



**Leicestershire Police
Leicester, Leicestershire, and Rutland**

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

<i>Development</i>	Land South Of Cunnery Close Barlestone Leicestershire
<i>Reference</i>	26/00257/OUT
<i>Detail</i>	Outline planning application for the erection of up to 158 dwellings (all matters reserved except Access)
<i>Date</i>	13/05/2026
<i>Local Authority</i>	Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council
<i>Financial Contribution requested:</i>	£53,207.93
<i>Policing Impact of the Proposed Development – Site-Specific Justification</i>	1. Policing Impact of the Proposed Development – Site-Specific Justification Leicestershire Police welcomes the opportunity to submit this response to the planning application. This statement sets out a robust, proportionate and evidence-based justification for a Section 106 contribution towards policing infrastructure arising directly from the proposed development. The development of up to 158 dwellings is expected to generate an estimated population increase of approximately 382 residents within Barlestone and its immediate policing catchment. This represents a significant uplift within a rural settlement, giving rise to a clear and measurable increase in policing demand.



**Site specific
Context**

2. Site-Specific Policing Context

The site lies within the **NH29 Beat Area**, which serves Barlestone and surrounding rural settlements including Market Bosworth.

This policing environment is characterised by:

- A **large rural catchment with dispersed communities**
- Heavy reliance on **mobile policing and shared operational infrastructure**
- **Limited estate capacity serving multiple settlements**
- **No meaningful operational headroom** in staffing, fleet, or facilities

Existing demand within NH29 is already substantial, with:

- **1,968 recorded crimes**
- **1,746 non-crime incidents**
- **3,763 total annual incidents**

Operational resources are therefore **fully committed**, and even modest population growth results in a **disproportionate impact on service delivery** due to travel times, response patterns and resource distribution.

The proposed development represents a **concentrated and immediate increase in population**, resulting in a **step-change in demand within a geographically contained area**, rather than dispersed background growth.

Accordingly, the proposal represents a **step-change in demand**, not incremental growth.

**Policy and
Legal Context**

2. Policy and Legislative Context

Leicestershire Police's approach is underpinned by established legislative and planning policy frameworks, including:

- **The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (Section 17)**, which places a duty on local authorities and their partners to have due regard to the need to prevent crime and disorder in the exercise of all their functions.
- **The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)**, which requires planning policies and decisions to promote safe, inclusive, and accessible places, ensuring that crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life (Paragraph 92(b)).
- **The Hinckley and Bosworth Local Plan (adopted and emerging)**, which requires new development to deliver safe and sustainable communities supported by appropriate infrastructure.
- **The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Regulations 2010 (as amended)**, which set out the statutory tests that planning obligations must meet:



*Quantified
Impact of the
Development
on Policing
Services*

- necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms;
- directly related to the development; and
- fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the development.

Together, these establish that **policing is essential infrastructure**, and growth must be appropriately mitigated.

3. Quantified Impact of the Development on Policing Services

Population growth is a key driver of increased demand on policing services across Leicester, Leicestershire, and Rutland.

This includes demand across:

- neighbourhood policing
- safeguarding and vulnerability
- crime investigation
- public contact and response functions

The development would:

- Increase the population of Barlestone and nearby settlements in a **concentrated location**, rather than dispersing growth
- Generate an estimated **38.9 additional incidents annually within the same beat geography**
- Require approximately **0.97 additional officer/staff capacity**, equating to over **2,000 hours of policing activity per year**.

This demand will be experienced directly in:

- **Market Bosworth and surrounding response areas**
- Local neighbourhood policing patrol routes
- Shared operational infrastructure serving the NH29 Beat Area

The **geographic containment of the impact** means that additional demand will fall on the **same facilities, vehicles and operational teams currently serving Barlestone**, establishing a clear and direct relationship between the development and the requested mitigation.

Without mitigation, this additional workload will be absorbed by existing resources, reducing service effectiveness and resilience within the local policing area.

