



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

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

Development	Land off Charity Close Desford
Reference	26/100428/FUL
Detail	Full application for residential development of 83 dwellings with associated vehicular access, footpaths, public open space, landscaping and drainage infrastructure including pumpstation.
Date	01/06/2026
Local Authority	Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council
Financial Contribution requested:	£31,675.35
Introduction & justification	1. Introduction and Justification for Police Infrastructure Contribution Leicestershire Police welcomes the opportunity to respond to the above planning application for 83 residential dwellings. The proposed development will generate an estimated population increase of approximately 201 residents, which will result in a quantifiable and evidenced increase in policing demand within the local area.



This uplift is forecast to generate approximately **20.5 additional incidents per annum**, equating to **1,288 hours of policing activity** and **0.62 full-time equivalent officers and staff**.

This demand is derived from **locally evidenced incident-to-population ratios based on recent operational data within the NH29 neighbourhood policing area**, ensuring a robust and locally calibrated methodology.

Policing infrastructure across the relevant geography is configured to meet existing demand levels and **does not include surplus capacity to absorb additional development-related activity**. Without proportionate investment in infrastructure, the increased demand arising from the development would result in **a deterioration in service delivery**, including reduced response capability and diminished neighbourhood policing presence.

Policing is a statutory service and essential community infrastructure. While revenue funding is required to maintain baseline operational delivery, it **does not provide for capital infrastructure required to accommodate growth in demand**.

The requested contribution is:

- Limited to **capital infrastructure only**
- Required specifically to mitigate development-related impacts
- Not funded through existing public funding streams

It therefore represents a lawful and appropriate use of Section 106 obligations.

2. Policy and Legal Context (Regulation 122)

2.1 Necessity

The evidence provided demonstrates that policing services within the relevant beat area are already subject to a **consistently high operational workload**, with over 3,700 recorded incidents annually. Even a modest percentage increase in demand arising from this development would therefore:

- Increase pressure on **response times and incident attendance**
- Reduce the capacity for **proactive neighbourhood policing**
- Limit the ability to respond effectively to **safeguarding and vulnerability cases**

Policing is a **statutory service and essential community infrastructure**, and its effective operation is fundamental to achieving the NPPF objective of creating **safe and sustainable communities**.

In this context, the contribution is not intended to remedy an existing deficiency, but to ensure that the **additional demand generated directly by the development can be accommodated without a deterioration in service levels**.



The NH29 neighbourhood policing area, covering Desford and a wide network of surrounding rural villages, operates within a policing context that differs significantly from more urban parts of the borough. Although recorded crime levels are comparatively low, **the area experiences consistent capacity pressures that affect service delivery, visibility, and responsiveness.**

At the core of these pressures is the scale and geography of the beat. **NH29 encompasses a large rural area with dispersed settlements, requiring officers to travel considerable distances between incidents.** This reduces the time available for patrol and proactive engagement and makes it more difficult to respond to multiple incidents occurring at the same time. As a result, even routine calls for service can limit coverage across large parts of the area for extended periods.

The neighbourhood team itself is relatively small, typically consisting of around five to six officers and PCSOs. In practical terms, this often means that **only one or two officers are available for deployment at any given time.** When one officer is committed to an incident, the remaining capacity to respond elsewhere is significantly reduced, creating a fragile level of coverage across the whole beat.

In addition, incidents in rural areas tend to be more time-intensive than in urban settings. Travel time to and from locations, combined with the need to manage incidents without immediate nearby support, **means officers are often tied up for longer durations. This reduces overall availability and limits the ability to undertake preventative work or maintain a visible presence within communities.**

Access to backup resources is another contributing factor. Supporting units are usually based in more urban areas such as Hinckley, meaning additional officers may take longer to reach rural locations. **This can result in longer response times and increases the likelihood of officers having to manage incidents alone in the initial stages.**

It is also important to recognise that demand within NH29 extends beyond recorded crime. Officers regularly deal with safeguarding and vulnerability concerns, rural crime such as equipment theft, road traffic incidents on rural routes, and ongoing community engagement across multiple villages.

This work is often less visible in headline figures but places additional demands on limited resources. Finally, the small size of the team reduces resilience. Routine absences such as annual leave, training, or sickness have a proportionately greater impact than in larger, urban teams. This limits the ability to absorb fluctuations in demand and makes it more challenging to maintain consistent service levels.

