportionate** to the scale and nature of the development.
- **Based on demand trends** observed in similar developments.
- **Designed to mitigate** the specific impact of this development on policing services.

It is important to note that this contribution reflects the policing model and infrastructure requirements at the time of writing. As policing continues to evolve, adopting new technologies, responding to emerging threats, and adapting to changing community needs, the requirements may also change. Should the development or policing model shift significantly, the use of contributions may need to be adjusted accordingly.

Sustaining Local Policing Services

The nature of crime is changing, with increasing challenges such as cybercrime, child sexual exploitation, and terrorism. These threats require modern, responsive policing infrastructure. Additional funding through Section 106 or Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) contributions is essential to:

- Sustain local policing services for new and existing residents.
- Prevent overstressing of current infrastructure.
- Ensure frontline services are not compromised.

Securing modest infrastructure contributions is vital to maintaining consistent service levels across all communities. Without such funding, the risk is that existing infrastructure will become overstretched, leading to a decline in service quality for both new and existing residents.

While core funding will continue to cover salaries and maintenance, it is insufficient to meet the infrastructure demands generated by new developments. Leicestershire Police therefore considers this request for funding under Section 106 or CIL to be both **necessary and justified**.

Notification Requirement: The LPA should inform the Leicestershire Police S106 officer if:

- The requested contributions are not supported by the LPA.
- The applicant disputes the requested contributions.
- Provide a written narrative of which elements of the CIL test they take issue with and why?

Leicestershire Police request that:

- **Trigger points for developer occupancy** be carefully considered. Contributions preferably be **released prior to first occupation** of the development.
- The Legal Team be allowed to review the S106 agreement **before signing**.



- A **10-year spending deadline** from the date of final completion.

Re-consultation Clause: If planning permission (with a signed S106 agreement) is not granted within 12 months of the initial response, the Local Planning Authority (LPA) is expected to re-consult Leicestershire Police to determine if any material changes have occurred that would affect the required contributions.



Examples of Appeal Decisions Supporting Police Section 106 Contributions

This appendix summarises a representative body of Planning Inspectorate appeal decisions which have consistently confirmed that Section 106 contributions toward policing infrastructure are:

- Necessary to make residential development acceptable in planning terms
- Directly related to population growth arising from development
- Fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind, where based on transparent methodologies

The cases below are not exhaustive, but are widely cited, inspector-endorsed precedents that establish the lawfulness and planning weight of Police Section 106 contributions.

The Planning Inspectorate has consistently confirmed that Police Section 106 contributions are lawful, necessary and policy-compliant, where they are supported by evidence and relate to population growth arising from development.

A substantial body of appeal decisions has confirmed that Police Section 106 contributions are lawful and policy-compliant where they are supported by evidence, relate to population growth, and mitigate the impact of development on policing services. Inspectors have consistently accepted that increased residential development generates increased policing demand, that capital infrastructure cannot always be met through public funding, and that proportionate contributions toward police equipment, vehicles, technology and accommodation are necessary, directly related, and fairly related in scale and kind, in accordance with Regulation 122 of the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations.

The following appeal decisions provide clear support for this position.

Key Appeal Decisions (Summary)

1. Land off Oak Road, Littlethorpe, Leicestershire

Application Ref: 24/0527/OUT

Appeal Ref: APP/T2405/W/25/3365777

Outcome: Allowed – 3 November 2025

Authority: Blaby District Council / Leicestershire Police

- Police S106 contribution of £7,750.55 secured for vehicles and identification technology.
- Inspector accepted that, although the Police breakdown “lacked some detail”, it was sufficient to demonstrate compliance with Regulation 122.
- The obligations were found to be necessary, directly related and fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind.

Confirms that Police infrastructure mitigation can lawfully be secured even where disputed.

2. Mixed-Use Development, Forest of Dean



Application Ref: P0584/23/OUT

Appeal Ref: APP/P1614/W/24/3348402

Outcome: Allowed – 2 January 2025 (Public Inquiry)

Authority: Forest of Dean District Council / Gloucestershire Police

- Inspector accepted Police S106 contributions following late submission of further Police evidence.
- The sum of £50,539. Recruitment and equipping of officers and staff £42,077. Police Vehicles £5,562, Equipping Community Hub, £3,000.
- Police obligations explicitly found to meet all Regulation 122 tests.

Confirms that Police evidence can be accepted at inquiry stage where properly justified.