4. Existing Capacity and Financial Constraints

The NH29 area:

- Covers a **large rural geography with dispersed settlements**
- Relies on **mobile policing, shared estate provision, and limited local presence**
- Already operates at a level where resources are **fully committed to existing demand cycles**



*Existing
Capacity and
Financial
Constraints*

As identified in this submission, **no spare capacity exists to absorb additional workloads without impacting service delivery**. In this context, even modest population growth has a **disproportionate impact on response times, visibility, and preventative policing**, particularly where:

- Travel times between settlements are significant
- Response demand is unpredictable
- Resources are shared across multiple villages

The introduction of a **158-dwelling scheme therefore represents a step-change in demand**, not a continuation of background growth.

The Police and Crime Commissioner for Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland has confirmed the policing budget and council tax precept for 2026/27, supported by the Medium-Term Financial Plan (MTFP).

Leicestershire Police operates within a **constrained financial environment**:

- Approximately **80% of funding is committed to staffing**
- Limited capital funding is available for infrastructure
- Central government capital funding continues to decline
- Infrastructure investment increasingly depends on **external contributions**

Within NH29 specifically:

- Officers are already **fully deployed across a dispersed geography**
- Estate and fleet operate **at or near operational capacity**
- There is **no surplus provision** to accommodate **additional** demand

Without mitigation, the development would result in:

- Reduced **police visibility**
- Increased **response times**
- Reduced **preventative and community policing capacity**

While precept increases provide some additional revenue, they are insufficient to meet the capital infrastructure requirements arising from new population growth. Without appropriate Section 106 or CIL contributions, existing policing infrastructure will become increasingly overstretched, to the detriment of new communities.

5. Regulation 122 Compliance

(a) Necessity of the Contribution (CIL Regulation 122(2)(a))

The proposed contribution is **necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms** because:

- It directly mitigates a **quantified increase in incidents and operational demand arising solely from the development**



Regulation 122
Compliance

- Without mitigation, the additional demand would:
 - Reduce **police visibility in Barlestone and surrounding settlements**
 - Increase **response times to emergency and priority incidents**
 - Weaken **crime prevention and early intervention capability**

Given the **limited baseline infrastructure and absence of surplus capacity**, the impact cannot be absorbed through existing resources.

The contribution therefore ensures that the development does not:

- Undermine the delivery of **safe and sustainable communities**
- Conflict with **NPPF paragraph 92(b)** objectives relating to safety and crime prevention

(b) Direct Relationship to the Development (CIL Regulation 122(2)(b))

The requested contribution is **directly related to the development** because it is derived from:

- The **specific dwelling yield (158 units)**
- The **resulting population uplift (382 residents)**
- The **demonstrable demand generated within the NH29 Beat Area**

Each element of the contribution corresponds to infrastructure required to support policing within the locality, including:

- Equipment and deployment capability for officers responding to incidents generated by the development
- Estate capacity used by officers assigned to the Barlestone/Market Bosworth area
- Fleet provision required for rural response coverage
- Technology deployed within the locality to support incident response and crime detection

These resources will be **deployed within, and directly serve, the development and its immediate catchment**, rather than funding unrelated or remote infrastructure.

(c) Scale and Proportionality (CIL Regulation 122(2)(c))

The contribution of **£53,207.93** is **proportionate to the scale and impact of the development**.

- It reflects a **population-based uplift consistent with established incident rates**
- It equates to a modest **per-dwelling contribution (£337 per unit)**
- It is limited to **capital infrastructure required to maintain baseline service levels**

Importantly:

- The contribution does **not fund existing deficiencies**
- It does **not include revenue costs (e.g. salaries)**
- It is restricted to **infrastructure required to accommodate growth generated by this scheme**

This ensures a clear and reasonable relationship between:
the scale of development → the scale of impact → the scale of mitigation

Existing
Capacity and
Financial
Constraints



*Policy and
Legislative
Context*

6. Policy and Legislative Context

The request is supported by:

- **Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (Section 17)** – requiring due regard to crime prevention
- **NPPF (Paragraph 92(b))** – ensuring safe and secure environments
- **Hinckley and Bosworth Local Plan** – requiring infrastructure to support development
- **CIL Regulations 2010 (Regulation 122)** – requiring obligations to be:
 - Necessary
 - Directly related
 - Fair and reasonable in scale and kind

Together, these establish that **policing is essential infrastructure**, and growth must be appropriately mitigated.

