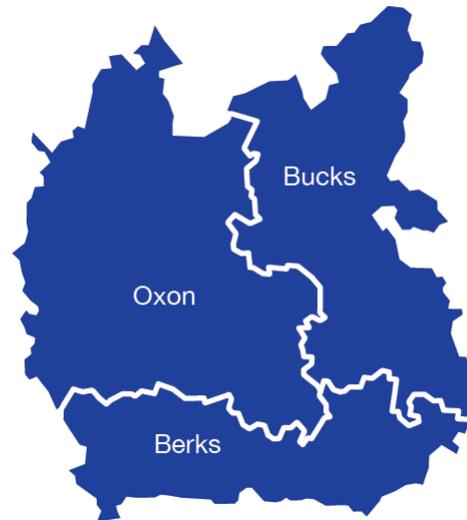


Thames Valley Police and Crime Panel Agenda

Date: Friday 21 June 2019

Time: 11.00 am

Venue: Olympic Room, Aylesbury Vale
District Council Offices, Gatehouse
Road, Aylesbury, Bucks, HP19 8FF



Map and Directions

The Briefing Meeting for Members will be held at 10am. There should be sufficient space in the car park at the Council Offices.

<http://www.aylesburyvaledc.gov.uk/finding-us>

1. **Election of Chairman**
2. **Appointment of Vice-Chairman**
3. **Apologies for Absence**
4. **Declarations of Interest**

5. **Minutes**

To agree the minutes of the meeting held on 12 April 2019.

5 – 12

6. Public Question Time

Anyone who works or lives in the Thames Valley can ask a question at meetings of the Police and Crime Panel, at which a 20 minute session will be designated for hearing from the public.

If you'd like to participate, please read the Public Question Time Scheme and submit your questions by email to contact@thamesvalleypcp.org.uk at least three working days in advance of the meeting.

<http://www.southbucks.gov.uk/article/5242/Public-questions-at-Panel-meetings>

7. Update on Local Policing Model (30 minutes)

13 - 20

To consider the attached report which provides Members with an update on the Local Policing Model.

8. Governance of Thames Valley Police Collaborations (30 minutes)

21 - 24

To be provided with a presentation from the Police and Crime Commissioner on the Governance arrangements of Thames Valley Police Collaborations.

9. PCC Annual Report (30 minutes)

25 - 44

The Panel uses its powers in accordance with Section 28 (4) of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 to review, report and make recommendation regarding the Police and Crime Commissioner's 2018.19 Annual Report.

10. Update on Community Safety Partnerships (10 minutes)

45 - 80

To note the report and highlight any issues to bring to the attention of the Panel and the PCC.

11. PCP Annual Report (10 minutes)

81 - 92

To adopt and publish the Annual Report of the Panel and ask Panel Members to submit the Annual Report to their respective Authorities for information.

12. Report of the Preventing Child Sexual Exploitation Sub-Committee (10 minutes)

93 - 98

To consider a report from the Chairman of Preventing Child Sexual Exploitation Sub-Committee.

13. Annual Review of the Panel's Rules of Procedure, Panel Membership, appointment to Sub-Committees/Task Groups and Budget (15 minutes)

99 - 102

To review the Rules of Procedure, Panel Membership, appointment to Sub-Committees/Task Groups and approve the Panel Budget.

In addition the Panel is asked to consider venues for future Panel meetings and make a decision on webcasting/recording of meetings.

- 14. Chairman's Update/ PCC update /Topical Issues (10 minutes) 103 - 112**
To receive updates from the Chairman of the Panel and from the PCC, and to note and ask questions on the topical issues report.
- 15. Work Programme (5 minutes) 113 - 116**
For Panel Members to put forward items for the Work Programme including ideas for themed meetings.
- 16. Date and Time of Next Meeting**
6 September 2019.

