



Leicestershire Police
Leicester, Leicestershire, and Rutland

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

Development	Burroughs Road Recreation Ground, Burroughs Road, Ratby
Development Reference	24/00914/OUT
Development Detail	Outline planning application (with all matters reserved apart from access) for a phased mixed-use development comprising about 470 dwellings (Use Class C3) and provision of 1FE primary school (Use Class F1) and associated operations and infrastructure including but not limited to site re-profiling works, sustainable urban drainage system, public open space, landscaping, habitat creation, internal roads/routes, and upgrades to the public highway.
Date request submitted:	18/06/2025
Local Authority	Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council
Financial Contribution requested:	£211,262.08
The Need for Developer Contributions	<p>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.</p> <p>Impact of Development on Policing</p> <p>New developments inevitably lead to population growth, which increases the demand for police services. Without appropriate infrastructure investment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Response times to incidents and emergencies may be delayed.• Neighbourhood Policing Areas (NPAs) and force-wide operations may become overstretched.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The quality of service to both new and existing communities may decline. <p>Developments lacking essential policing infrastructure are unsustainable. While such developments may proceed without these provisions, doing so would be unacceptable from a public safety and service delivery perspective.</p>
Strategic Investment Areas (2025/2026 and beyond)	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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. <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>



Policing Infrastructure Methodology and Justification for Developer Contributions	<p>Established and Endorsed Methodology</p> <p>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). It has been reviewed and found sound by Planning Inspectors, the Secretary of State, and the High Court.</p> <p>Leicestershire Police has applied similar methodology for over 17 years, securing approximately 122 completed Section 106 agreements across Leicestershire and Rutland. The approach ensures that contributions are proportionate, evidence-based, and directly linked to the infrastructure needs generated by new developments.</p> <p>How the Methodology Works</p> <p>The methodology uses a matrix to assess support and this projected increase in demand necessitates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Equipment for police staff and officers required.• Accommodation and premises services support.• Police Fleet and operational equipment support.• Technology needs.• Crime reduction and victims of crime support. <p>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.</p> <p>Local Crime and Incident Data</p> <p>In the past year, the Neighbourhood Policing Area (NPA) recorded: 13,804 crimes, including 5,052 incidents of violence against the person and 4,713 theft offences.</p> <p>There were also 7,052 non-crime incidents requiring police involvement and 398 business processes (property, court orders, licensing)</p> <p>The Beat Area in the past year, recorded: 1,374 crimes, including 402 incidents of violence against the person, 4,713 theft offence, 142 Criminal Damage and Arson, and 282 drug offences.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Impact of the Proposed Development</p> <p>The proposed development of 470 homes is expected to house approximately 1,137 new residents. Based on the current incident-to-population ratio of 0.19 incidents per person, this development would generate an estimated 212.7 additional incidents per year.</p> <p>Proportional and Evidence-Based Contributions</p> <p>The contribution request is:</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 <p>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.</p>
CIL Compliance	<p>Necessary to Make the Development Acceptable in Planning Terms</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Adequate policing is fundamental to the concept of sustainable communities as described in the core planning principles of the NPPF framework. National Planning Guidance firmly establishes crime and community safety as planning considerations and policing as relevant infrastructure and an important element in achieving safe, sustainable development.</p>
Relevant policy and Planning Statements.	<p>Our submission is in accordance with Regulation 122 of the CIL requirements in meeting the obligations of the three CIL tests and is line with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) December 2024, in which various references is made to planning policies and decisions that promote safe communities.</p> <p>96 (b) <i>are safe and accessible, so that crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion.</i></p> <p>101 <i>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.</i></p> <p>102 (a) <i>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.</i></p> <p>135 (f) <i>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.</i></p>