*Local Plan
Alignment*

7. Local Plan Policy Alignment

The proposal aligns with:

- **SS01/SP01 – Sustainable Development**
- **SP11 – Health and Wellbeing**
- **SP31 – Infrastructure and Delivery**

These policies require development to:

- Be supported by **adequate infrastructure**
- Contribute to **safe and sustainable communities**

The Council's Infrastructure Capacity evidence confirms **limited spare capacity**, reinforcing the need for mitigation supporting the delivery of a safe and sustainable community.

*Development
Planning and
Design
Statements*

8. Development Planning and Design Statements

The applicant confirms that additional Section 106 contributions may be identified through the consultation process where they meet the tests set out in Regulation 122. The proposed development of up to 158 dwellings (circa 382 residents) will generate a material increase in demand for local policing services.

The scheme includes features likely to increase policing demand, including publicly accessible open space, play facilities, and a permeable layout with multiple pedestrian connections. While the Design and Access Statement references Secured by Design principles and acknowledges the need to reduce crime and the fear of crime, no specific policing infrastructure or mitigation has been secured.



Accordingly, a proportionate financial contribution towards police infrastructure is necessary to mitigate the impact of the development and ensure safe and sustainable communities.

This approach would ensure that the proposed Section 106 Agreement supports the delivery of a safe, well-designed and sustainable residential neighbourhood, consistent with the objectives of the Planning and Affordable Homes Statement and the principles set out in the Design and Access Statement.

9. Infrastructure Requirements

The requested contribution will be applied to:

Infrastructure Type	Purpose	Cost (£)
Officer/PCSO Equipment	Uniforms, ICT, communications	5,881.14
Estate Capacity	Workspace, storage, facilities	27,635.86
Fleet	Vehicles for response and patrol	4,396.52
Technology	CCTV, ANPR, digital tools	7,647.20
Crime Prevention	Target hardening and safety equipment	7,647.20
Total		£53,207.93

All items are:

- **Capital in nature**
- Required to maintain **baseline service standards**
- Directly linked to **growth generated by the scheme**

The contribution has been calculated using the Leicestershire Police developer contribution methodology, which establishes a transparent and proportionate relationship between residential development, population uplift and infrastructure demand and is directed solely towards capital infrastructure provision, not revenue expenditure. The proposed obligation is therefore consistent with the ICS and meets the tests set out in Regulation 122 of the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (as amended).

Existing Policing Demand

Leicestershire Police has assessed current policing demand using recorded crime, non-crime incidents and business process data from the most recent 12-month period for the relevant policing geography.

Key baseline figures for NPA include:



• Total recorded crime:	• 13,250 incidents
• Non-crime incidents attended	• 8,453
• Business processes:	• 358
• Total annual demand	• 22,651
• Resident population (Census 2021)	• 216,540

Key baseline figures for Beat Area NH29 include:

• Total recorded crime:	• 1,968 incidents
• Non-crime incidents attended	• 1,746
• Business processes:	• 49
• Total annual demand	• 3,763
• Resident population (Census 2021)	• 37,082

These figures equate to an established incident-to-population ratio of approximately 0.10 incidents per person, which forms the basis for forecasting development-related policing demand.

Population Increase

Based on the proposed dwelling numbers and anticipated unit mix, the development is expected to generate a population increase of approximately 382 residents.

Predicted Additional Demand

Applying the established incident-to-population ratio to the population uplift, the development is forecast to generate:

- Approximately 38.9 additional police-related incidents per annum.

To support this level of additional demand, the following policing uplift is required:

- Uniformed officer support: 0.37 FTE
- Police staff / specialist central support: 0.60 FTE
- Total additional policing capacity: 0.97 FTE equivalent

This additional demand will be experienced across:

- Emergency and priority response.
- Neighbourhood policing and visibility.
- Safeguarding and vulnerability.
- Investigation and specialist support functions.
- Contact management and call handling services

Policing is delivered through an integrated operating model that includes neighbourhood teams, response officers, investigation units and a wide range of centralised specialist functions based at Force Headquarters.