Committee Members

Councillor Bill Bendyshe-Brown (Buckinghamshire County Council), Councillor Robin Bradburn (Milton Keynes Council), Councillor David Carroll (Wycombe District Council), Councillor Nigel Chapman (Oxford City Council), Councillor Trevor Egleton (South Bucks District Council), Councillor Neil Fawcett (Vale of White Horse District Council), Councillor Steve Good (West Oxfordshire District Council), Councillor John Harrison (Bracknell Forest Council), Councillor Sophia James (Reading Borough Council), Councillor Kieron Mallon (Oxfordshire County Council), Curtis-James Marshall (Independent Member), Councillor Andrew McHugh (Cherwell District Council), Phillip Morrice (Independent Member), Councillor Mohammed Nazir (Slough Borough Council), Councillor Barrie Patman (Wokingham Borough Council), Councillor David Rouane (South Oxfordshire District Council), Councillor Jonathan Waters (Chiltern District Council), Councillor Mark Winn (Aylesbury Vale District Council) and Councillor Howard Woollaston (West Berkshire Council)

This page is intentionally left blank

Minutes

Minutes of the Thames Valley Police and Crime Panel held on Friday, 12 April 2019, in Olympic Room, Aylesbury Vale District Council Gatehouse Road Aylesbury Bucks HP19 8FF, commencing at 11.00 am and concluding at 1.10 pm.

Members Present

Councillor Trevor Egleton (Chairman - South Bucks District Council), Eric Batts (Vale of White Horse), Councillor Bill Bendyshe-Brown (Buckinghamshire County Council), Councillor Robin Bradburn (Milton Keynes Council), Councillor David Carroll (Wycombe District Council), Councillor Norman MacRae (West Oxfordshire), Councillor Kieron Mallon (Oxfordshire County Council), Curtis-James Marshall (Independent Member), Councillor Iain McCracken (Bracknell Forest Council), Councillor Andrew McHugh (Cherwell District Council), Councillor Barrie Patman (Wokingham Borough Council), Councillor Emma Webster (West Berkshire Council) and Councillor Mark Winn (Aylesbury Vale District Council)

Officers Present

Khalid Ahmed (Scrutiny Officer).

Others Present

Matthew Barber (Deputy Police and Crime Commissioner), John Campbell (Chief Executive, Thames Valley Police), Paul Hammond (Chief Executive, Office of PCC), Ian Thompson (Chief Finance Officer, Office of PCC) and Anthony Stansfeld (Police and Crime Commissioner).

Apologies

Councillor Derek Sharp (Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead), Councillor Emily Culverhouse (Chiltern District Council), Julia Girling (Independent Member) and Councillor Tom Hayes (Oxford City Council)

42 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Councillor Iain McCracken and Councillor Emma Webster both declared Interests as Members of the Berkshire Fire Authority.

43 MINUTES

The Minutes of the Police and Crime Panel held on 13 February 2019 and the Confirmation Hearing for the appointment of the new Chief Constable held on 13 February 2019 were both agreed as correct records.

44 PUBLIC QUESTION TIME

There were no public questions submitted.

45 THEMED ITEM - UPDATE ON LOCAL POLICING MODEL

Members were reminded that in June 2016, the Panel was informed that Thames Valley Police's 2014-15 Delivery Plan had included an action to review the approach to Neighbourhood Policing in light of best practice nationally and emerging College of Policing evidence. The strategy for the delivery of neighbourhood policing for Thames Valley Police was intended to complement the commitment of working together to make communities safer, and comprised the following four elements: Visibility - to increase public confidence and reduce crime; Engagement - to enable the participation of communities in policing at their chosen level; Problem solving - to identify, establish causation, respond and address local problems and Community Resilience - to increase public involvement in policing.

In November 2017, the Panel was provided with an update on how the new Local Policing Model was being implemented in the Wycombe Local Policing Area.

The Police and Crime Commissioner reported that unfortunately a written progress report providing details on the first year of operation of the new policing model had not been provided due to the recent change of Chief Constable and the work which had been taking place during the budget preparation for 2019/20.

The Chief Constable of Thames Valley Police attended the meeting and provided an oral update on the progress made in relation to the recently implemented new Local Policing Model.

The Panel was informed that the new model provided an opportunity for the Police to focus on how policing should be delivered, particularly on a local level, across the force and beyond geographical boundaries. Local Policing Areas were aligned to local authority areas, with local commanders being accountable to the Chief Constable and with a consistent approach.

Forces had to come to decisions as to what structures to put in place in view of the reductions in police officers. TVP were very committed to having a local policing model. The Panel was informed that some Forces have moved away from the concept of local policing, moving resources away from local areas, whereas TVP have not.

The Chief Constable reported that this new model was introduced two years ago against a backdrop of cuts, with a significant number of people being lost to the organisation, which included 100 plus police officers being lost to the Force.