3. Former Wisley Airfield, Surrey

Application Ref: 22/P/01175

Appeal Ref: APP/Y3615/W/23/3320175

Outcome: Allowed – 24 May 2024 (Public Inquiry)

Authority: Guildford Borough Council / Surrey Police

- Police contribution of £339,798 to be applied towards Officer / Staff, alternations/Improvements to Guildford Police Station, the provision of 2 new vehicles, Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) and police specific infrastructure required such as additional secure IT and access control.
- Inspector accepted detailed Police evidence demonstrating that public funding alone could not meet demand.

Confirms that large-scale and strategic Police infrastructure is capable of being secured through S106.

4. Long Lawford, Warwickshire

Application Ref: R17/1089

Appeal Ref: APP/E3715/W/21/3268629

Outcome: Allowed – 1 September 2021 (Public Inquiry)

Authority: Rugby Borough Council / Warwickshire Police

- Police contributions toward staffing, equipment, premises and vehicles were upheld.
- Inspector confirmed the contributions were based on established methodologies and population-led demand.

Demonstrates acceptance of pro-rata, methodology-based Police calculations.

5. Land South of Chesterton Gardens, Leamington Spa



Appeal Ref: APP/T3725/W/21/3270663

Outcome: Allowed – 12 August 2021

Authority: Warwick District Council / Warwickshire Police

- Police S106 contribution of £33,645 secured for staffing, vehicles and accommodation.
- Inspector explicitly confirmed compliance with Regulation 122 and NPPF paragraph 57.

Reinforces that Police S106 obligations should be given full weight once compliance is established.

6. Burbage, Leicestershire

Appeal Ref: APP/K2420/W/15/3004910

Outcome: Allowed – 4 May 2016

Authority: Hinckley & Bosworth BC / Leicestershire Police

- Extensive Inspector analysis accepted Police evidence on:
 - Additional calls,
 - Crime rates,
 - Vehicle demand,
 - Technology and capital infrastructure.
- Confirmed that population-based crime modelling is as valid as education forecasting.
- One of the strongest and most frequently cited precedents supporting Police S106s.

Core Principles Established by Appeals

Across these and numerous other decisions, Inspectors have consistently confirmed that:

- 1. Policing is Essential Community Infrastructure**
Police services are a statutory service and form part of the infrastructure required to make development acceptable in planning terms.
- 2. Population Growth = Policing Demand**
Even where crime rates cannot be predicted with certainty, an increase in population inevitably results in increased policing demand.
- 3. Capital Costs Are Legitimate S106 Items**
Equipment, vehicles, technology, accommodation and infrastructure may lawfully be funded through Section 106, where revenue funding cannot meet growth-related demand.
- 4. Methodology-Based Contributions Are Lawful**
Pro-rata, per-dwelling or population-led methodologies have repeatedly been upheld where transparently applied.

Police Contributions Are Not ‘Double Funding’

The existence of council tax or central funding does not invalidate S106 contributions for growth-related capital infrastructure.



S106 Leicestershire Police Contributions

Development

Land Off Station Road, Bagworth

Local Authority planning reference

25/00990/FUL

Current policing requirement:

Predicted development incidents:	NPA	Beat	Average
Total Crime over past 12 months	13,180	1,952	7,566
Total non-crime incidents attended for Leicestershire over past 12 months	8,361	1,708	5,035
Total business processes	364	49	207
Total	21,905	3,709	12,807
Population - 2021 census	216,540	33,294	124,917
Incidents per person	0.10	0.11	0.11

Predicted incidents as result of population increase:

Proposed development population:

Where total number of unit types are known:

Dwelling numbers (including affordable housing)	Dwelling size	Occupancy (persons)	Proposed development population (persons)
2	1 Beds	1.5	3
26	2 Beds	1.9	49.4
11	3 Beds	2.42	26.62
5	4 Beds	2.9	14.5
0	5+ Beds	3.3	0
44			93.52

		Leicestershire	NPA
Crime		87,893	13,180
Violence Against the Person		32,335	5,084
Sexual Offences		3,858	674
Robbery		864	80
Theft Offences		26,315	4,075
Criminal Damage & Arson		9,412	1,360
Possession Of Weapons Offences		754	64
Public Disorder		9,263	1,158
Drug Offences		2,947	268
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society		2,145	417
Non-Crime		57,139	8,361
Non-Crime Other		19,560	2,980
Non-Crime: Incident		37,579	5,381
Business Processes		4,199	364
		0.13	0.10