<p>Local Plans & SPD & Developers Planning Statement & Design and Access Statement</p>	<p>The importance of policing support is referenced in Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Councils' Strategic Plans:</p> <p>Local development Framework Core Strategy 3.26 7. Crime reduction and building stronger communities - Overall vehicle crime, burglary and theft have been falling; however, assault and criminal damage have been rising and there are a number of crime hot spots around the M1 junction 22, around the Hinckley town centre and the Dodwells Bridge/Harrowbrook industrial estates. Above all, it is perhaps the fear of crime aggravated by nuisance or anti-social behaviour-which puts crime at the top of people's concerns. The planning process can assist in this by ensuring new development is located on well considered sites, using a layout of development that encourages positive interaction, encouraging the joint engagement of these groups in consultations and the design and delivery of percent for art. In addition, by encouraging local residents to know about and care for their local built, historic and natural environment and to take an active role in maintaining and developing it the sense of belonging and community can be enhanced, strengthening social cohesion.</p> <p>Hinckley and Bosworth Local Plan 2020-2039 2. Safe and Inclusive Communities To develop strong and safe communities by designing out crime, creating safe spaces and encouraging community involvement and positive interaction. To improve life chances by providing fair access to resources. 6 Place Making and Design 6.2 Poor design continues to be well documented across the country, for example low quality housing, derelict or run-down industrial estates, failing town centres, poor connectivity, loss of or lack of green space, limited resilience to climate change and the fear of crime or antisocial behaviour. The consequences of poor design are detrimental to the daily quality of life and long-term prospects of the people and communities that live, work and play in those spaces. PMD01 High Quality Design (k) Creates safe, secure and manageable environments which help to reduce opportunities for crime and minimise the fear of crime by providing natural surveillance and functional accesses; and PMD03 Preventing Pollution 6.32 The reduction of light pollution should not compromise crime prevention and public safety and alternative technological solutions should be explored to ensure these elements are not compromised whilst also mitigating against obtrusive light.</p> <p>In order to mitigate against the impact of this growth our office have calculated this major planning application equates a initial policing support cost of 211,262.08.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>1. Personal Equipment for Police Officers, PCSO's, Specials, Staff)</td><td>£30,749.53</td></tr> <tr> <td>2. Infrastructure and Estate Support</td><td>£148,429.89</td></tr> <tr> <td>3. Fleet Vehicles</td><td>£12,178.14</td></tr> <tr> <td>4. Transforming Policing Through Technology</td><td>£11,374.00</td></tr> <tr> <td>5. Crime Reduction Initiatives</td><td>£8,350.50</td></tr> </table> <p>These funds would be used for the future purchase of infrastructure to serve the proposed development. This cost is broken down to show the Leicestershire Police capital infrastructure created by this new development.</p>	1. Personal Equipment for Police Officers, PCSO's, Specials, Staff)	£30,749.53	2. Infrastructure and Estate Support	£148,429.89	3. Fleet Vehicles	£12,178.14	4. Transforming Policing Through Technology	£11,374.00	5. Crime Reduction Initiatives	£8,350.50
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<p>Police contribution calculation,</p>											



<p>ensuring fair and reasonably related in scale and kind to the development identified.</p>	<p>1. Initial set up cost for Police Officers and Staff</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Supporting Safe and Resilient Communities</p>	<p><u>Directly related to the Development</u></p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Protective gear• Workstations• Laptops• Communications tools• Body-worn cameras
<p>Assessment and Request</p>	<p>Whilst some equipment can be reused when staff leave, there are practical limits to reallocation, especially when expanding capacity to meet new demand.</p> <p>Integrated Policing Model</p> <p>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 and other key locations, contribute to policing new developments. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.) <p>This integrated approach ensures that all necessary functions are available to support both new and existing communities.</p>
	<p><u>Fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the Development.</u></p> <p>Demand from the Proposed Development</p> <p>Over the past year Hinckley and Bosworth NPA recorded:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 13, 804 crime incidents• 7,052 non-crime incidents• Serving a population of 113,640 (2021 Census)



Occurrences Created by Type

Occurrence Type Level 2	Current	Previous	Diff	% Change
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	452	407	45	11.1%
Drug Offences	282	296	-14	-4.7%
Public Disorder	1,297	1,438	-141	-9.8%
Possession Of Weapons Offences	96	88	8	9.1%
Criminal Damage & Arson	1,273	1,377	-104	-7.6%
Theft Offences	4,713	5,176	-463	-8.9%
Robbery	59	62	-3	-4.8%
Sexual Offences	580	569	11	1.9%
Violence Against The Person	5,052	5,299	-247	-4.7%
Total	13,804	14,712	-908	-6.2%

The proposed development will add approximately **1,137 residents**—a **1.0%** increase in population. Based on current incident rates, this is expected to generate a proportional increase in demand for police services.

Staffing and Resource Impact

- Current support to the **Hinckley and Bosworth NPA** involves approximately **370 personnel** across all functions.
- The additional population will require an estimated support of **3.9 staff members**.
- This equates to **3,851 NPA hours** and **3,351 centralised hours** annually.

Capital Equipment Requirements

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.