In summary, NH29 should be understood as a low-volume but high-effort policing area. The pressures it faces are not driven by crime levels alone but by the practical challenges of delivering effective policing across a large rural geography with a small and dispersed workforce.

Policing infrastructure is operationally interdependent, and each component is required to enable the delivery of policing services arising from development-related demand.

The obligation is therefore **necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms.**

2.2 Direct Relationship to the Development



**CIL Regulation
122
Compliance**

The contribution is derived from a **transparent, population-led methodology**, establishing a clear and sequential relationship between:

Development → Population → Incidents → Operational Time → Staffing Requirement → Infrastructure Need.

Each component of the contribution is directly tied to mitigating the impacts arising from the development:

- **Officer equipment** ensures that additional operational staff can attend incidents generated by the development
- **Estate capacity** enables those staff to be based within the existing policing infrastructure that serves the site
- **Fleet provision** allows timely response to incidents arising from new residents
- **Technology and crime prevention measures** directly support detection, deterrence, and early-stage prevention within the development and its immediate locality.

Importantly, the contribution is:

- **Limited to capital infrastructure only**
- **Not used to fund salaries or ongoing revenue costs**
- **Focused on infrastructure required to serve the development and its locality** Given the integrated nature of policing services, infrastructure such as vehicles, IT systems, and operational bases necessarily serve defined geographic areas rather than a single site; however, the contribution represents a **proportionate allocation of those resources attributable to the development's demand**.

The contribution is therefore **directly and demonstrably related to the development**.

2.3 Fair and Reasonable in Scale and Kind

The total contribution of **£31,675.35** is derived using a **clearly defined and proportionate methodology**, based on:

- **Development scale (83 dwellings)**
- **The population uplift (+201 residents)**
- **The forecast demand uplift (20.5 incidents/year)**
- **Resource requirement (0.62 FTE)**

The cost is then apportioned across essential capital infrastructure required to support this uplift, including:

- Personal equipment and operational kit
- Workspace and estate provision
- Vehicles required for response functions
- Technology and crime prevention infrastructure

**Planning,
Design and
Access
Statements**



**Existing
Policing
Demand**

Each element is **pro-rated to reflect only the share of infrastructure required to service the demand generated by this development**, ensuring the contribution remains **proportionate rather than excessive**.

Furthermore, the overall contribution equates to a **modest per-dwelling cost**, reinforcing that it is **reasonably related in scale** when considered against the infrastructure required to maintain safe communities.

3. Policy Compliance

The contribution aligns with:

- **Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998**, requiring due regard to crime prevention
- **Paragraph 92 of the NPPF**, promoting safe and accessible environments
- **Local Plan policies (SS01/SP01, SP11, SP31)** requiring development to be supported by appropriate infrastructure

The evidence also reflects **established appeal decisions**, which have consistently confirmed that **policing infrastructure contributions are lawful and appropriate where supported by robust methodology and evidence of demand**.

**Forecast
Policing
Impact of the
Development**

3. Planning, Design and Access Statements

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 is necessary to prevent deterioration in 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.

4. 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
• 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
• 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.

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.

5. Requested Contributions

Leicestershire Police therefore request a Section 106 contribution of **£31,675.35** limited strictly to capital policing infrastructure, in order to mitigate the impact of the development and ensure that existing service levels can be maintained for both new and existing communities.



**Police Fleet
Provision**

Without essential policing infrastructure, developments risk becoming unsustainable from a public safety and service-delivery perspective, doing so would be unacceptable from a public safety and service delivery perspective.

Police Infrastructure	Description	Budget (£)
(i) Officer/PCSO Set Up Costs	Uniform, ICT / Communication Equipment for additional local policing officers/PCSOs required due to population uplift.	£3,706.06
(ii) Accommodation / policing estate capacity	Floorspace required for additional officers (office, lockers, equipment store, ICT/comms space)	£17,625.33
(iii) Fleet Requirements for New Development	Scaled requirement of 0.225 vehicles for additional officers over a 20-year period.	£2,309.57
(iv) Policing Technology Infrastructure	Mobile and fixed CCTV capability, ANPR technology, digital investigation and mobile data systems.	£4,017.20
(v) Crime Reduction and Prevention Initiatives	Toward capital crime prevention measures and associated equipment required	£4,017.20

**Transforming
Policing
Through
Technology**

The Police Contribution shall be applied solely toward capital policing infrastructure required to mitigate the additional demand arising from the Development and to maintain existing levels of service. The contribution shall be allocated as follows.