Incidents (per person)	Predicted number of incidents from development	Required uniformed officer support	Required staff support
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0.11	0.3	0.0018	0.0049
0.11	5.3	0.0292	0.0805
0.11	2.8	0.0158	0.0434
0.11	1.5	0.0086	0.0236
0.11	0.0	0.0000	0.0000
	9.9	0.0554	0.1525

Total Hours per annum

115 293

Summary : S106 Contribution Requested:

1. Start Up Personal Equipment for Police Officers, PCSO's, Specials, Staff)	£1,101.02
2. Infrastructure and Estate Support	£5,915.36
3. Police Vehicles	£285.02
4. Identification Technology	£1,870.40
5. Crime Reduction Initiatives	£1,870.40
Total Contributions	£11,042.20

Costs / requirements / provision (2024/25)

1. Start Up Personal Equipment for Police Officers, PCSO's, Specials, Staff)			Towards		
			<u>Start-up Equipment Costs -</u>	Police	Staff
Total number of police officers (NPA and Central)	122	-	(Excluding uniform £812.40)		
Total number of support staff		336	Haemorrhage Kit, Rucksacks, Sleeve, Laptop.	£1,500.00	£3,500.00
			Communication Equipment		
Number supporting Development	0.06	0.15		£1,500.00	
Police & Staff equipment costs (capital)			Body Worn Cameras	£750.00	
Uniformed officer	£10,250.00	-	Tasers, Cartridges & Docks £6,028.04	£6,500.00	
Support staff	-	£3,500.00			
Total towards capital set up costs	£567.41	£533.61		Total	£10,250.00 £3,500.00

2. Infrastructure and Estate Support		Towards (List is not exhaustive)		
Cost per sqm including fit out costs.	£3,188	Support towards Contact Management Department (Emergency & Non-Emergency Call Centre) redevelopment		
Required floorspace/ employee (sqm)	8.93			
Per Officers / Staff	0.21	Neighbourhood policing premises.	sqm	1.86
Total Capital Costs	£5,915.36	Custody Suite replacement / Improvements.		

3. Police Vehicles		Towards (List is not exhaustive)	
Patrol vehicles	£32,000	Basic Patrol Car / general duty vans	£ 26,000
Total Vehicles	40	Electric Vehicle	£ 35,000
Total	£1,280,000	Standard unmarked enquiry vehicle	£ 15,000
Households	49,400	SUV for use by Firearms etc	£ 50,000
Cost per household	£25.91	4 X 4 Vehicles.	£ 42,000
Development dwellings	11	Motor Bikes	£ 24,000
Total Vehicle Costs		Total (Average)	£ 32,000

4. Identification Technology		Towards (List is not exhaustive)	
		ANPR Cameras Fixed or Drone £4,500k	
New development estimated population	93.52	ANPR Camera in Vehicles £9k	
Cost per 50 population	£1,000	CCTV Cameras Static £2k	
	£1,870.40	CCTV Cameras Deployable £2k	

5. Crime Reduction Initiatives		Towards (List is not exhaustive)	
New dwelling estimated population	93.52	Anti Climb Equipment	Personal attack alarms.
Cost per 50 pop	£1,000 (arbitrary figure)	Window and door security	Target Hardening for Physical Security
		Shed alarms	Smart locks
		Anti-Burglary Cocooning Packs	Alarmed door wedge

Total Leicestershire households (2021 census)

216,540

Completions (2022-2024) 5,000 (estimate)

Total number Leicestershire households (current)

221,540

Census 2021 Results for Leicestershire
(leicestershirecommunities.org.uk)

	Households	Population	NPA	NPA Households	NA41 Beat Area. Population and households		
Hinckley and Bosworth	49,400	113,640	113,640	49,400	Groby	2,895	7,383
Rutland	16,700	41,000			Ratby	1992	4,579
Leicester	127,400	368,000			Markfield	2508	4,759
Northwest Leicestershire	45,000	104,700			Newbold Verdon	1402	3,254
Charnwood	73,600	183,900			Desford	1840	4,248
Melton	22,600	51,800			Barlestone	1058	2,438
Blaby	42,600	102,900	102,900	42,600	Kirkby Mallory	289	390
Oadby and Wigston	22,600	57,700			Stanton under Bardon	367	907
Market Harborough	40,400	97,600			Twycross	329	812
	440,300	1,121,240	216,540	92,000	Sheepy Magna	387	922
					Witherley	700	1,366
					Carlton	160	364
					Bagworth	682	1872
					14,609	33,294	

Beat Areas NH29