The Chief Constable explained the theory of the new model was to use neighbourhood officers who were local, familiar, consistent and accessible and dealt with problem solving. There was a response function element who responded to emergency "999" calls and an investigation function whose task was to gain justice for victims.

However, with the reduction in police officer numbers, the Force had to become more resilient and adaptable, in terms of dealing with the changes in the types/complexity of crimes. Less inquisitive policing was being carried out around property theft and more police time was being taken towards 'people crime', such as assaults, domestic violence and vulnerability crimes. This changing face of policing was increasing the investigative burden.

The new operating model involved moving to smaller response teams with Criminal Investigative Detectives to deal with the increasing investigative work. These uniformed officers were also deployed

as when incidents arose.

The new operating model was operating against a backdrop of increased demand for the Police across the UK, with “999” calls having increased nationally by 10%. Recruitment and Retention in the Thames Valley continued to be challenging, with at one stage Thames Valley Police being 150 Police Officers down. These issues impacted on the staffing structure of the new Local Policing Model, however, a decision was made to maintain neighbourhood policing, in effect ring-fencing neighbourhood police officers and Police Community Support Officers, which bucked the national trend.

The Chief Constable referred to the development of smarter resolution teams which were office based, that triaged some of the investigations. Initially officers were put under stress due to the staggered shift patterns to match the demands on policing. This reduced effective supervision and having too many staggered shifts did not work. Caseloads for officers had been high, there were higher levels of sick leave and the uniformed police were being stretched.

A review took place which changed shift patterns to enable a more effective use of resources. From February, 2018, local neighbourhood officers were combined with problem solving teams which had produced some good results, such as a 13% reduction in Missing Children.

Emergency Response Teams included Criminal Investigative Detectives and student police officers which created larger teams. Stronghold Teams targeted County Lines crimes, working closely with partners. Command supervision was important under the operating model, together with the good will of staff to ensure the best local policing was provided.

The PCC and the Chief Constable acknowledged that a written report had been requested providing details of the first year of operation of the new Local Policing, and this would be submitted to the next Panel meeting.

The following questions were asked and were responded to:

1. The HMIC report stated that the benefits of the new model were being tracked to ensure that they are achieved. Could the PCC comment on how is he holding the Chief Constable to account on the new operating model and is it helping in the fight against crime?

[The PCC reported that the new model was introduced when Thames Valley Police was under pressure with having to police Royal Weddings and the President Trump visit. Thames Valley was one of few Forces that retained neighbourhood policing. Reference was made to the demographic problems of policing staff with a number of Police Officers reaching retirement age and the continuing difficulties associated with recruitment and retention within the Thames Valley region. All this was against a backdrop of rising crime and a changing face of crime. The report which would be submitted to the next Panel meeting would provide detail on how effective the new Local Policing Model was in the fight against crime“.]

2. Reference was made to the smarter resolution teams and the Chief Constable was asked how officers were selected for the Teams, particularly when a particular skill set was required for dealing with crimes such as Hate Crimes. Also In relation to commercial burglary, there sometimes was no police response to these crimes which were sometimes linked to unauthorised encampments across the Thames Valley.

[Individual Police Officer skills were matched to best deal with particular crimes This ensured that maximum empathy and understanding was given to victims of these crimes who were often vulnerable

people. The Chief Constable recognised the concerns expressed relating to commercial burglary].

3. An update was requested on the performance of handling “101” calls in view of the recent frustrations with the service from users.

{The Chief Constable reported that for March, the average waiting time was around two minutes which was an improvement on last summer’s average of 6-7 minutes. The Contact Centre was at full establishment which had improved performance. Performance statistics on “101” calls would be included in the report on the Local Policing Model which would be submitted to the next meeting of the Panel.}

4. The improvement in police visibility was praised, however, the constant changing of officers meant that sometimes local residents and Councillors did not know who their neighbourhood officers were. Could this information be communicated to local Councillors?

[It was reported that this information was known by local authority CSPs but it was acknowledged that this should be better communicated to local Councillors. This should also include who local PCSOs were.]

5. Reference was made to the positive effect of social media campaigns for missing children and it was asked whether there was any data to underpin how successful social media was in this respect?

[The Chief Constable said he would investigate if this could be done and report back].