New residents of the proposed development will reasonably expect the same level of policing service as existing communities within Hinckley and Bosworth District. Without proportionate developer-funded infrastructure, the increased population would dilute current policing capacity, resulting in



longer response times and reduced neighbourhood presence. This would be contrary to national and local planning policy objectives.

10. Police Infrastructure Justification

(a) Officer / PCSO Set-Up Costs £5,881.14

The proposed development will generate a **measurable increase in policing demand**, requiring additional officer and staff capacity to maintain existing service levels within the NH29 Beat Area.

Each additional officer and member of police staff requires a **baseline level of operational equipment** in order to undertake their duties effectively and safely. This includes:

- Personal protective equipment and uniform
- Body-worn video cameras
- Radio communications and digital devices
- Secure ICT hardware and mobile data systems

These items are **essential capital infrastructure**, enabling officers to:

- Respond to incidents arising from the development
- Collect and manage evidence
- Maintain effective communication and coordination
- Ensure officer and public safety

Without this investment, existing equipment resources would be diluted, resulting in reduced operational capacity and resilience across the local policing area.

The requested contribution therefore represents a **proportionate share of the capital costs directly attributable to the additional policing demand generated by the development** and is necessary to maintain baseline service standards.

2. Accommodation / Policing Estate Capacity £27,635.86

The development generates a requirement for **additional operational floorspace** within the policing estate serving NH29.

This will be provided through:

- Existing facilities within the **Hinckley / Market Bosworth policing catchment**
- Operational accommodation used by neighbourhood, response and support staff serving the development

The contribution funds:

- Workspace provision
- Secure storage and locker facilities
- ICT and communications infrastructure



The requirement is derived from:

- **0.97 FTE additional capacity**
- Established **per-employee floorspace standards**

This ensures:

- Only **growth-related demand** is accommodated
- No funding of wider estate expansion or existing deficiencies

Policing is delivered through an **integrated estate network**, which provides essential operational facilities including:

- Office and briefing space
- Secure lockers and storage
- ICT and communications infrastructure
- Welfare and support facilities

The forecast uplift in policing demand generated by the development requires **additional floorspace capacity** within the existing policing estate that serves Barlestone and the wider NH29 area.

The local policing estate currently operates **at or near capacity**, particularly within rural policing areas where facilities are shared across multiple settlements. As a result, the development will place additional pressure on:

- Workspace availability for officers and staff
- Secure storage and equipment facilities
- Operational support infrastructure

The contribution towards estate capacity is calculated using an established **per-employee floorspace methodology**, ensuring that only the proportionate increase required to accommodate growth from the development is funded.

This contribution does not support wider estate expansion or address existing deficiencies. It is strictly limited to **growth-related infrastructure required to support the development**, ensuring continued effective deployment and service delivery within the locality.

(c) Fleet Requirements for New Development

Police vehicles are a **critical component of frontline service delivery**, particularly within rural areas such as Barlestone where:

- Settlements are geographically dispersed
- Travel distances are greater
- Response times are highly dependent on vehicle availability

The development will generate a **direct increase in incident demand**, requiring additional:



Conclusion

- Emergency response journeys
- Neighbourhood patrol coverage
- Safeguarding and investigative visits

Existing fleet capacity within the NH29 area is **fully utilised**, with limited resilience to accommodate additional demand without impacting response performance.

The requested contribution reflects a **proportionate share towards the capital cost of police vehicles**, including their provision, equipping and replacement over their operational lifecycle.

This ensures that officers responding to incidents generated by the development have access to **appropriate and available vehicles**, maintaining response times, visibility and service standards for both new and existing communities.

The contribution relates solely to capital costs and excludes **revenue items such as fuel or staffing**

(d) Policing Technology (Operational Systems £7,647.20)

Modern policing relies increasingly on **technology-enabled infrastructure** to:

- Improve operational efficiency
- Enhance crime detection and prevention
- Support evidence gathering and investigation

The additional population arising from the development will place increased demand on:

- Surveillance capability (including CCTV and ANPR)
- Digital investigation tools
- Mobile data systems used by frontline officers
-

Investment in technology is essential to ensure that policing services can:

- Respond effectively to incidents arising within the development
- Maintain visibility and accessibility within the local area
- Reduce investigation times and improve outcomes

The requested contribution supports capital investment in technology deployed within the **local policing environment serving Barlestone**, ensuring that increased demand can be managed without over-reliance on existing systems.