Table 1	Supporting Development	Capital Equipment	Cost	Total
Police officers (NPA and Central)	1.85	Protective Equipment, Body worn cameras, Communication equipment	£10,250	£18,979
Support staff	3.36	Haemorrhage Kit, Rucksacks, Sleeve, Laptop.	£3,500	£11,770

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.

2. Infrastructure and Estate Support

Leicestershire Police is currently developing a new **Corporate Estates Strategy** to address 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 **32.06 square metres** of operational space to accommodate this.

Priority Estate Improvements

Neighbourhood Policing Facilities Upgrades are needed to increase capacity and improve functionality. Modifying or increasing space to allow increased capacity 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 require modernisation with better furnishings and equipment would mean a more efficient and fit for purpose facilities.

Contact Management Directorate (CMD) Manages approximately **600,000 emergency and non-emergency calls annually across Leicestershire and Hinckley & Bosworth**. In 2024, **17,377** incidents within **the NPA** required police support. The

Summary of the CMD:

- Operates from one of the oldest buildings at Force HQ, now under consideration for replacement.
- 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.

Custody Suites Located at:

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



Require full modernisation to:

- Improve accessibility for detainees with disabilities.
- Upgrade toilet and shower facilities
- Ensure regulated air temperature.
- Integrate video technology and virtual court capabilities.
- Enhance victim support through bespoke investigation suite technology.

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 Contact Management Department (Emergency & Non-Emergency Call Centre) redevelopment. Neighbourhood policing premises. Custody Suite replacement / Improvements.
Required floorspace/ employee (sqm)	8.93	
Per Officers / Staff	5.21	
Total Capital Costs	£102,293.07	

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

3. 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 will not be feasible.

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.
Total Vehicles	40	£35,000 - Electric Vehicle.
Total	1,180,000	£11,000 - Standard unmarked enquiry vehicle.
Households	49,400	£50,000 - SUV for use by Firearms.
Cost per household	£25.91	£42,000 - 4 X4 Vehicles.
Development dwellings	470	£24,000 - Motor Bikes.
Total Vehicle Costs	£12,178.14	

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

4. Transforming Policing Through Technology

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 **£11,374.00** 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 one hundred 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 of **Hinckley and Bosworth**, securing funds for the improvement in 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 in from Leicester.

5. Crime Reduction and Prevention Initiatives

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.



Over **13,000** incidents were recorded last year across the NPA area and **1,374** from the nearest Beat Area to the proposed development. This new development is expected to generate approximately **212 police-related incidents**, highlighting the need for proactive crime prevention and response measures.

Crime figures over past year covering the Beat Area for Ratby.

Occurrence Type Level 2	Current	Previous	Diff	% Change
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	37	21	16	76.2%
Drug Offences	19	23	-4	-17.4%
Public Disorder	120	147	-27	-18.4%
Possession Of Weapons Offences	6	10	-4	-40.0%
Criminal Damage & Arson	142	130	12	9.2%
Theft Offences	607	795	-188	-23.6%
Robbery	4	3	1	33.3%
Sexual Offences	37	42	-5	-11.9%
Violence Against The Person	402	429	-27	-6.3%
Total	1,374	1,600	-226	-14.1%

While 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.

Proposed Equipment and Measures

The following items will support crime prevention and personal security (not an exhaustive list):

- 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

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. This would include items such as alarmed door wedge, personal attack alarms, door and window security, smart locks etc.



	<p><i>Fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the Development.</i></p> <p>To support the safety of this development, funding is proposed for the purchase and distribution of crime prevention tools, particularly for residents who have been victims of crime.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Proposed contribution: £750 per 100 residents• Estimated population: 1,137• Total funding request: £8,350.50
Summary	<p>Policing Infrastructure Contribution Statement</p> <p>Leicestershire Police has refreshed its approach to securing infrastructure contributions, ensuring alignment with the current needs of neighbourhood policing teams and community safety advisory partnerships. This proactive stance reflects the evolving demands placed on policing services and counters any assumptions that there is surplus capacity within the existing infrastructure.</p> <p>Impact of Population Growth</p> <p>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 of this development and includes costs associated with necessary investment in centralised infrastructure.</p> <p>Justification and Proportionality</p> <p>The contribution request is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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. <p>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.</p> <p>Sustaining Local Policing Services</p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sustain local policing services for new and existing residents.• Prevent overstretching of current infrastructure.



- Ensure frontline services are not compromised.

Conclusion

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**.

Leicestershire Police Specific Requirements

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.
- A written narrative of which elements of the CIL test the LPA 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.



Leicestershire
Police
Protecting our communities

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