6. What plans has the PCC in place in relation to improving the recruitment and retention of Police Officers in view of the commitment to recruit extra Police Officers to the Force?

[The PCC referred to the past difficulties of recruitment and retention in Thames Valley Police caused by the high cost of living in the Thames Valley area. There had been a number of Thames Valley trained Police Officers who had moved to Force areas where the cost of housing was lower and the standard of living was better. In addition there were a number of Police Officers who were close to retirement which would have an impact on Police numbers in the future. Pension rights for newer recruits would negate this issue in the future.

Forces across the nation would be recruiting at the same time so it would be a competitive in terms of recruitment for Police Forces, including Thames Valley Police. The Chief Constable referred to the Police apprenticeship scheme which was successful.]

7. Were there any plans to merge any Local Police areas?

[The Chief Constable responded that there were no plans to merge Local Police areas at this stage].

8. Parts of the Thames Valley Police Force area were rural; has Thames Valley Police enough vehicle resources to enable Police Officers to police these areas efficiently and effectively?

[The Chief Constable reported that visibility was a challenge in these areas. However, response teams dealt expeditiously with incidents. There was an increased resilience of patrols on rural areas. The PCC explained that there was a difficult balance with policing in the Thames Valley in terms of the level of policing required in Towns and in rural areas. Reference was made to the funding which Thames Valley Police received and that an extra £100m would fund around 200 extra Police Officers. Thames Valley Police was not as well funded as other Police Forces.]

RESOLVED

That the Police and Crime Commissioner and the Chief Constable be thanked for the update and a written report be requested for the next meeting of the Panel, providing details on the operation of the new Local Policing Model.

46 ANNUAL ASSURANCE REPORT - JOINT INDEPENDENT AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Panel was provided with the Annual Assurance Report for 2018 from the Joint Independent Audit Committee, which informed Members how the Committee has complied with each of its specific responsibilities, during the last twelve months covering the period December 2017 to December 2018.

The PCC reported that the report provided an assurance opinion that the risk management and internal control environment in Thames Valley Police and the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner was operating efficiently and effectively. Reference was made to the continuing scrutiny on force change management and the delivery of financial performance and operational effectiveness.

The Panel was informed that in relation to financial management, the report concluded that the Committee was satisfied that both the PCC's Chief Finance Officer and the Force Director of Finance had the necessary capability and capacity to ensure the proper administration of the PCC's and Force's financial affairs.

The PCC referred to the new Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) programme which was being developed and implemented across the three forces (Surrey, Sussex and TVP), the tri-force programme governance arrangements and recent programme audit findings. Improvements were needed with this and it was hoped the new systems implemented would achieve this.

Assurance was provided from the Committee that the corporate governance framework within Thames Valley was operating efficiently and effectively.

With regard to Complaints, Integrity and Ethics and the Force oversight arrangements, it was noted that there had been a broadening of the Complaints, Integrity and Ethics Panel's considerations, away from its terms of reference. This was noted and was endorsed, as long as this did not detract from the full and proper consideration of the complaint process.

The report concluded in relation to Corporate Risk Management, that this area was managed effectively and there was appropriate capability for the published goals of both the PCC and the Force, to be achieved efficiently and effectively.

Business continuity management, Internal and External Audit were all classed as operating efficiently and effectively. In relation to Health and Safety, there were concerns that the number of assaults against Police Officers and staff had continued to rise.

RESOLVED

That the report be noted and the Panel offered their congratulations to the PCC and the Force for the good report received from the Joint Independent Audit Committee.

47 COMPLAINTS INTEGRITY AND ETHICS ANNUAL ASSURANCE REPORT

The Panel gave consideration to the Complaints, Integrity and Ethics Panel's Annual Assurance Report for 2018.

Reference was made to the matters of concern and issues raised during the year which included:

- The time taken (as in the number of days) to resolve complaints compared to other Forces together with the number of complaints rising.
- BME staff under-representation as a proportion of the workforce within TVP along with the number of BME officers being complained about.
- Use of force by officers.
- Justification and proportionality of Stop and Search powers.
- Treatment of detainees in custody with mental health issues. The Panel drafted a letter to Lord Chancellor and Secretary of State for Justice MP David Gauke in regards to these issues.
- Delay in examination of ICT equipment relating to alleged offences.
- Prioritisation of child sexual exploitation (CSE) cases.
- A desire for a greater focus by the Panel on 'discrimination and equality' complaint cases.
- Disclosable relationships with the Force.
- Ethical dilemmas.
- Abuse of authority in relation to officer relationships with victims of crime.