This contribution relates specifically to **operational policing systems**, not community-facing measures, and ensures that infrastructure capacity keeps pace with increased demand.

This investment aligns with national policing priorities and represents a **proportionate and direct response to the operational impacts of population growth** generated by the development.

(e) Crime Reduction and Prevention Initiatives £7,647.20

This element is **distinct from operational technology** and relates to **localised, place-based crime prevention** measures within the development and its immediate environment. It supports:



- Target hardening measures
- Physical security interventions
- Early-stage crime prevention resources

New residential developments, particularly in their early phases, can experience **heightened vulnerability to opportunistic crime**, including burglary, theft and anti-social behaviour.

The proposed scheme incorporates features such as:

- Public open space
- Play facilities
- A permeable layout with pedestrian connections

These characteristics, while positive in planning terms, can also increase opportunities for crime if not supported by appropriate mitigation.

The requested contribution will fund **capital crime prevention measures** and equipment aimed at:

- Target hardening of vulnerable locations
- Enhancing physical security measures
- Supporting early intervention and community safety initiatives

These measures are consistent with:

- **Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998**
- **NPPF requirements to design out crime**

By investing in prevention at the outset, the contribution will:

- Reduce long-term policing demand
- Improve community safety and confidence
- Support the creation of a **safe and sustainable residential environment**

The contribution is therefore **directly related to the development and proportionate to its scale**, addressing identifiable risks associated with the new community.

11. Conclusion

The proposed development will generate a **clear, localised and quantifiable increase in policing demand** within a **constrained rural policing environment**.

The requested Section 106 contribution:

- Is **necessary** to mitigate the impact of the development
- Is **directly related** to the site and its population uplift
- Is **fair and proportionate** in scale and kind

Without this mitigation, the development would:



- Place unacceptable pressure on local policing services
- Reduce service quality for both new and existing residents
- Conflict with national and local planning objectives

Accordingly, the contribution:

- ✓ Meets all three tests of Regulation 122
- ✓ Is policy compliant
- ✓ Should be afforded significant weight in decision-making

Leicestershire Police therefore formally request the securing of **£53,207.93** through a Section 106 obligation.



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.

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.
5. **Police Contributions Are Not 'Double Funding'**
The existence of council tax or central funding does not invalidate S106 contributions for growth-related capital infrastructure.



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.

S106 Leicestershire Police Contributions Methodology					Type	Leics & Rutland	NPA	Beat Area
Development Local Authority Planning Reference Current policing requirement: Predicted development incidents: NPA Beat Average Total Crime over past 12 months Total non-crime incidents attended for Leicestershire over past 12 months Total business processes Total Population - 2021 census Incidents per person - Land South of Cunnersy Close Barlestone 26/00257/OUT					Crime	88,226	13,250	1,968
					Violence Against the Person	32,525	5,115	810
					Sexual Offences	3,869	686	102
					Robbery	879	82	3
					Theft Offences	26,392	4,089	530
					Criminal Damage & Arson	9,381	1,356	241
					Possession Of Weapons Offences	748	68	9
					Public Disorder	9,274	1,158	180
					Drug Offences	2,991	267	29
					Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	2,167	429	64
					Non-Crime	57,294	8,453	1,746
					Non-Crime: Incident	37,324	5,415	965
					Non-Crime: Other	19,970	3,038	781
					Business Processes	4,157	358	49
Predicted incidents as result of population increase: Proposed development population: Dwelling numbers (including affordable housing) Where total number of unit types are known:	Dwelling size	Occupancy (persons)	Proposed dev population (persons)	Incidents (per person)	Predicted number of incidents from development	Required uniformed officer support	Required staff support	Combined
0	1 Beds	1.5	0	0.10	0.0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
0	2 Beds	1.9	0	0.10	0.0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
158	3 Beds	2.42	382	0.10	38.9	0.3679	0.6030	0.9709
0	4 Beds	2.9	0	0.10	0.0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
0	5+ Beds	3.3	0	0.10	0.0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
158			382		38.9	0.3679	0.6030	0.9709
Total Hours per annum						765	1,254	2,019
Summary : S106 Contribution Requested:								
1. Equipment for Police Officers, PCSO's, Specials, Staff)					£5,881.14	Per dwelling		
2. Infrastructure and Estate Support					£27,635.86			
3. Fleet Requirements for New Development					£4,396.52			
4. Transforming Policing Through Technology					£7,647.20	£336.76		
5. Crime Reduction and Prevention Initiatives					£7,647.20			
Total Contributions					£53,207.93			