(i) Initial Set-Up Costs – Police Personal Equipment £3,706.06

Population growth generated by the development will result in increased policing demand across response, neighbourhood, investigation, safeguarding and contact management functions. To maintain existing service levels, additional police officers and police staff capacity is required to support the forecast incident uplift attributable to the development.

Each additional officer and member of police staff requires an essential baseline of operational equipment to perform their duties safely and effectively. This includes personal safety equipment, uniforms, body-worn video cameras, mobile devices, secure IT hardware, radios and associated communication systems. These items are capital in nature and are mandatory to enable officers to respond to incidents, gather evidence, protect themselves and the public, and meet national operational standards.

The requested contribution reflects a proportionate share of these unavoidable capital costs arising directly from the additional demand generated by the development. Without this provision, existing equipment capacity would be diluted, compromising operational effectiveness and resilience for both new and existing communities.

(ii) Accommodation and Estate Support £17,625.33

Policing is delivered through an integrated operating model reliant on adequate estate capacity, including office accommodation, briefing space, lockers, equipment storage, secure IT facilities and welfare provision. Forecast policing uplift arising from the development requires additional floorspace within the existing policing estate to support both frontline officers and police staff.

**Crime
Reduction and
Prevention
Initiatives**



Conclusion

Leicestershire Police's estate currently operates at or near capacity, with limited flexibility to absorb growth-related demand. Additional officers supporting the development will require compliant workspace to enable effective deployment, intelligence management, safeguarding activity and investigative functions. Capital investment is therefore required to ensure that appropriate accommodation is available within local and force-wide facilities serving the development area.

The contribution sought is calculated using an established per-employee floorspace methodology and reflects only the proportionate increase required as a direct result of the development. It does not fund estate expansion beyond the needs generated by the proposal and is necessary to maintain operational standards and service delivery.

(iii) Police Fleet Provision £2,309.57

Police vehicles are a fundamental component of emergency response, neighbourhood patrol, safeguarding activity and investigative work. Additional population inevitably leads to increased demand for attended incidents, welfare checks, visible patrols and time-critical responses, all of which require access to appropriately equipped police vehicles. Vehicle requirements increase non-linearly due to peak-time demand and response resilience.

The development will generate additional incidents across the local policing area, requiring increased utilisation of the police fleet. Existing fleet capacity does not contain sufficient spare resilience to absorb this growth without impacting response times and availability. The requested contribution represents a proportionate share towards the provision, replacement and equipping of police vehicles required to maintain operational response capacity.

This contribution supports capital fleet costs only and does not include revenue items such as fuel or staffing. It is calculated on a transparent per-household basis and ensures that policing services can respond effectively to incidents arising from the development without detriment to existing communities.

(iv) Policing Technology Infrastructure – £4,017.20

The proposed development will generate an estimated 20.5 additional incidents per annum, resulting in increased demand on digital evidence capture, surveillance capability and data management systems used across response and investigative policing functions.

Policing activity arising from this demand relies on a range of core technological infrastructure, including deployable and fixed CCTV, Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) systems, and mobile data solutions. These assets are required to enable officers to record incidents, gather and review evidential material, identify suspects and manage investigations within existing operational timeframes.

Existing technology capacity within the relevant policing area is calibrated to current demand levels and does not contain sufficient resilience to absorb additional development-related activity without reducing investigative efficiency, delaying evidence processing and impacting overall service delivery.

The requested contribution will therefore support proportionate capital investment in policing technology assets required to manage the additional workload generated by the development. This includes deployable CCTV for public space monitoring, ANPR capability to support detection of



vehicle-related offences, and mobile data systems enabling officers to complete tasks efficiently whilst remaining operationally deployed.

These items form part of essential operational infrastructure and are necessary to ensure that the additional demand generated by the development can be accommodated without deterioration in service levels.

The contribution is limited to capital technology infrastructure only and is directly related and proportionate to the scale of development.

(v) Crime Reduction and Prevention Initiatives £4,017.20

The proposed development will introduce approximately 201 new residents and is forecast to generate an additional 20.5 policing incidents per annum within the local area.