In conclusion, the Assurance Statement from the Complaints, Integrity and Ethics Panel was to provide an assurance to the PCC and Chief Constable that the complaints handling and management arrangements in place within Thames Valley Police were operating efficiently and effectively.

RESOLVED

That the Complaints, Integrity and Ethics Panel Annual Assurance report 2018 be noted.

48 POLICE AND CRIME PLAN STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2 - PREVENTION AND EARLY INTERVENTION

Consideration was given to a report of the PCC, which summarised the progress to date (Year 2, 2018/19, to end of quarter 3) on the delivery of the Police and Crime Plan Strategic Priority 2 – Prevention and Early Intervention.

Discussion took place on some of the key aims:

- Coordinated efforts by police and partner agencies to improve public awareness of measures to protect themselves from cybercrime, particularly targeting those most at risk (such as those at either end of the age spectrum)

The PCC reported that cybercrime was becoming a major sophisticated crime, with cyber criminals particularly targeting vulnerable people. Increased education and public awareness of these crimes was needed to protect the public. Details of the initiatives which have been carried out to improve public awareness were reported.

Reference was made to the work which was carried out with other agencies in relation to preventative work on cybercrime and the PCC reported that the authorities struggled to tackle major cyber fraud very well and only a small percentage was investigated due to a lack of Police resources and the sophistication of the cyber criminals. The Panel was informed that cybercrime needed to be addressed at a national level.

- Increased focus by all agencies on preventing and tackling ‘peer on peer’ abuse

Reference was made to the new Domestic Violence Bill and the PCC reported that the Policy Unit would be translating the operational impact of this. A Member made reference to suicides which occurred as a result of domestic violence and that this information should be shared with CSPs. The PCC agreed to look into this.

- Police and partners address road safety concerns, especially amongst vulnerable groups such as younger people, cyclists and pedestrians

Reference was made to individual cases of road safety concerns caused by inconsiderate driving which had not been investigated by the Police. The PCC reported that the joint Hampshire and Thames Valley Road Safety Team had suffered cut-backs to the service which had resulted in less police vehicles on Thames Valley Roads.

- Improved use of technology by police, in order to prevent crime and support earlier intervention with known offenders

In relation to the TVP Delivery Plan action, the development of a collaborative approach to Automatic Number Plate Recognition with Hampshire Constabulary, the PCC reported that he would report back on the timescale for the introduction of this.

RESOLVED

That the report on progress made on Police and Crime Plan Strategic Priority 2 - Prevention and Early Intervention be noted.

49 POLICE AND CRIME PLAN STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3 - REDUCING REOFFENDING

Consideration was given to a report of the PCC, which summarised the progress to date (Year 2, 2018/19, to end of quarter 3) on the delivery of the Police and Crime Plan Strategic Priority 3 – Reducing Reoffending.

Discussion took place on some of the key aims:

- Improved data sharing on gangs, with the aim of reducing exploitation of young people through gang membership and reducing and preventing violent crime, especially knife crime.

Reference was made to the 100m allocated by the Government to tackle knife crime and a question was asked about the levels of knife crime in Thames Valley. The PCC reported that with the increased use of “stop and search” it was inevitable that the statistics for knife crime increased, however, violence associated with knife crime had gone down in the Thames Valley. The PCC said he would supply knife crime statistics for the Thames Valley to Panel Members.

- Identification and Implementation of best practice in the management of perpetrators of domestic violence, particularly focussing on serial perpetrators

As was mentioned in the previous agenda item on Prevention and Early Intervention, the comments made in relation to the new Domestic Violence Bill and the need to share with CSPs, the suicides which occurred as a result of domestic violence, were noted.

RESOLVED

That the report on progress made on Police and Crime Plan Strategic Priority 3 – Reducing Reoffending be noted.

50 CHAIRMAN UPDATE / PCC UPDATE / TOPICAL ISSUES

The Panel was provided with a report which presented details of topical policing issues since the last meeting of the Panel.

Discussion took place on the work of CSPs and the Panel placed on record their appreciation to the PCC for the continuing funding of CSPs.