1. Equipment for Police Officers, PCSO's, Specials, Staff)	Uniformed Officer	Staff	Start-up Equipment Costs: -	Uniformed Officer	Staff
			(Excluding uniform £812.40)		
Total number of police officers (NPA and Central)	122	-	Haemorrhage Kit, Rucksacks, Sleeve, Laptop.	£1,500.00	£3,500.00
Total number of support staff	-	200	Communication Equipment	£1,500.00	
Number supporting Development	0.37	0.60	Body Worn Cameras	£750.00	
Police & Staff equipment costs (capital)			Tasers, Cartridges & Docks £6,028.04	£6,500.00	
Uniformed officer	£10,250.00	£3,500.00		£10,250.00	£3,500.00
Total towards capital set up costs	£3,770.50	£2,110.64			

2. Infrastructure and Estate Support	Towards (List is not exhaustive)			Sqm Required
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	Firearms Upgrade		
Per Officers / Staff	0.97	Neighbourhood policing premises.		8.67
Total Capital Costs	£27,635.86	Custody Suite Expansion / Replacement / Improvements.		

3. Fleet Requirements for New Development	Towards (List is not exhaustive)		
Patrol vehicles	£32,000	Basic Patrol Car / General Duty Vans	£26,000
Total Vehicles	80	Electric Vehicle	£35,000
Total	£2,560,000	Standard unmarked enquiry vehicle	£15,000
Households	92,000	SUV for use by Firearms etc	£50,000
Cost per household	£27.83	4 X 4 Vehicles.	£42,500
Development dwellings	158	Motor Bikes	£25,000
Total Vehicle Costs	£4,396.52	Total (Average)	£32,000

4. Transforming Policing Through Technology			Towards (List is not exhaustive)		CCTV Cameras Deployable £2k
			ANPR Cameras Fixed or Drone £4,500k		
New development estimated population		382	ANPR Camera in Vehicles £9k	13000	
Cost per 50 population	£1,000	£7,647.20	CCTV Cameras Static £2k		

5. Crime Reduction and Prevention Initiatives			Towards (List is not exhaustive)		
New dwelling estimated population		382.36	Anti Climb Equipment	Personal attack alarms.	Alarmed door wedge
Cost per 50 population	£1,000	£7,647.20	Window and door security	Target Hardening for Physical Security	Anti-Burglary Cocooning Packs
			Shed alarms	Smart locks	

Total Leicestershire households (2021 census)			Market Bosworth			
<u>Census 2021 Results for Leicestershire (leicestershirecommunities.org.uk)</u>	Households	Population	Beat Area Population		NH29	
Hinckley and Bosworth	49,400	113,640	Barlestone	2,563	Sheepy Magna	922
Rutland	16,700	41,000	Market Bosworth	2,101	Twycross Stoke	812
Leicester	127,400	368,000	Ratby	4,264	Golding	2,007
Northwest Leicestershire	45,000	104,700	Markfield	4,759	Bagworth Sheepy	1,872
Charnwood	73,600	183,900	Desford	4,592	Magna	922
Melton	22,600	51,800	Newbold Vernon	3,254	Peckleton	1,020
Blaby	42,600	102,900	Stanton	907		
Oadby and Wigston	22,600	57,700	Groby	6,560		
Market Harborough	40,400	97,625	Fenny Drayton	527		
Total	440,300	1,121,265	Total population			37,082