New residential developments, particularly during early occupation phases, are recognised to experience increased vulnerability to opportunistic crime, anti-social behaviour, and acquisitive offences before community cohesion and informal guardianship are fully established. This results in additional, development-specific policing demand that must be proactively managed.

To mitigate this impact, capital investment in targeted crime reduction and prevention infrastructure is required. This includes physical and deployable measures designed to reduce opportunities for offending, support early intervention, and minimise repeat demand on policing services arising from the development.

The requested contribution will support infrastructure such as target-hardening equipment, property marking tools, crime prevention deployment kits, and other physical measures used to address identified risks within new residential environments. These resources are deployed in a targeted and evidence-led manner to prevent incidents, reduce repeat victimisation, and limit escalation into more resource-intensive policing activity.

Existing crime prevention resources are scaled to current demand levels and do not contain sufficient capacity to absorb the additional requirements generated by the development. Without proportionate investment, there would be an increased likelihood of crime occurrence and repeat incidents, resulting in additional pressure on response, neighbourhood, and investigative policing functions.

The provision of crime reduction infrastructure is therefore necessary to mitigate the direct impact of the development, reduce demand at source, and support the delivery of safe and sustainable communities in accordance with Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998.

The contribution is limited to capital crime prevention infrastructure only and is directly related and proportionate to the scale of development.

6. Conclusion

The proposed development will generate a **quantifiable increase in demand for policing services**, which cannot be absorbed within existing resources without impacting service delivery.



The Police contribution:

- Is **necessary** to mitigate the impact of the development
- Is **directly related** to the demand arising from the development
- Is **proportionate in scale and kind**

Accordingly, the requested contribution of **£31,675.35** is considered to meet all three tests of **Regulation 122 of the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010** and should be afforded **substantial weight as a material planning consideration**.

Any detailed crime prevention and Secured by Design comments will be provided separately by the Police Designing Out Crime Officer (DOCO).



Examples of
Appeal
Decisions

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.



Examples of
Appeal
Decisions

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.



Examples of
Appeal
Decisions

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.
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.

S106 Leicestershire Police Contributions Methodology					Type	Leics & Rutland	NPA	Beat Area
<u>Development</u> <u>Local Authority Planning Reference</u> <u>Current policing requirement:</u> Predicted development incidents: 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 -					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
83	3 Beds	2.42	201	0.10	20.5	0.2280	0.3912	0.6192
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
83			201		20.5	0.2280	0.3912	0.6192
Total Hours per annum						474	814	1,288
Summary: S106 Contribution Requested:								
1. Equipment for Police Officers, PCSO's, Specials, Staff)					£3,706.06	Per dwelling		
2. Infrastructure and Estate Support					£17,625.33			
3. Fleet Requirements for New Development					£2,309.57			
4. Transforming Policing Through Technology					£4,017.20	£381.63		
5. Crime Reduction and Prevention Initiatives					£4,017.20			
Total Contributions					£31,675.35			

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)	144	-	Haemorrhage Kit, Rucksacks, Sleeve, Laptop.	£1,500.00	£3,500.00
Total number of support staff	-	247	Communication Equipment	£1,500.00	
Number supporting Development	0.23	0.39	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	£2,336.75	£1,369.31			

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	0.62	Neighbourhood policing premises.		5.53
Total Capital Costs	£17,625.33	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	83	Motor Bikes	£25,000
Total Vehicle Costs	£2,309.57	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		200.86	ANPR Camera in Vehicles £9k	
Cost per 50 population	£1,000	£4,017.20	CCTV Cameras Static £2k	

5. Crime Reduction and Prevention Initiatives			Towards (List is not exhaustive)		
New dwelling estimated population		200.86	Anti Climb Equipment	Personal attack alarms.	Alarmed door wedge
Cost per 50 population	£1,000	£4,017.20	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 Sheepy Magna	
Hinckley and Bosworth	49,400	113,640	Barlestone	2,563		922
Rutland	16,700	41,000	Market Bosworth	2,101	Twycross	812
Leicester	127,400	368,000	Ratby	4,264	Stoke Golding	2,007
Northwest Leicestershire	45,000	104,700	Markfield	4,759	Bagworth	1,872
Charnwood	73,600	183,900	Desford	4,592	Sheepy 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		0
Market Harborough	40,400	97,625	Fenny Drayton	527		
Total	440,300	1,121,265	Total population		37,082	