A Member made reference to Cadet Force Instructors who were provided with paid leave to carry out their voluntary duties. A request was made that the Leaders of these Cadet Forces be afforded the same entitlement to paid leave to carry out this useful voluntary service. The PCC was encouraged to give consideration to affording time off for these volunteers.

A Member of the Panel raised an issue regarding the relocation of the Sexual Assault Referral Centre, from Bletchley Police Station to Bicester and the impact this would have on victims. There had been no consultation with Milton Keynes Council. The PCC reported that the relocation of the Sexual Assault Referral Centre was not a decision of the PCC and it was suggested that the Member take up the issue with Sexual Assault Referral Centre Board or the NHS, who were responsible for this service.

The Chairman and the Panel noted that this meeting would be the last meeting of a number of Members who may be replaced by their constituent authorities as the representative to the Panel. It was noted that Independent Member, Julia Girling, Councillors Iain McCracken and Emma Webster would no longer be Members of the Panel for the next Municipal Year. The Panel placed on record their appreciation for the support and work of the three Members during their time as Members of the Panel.

51 WORK PROGRAMME

Noted.

52 DATE AND TIME OF NEXT MEETING

The Panel noted that the next meeting would take place on 21 June 2019 at 11.00am at Aylesbury Vale District Council Offices.

CHAIRMAN

Report for the Thames Valley Police and Crime Panel
Update on Local Policing Model
Author: Chief Supt Gavin Wong

1.0 Introduction

This paper provides an update on the current Local Policing model within Thames Valley Police. It outlines the history of the model, previously known as the ‘Operating Model’, including the rationale for change, and highlights the challenges following implementation. It also explains how further changes have been incorporated following extensive review and feedback, and highlights the benefits that the model has achieved.

2.0 Context

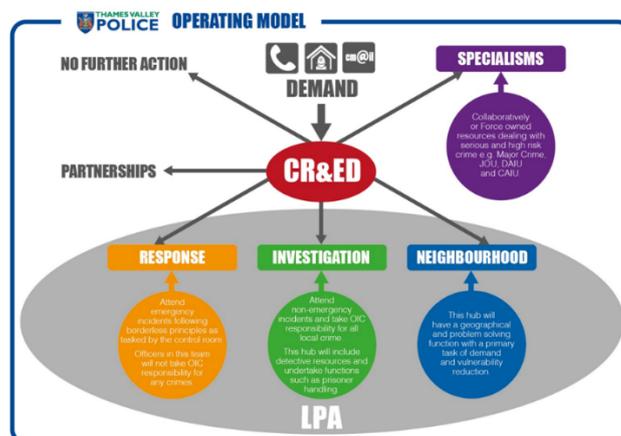
In 2015 a number of reviews including the Patrol Strategy Review, made recommendations requiring a “re-think” of activity and structure at the Local Police Area (LPA) level to meet new demands, particularly in the case of reduced resourcing. This meant further reductions of 70 police officers and 30 police staff.

Following extensive demand profiling, engagement and analysis, a new operating model was developed to meet that demand, which ensured neighbourhood policing remained as the cornerstone of policing activity, focusing on problem solving. This was in stark contrast with some forces that were unable to continue supporting the Neighbourhood Policing style in the manner that they might wish.

The new operating model was introduced on the 1st June 2017. (Figure 1)

It was intended to manage demand more effectively, and to provide a ‘one touch’ response to the public, reducing the number of officers that victims had contact with.

Figure 1



To meet this demand, the 24 hr Response Teams were reduced in size to provide a more specialist resource that could attend immediate and urgent incidents, following borderless principles as tasked by Control Room. These teams could conduct 'Golden Hour' investigative activities and maximise evidential potential. The Response teams would not carry an investigative workload which would allow them to concentrate on responding.

An Investigation Hub was developed that consisted of detectives, uniformed officers and police staff case investigators. These teams would be responsible for all local crime including prisoner handling, and other responsibilities such as missing persons, fear for welfare enquiries and scene/cell watches. The Investigation Hub, as the largest team, would also support the Response teams by providing additional resources during period of 'surge' demand.

The Neighbourhood teams were restructured to incorporate geographical teams to provide visibility and engagement, while the Problem Solving teams would focus on the longer term issues and early intervention. While a number of Neighbourhood posts were lost, there was greater 'ring fencing' of these resources to prevent them from being utilised to support non-neighbourhood issues.

To support the management of demand, each LPA was required to provide a Smarter Resolution function where low risk demand could be resolved or filtered out from the front line, essentially providing a triage function on the LPAs.

Some LPAs maintained or developed Proactive teams to target local priorities.

The more sophisticated assessment of demand, allowed for the resourcing levels of each LPAs to be reviewed. This resulted in a redistribution of resources across the LPAs, which reflected demand more accurately. In addition, the shift patterns also reflected calls for service, and increased the number of officers available during the day and evening, while reducing the night turn.

3.0 Implementation and Challenges

This was a considerable change to operational policing and the implementation was supported by a programme board. However, the implementation coincided with a significant increase in calls for service that was unprecedented. Control Room experienced call volumes, at times comparable with New Year's Eve. This was an increase that was also reflected nationally, and not just within TVP. Indeed, the move to critical level following the Manchester bombing just prior to implementation, and later as a result of the Parsons Green attack demonstrated how unpredictable the national demand on policing was becoming.

At the same time, the Force saw a sharp reduction in its overall establishment. While there was an aspiration to reduce by 70 officers, at the implementation of the model, the Force was actually closer to 150 officer's under-establishment. This was caused by large numbers of retirement and also resignations that had not been predicted.

The impact of this significant increase in demand, and reduction of establishment was substantial. A staff survey conducted by Durham University also highlighted the impact the changes were having, particularly on staff welfare caused by the change of shift pattern. Officers were reporting being continually tired and unable to recuperate effectively.

As a result of a 6 month review, a number of changes were recommended. These included a change to the shift pattern, a review of command areas, a review of the Smarter Resolution function and the workforce mix between police and police staff.

CCMT agreed the recommendations and made a decision to change the previously agreed shift pattern, to one that supported welfare more strongly. The shift pattern changed to a six on, four off rota. This changes had an immediate impact on staff morale and was well received.

The necessity to recruit more officers was also recognised and prioritised. An ambitious recruitment campaign was commenced to return the Force to full establishment under the governance of the Strategic Resourcing and Retention Board.

With the Force under a challenging position in relation to its resourcing, during 2018 it was also subject of unprecedented demand from major events. The marriage of His Royal Highness Prince Harry to Miss Meghan Markle was the largest deployment of resources within TVP's history. This was shortly followed by an even larger deployment for the President of the United States, Donald Trump who visited four locations within the TVP area.

Towards the end of the first year, the calls for service did return to some normality and over the year actually reduced compared to the previous year. However, the impact of legacy demand, the levels of low establishment and inexperience were still causing concern.

4.0 Further Changes

The model was subject of ongoing reviews through Service Improvement Reviews on the LPAs, and a 16 month review commissioned by the Programme Board. While there had been a number of changes already, it was clear that the model was not delivering the service improvements required.

While the model was intended to improve the quality of investigation, the consequence of an increasing level of new officers (student officers) and their experience levels impacted on investigative performance.

It was clear that changes were required and the Force moved quickly to find solutions.

The ACC for Local Policing met with all LPA senior management teams, People Directorate, Crime and other stakeholders to identify solutions to the issues being raised. The following actions were agreed.

1. Merge the Response team and Investigation Hub - Feedback from both staff and commanders emphasised the importance of a one team ethos which the model failed to achieve, despite being a core aspiration. The overwhelming demand had created 'silo' mentality. It was also felt that this integration would share the burden of investigative work more equitably between resources and achieve better supervision. This team is now called the Incident and Crime Response (ICR) team.
2. Inspector rank distribution - In order to provide adequate and consistent leadership to staff as well as LPA performance accountability, each LPA now has a dedicated Inspector for each of the five ICR teams. In addition each LPA has a Detective Inspector and a minimum of two Neighbourhood Inspectors.
3. Review of minimum / safe staffing - To ensure safety and force resilience remained a priority at the front end of 24 hour operational response.
4. SRT - Each LPA to maintain a Smarter Resolution Team and this team to have a dedicated supervisor.
5. Team 6 (Tasking) - Each LPA to develop a proactive capability to have a Team 6 if desired. This teams now particularly focus on the threats posed by County Drug's lines.
6. Maintain and develop the Area CID function.

In order to support the LPAs in securing these changes, CCMT agreed to an increase of 18 Police Officers to support the front line, and an extension of temporary police staff investigators. The increase in precept has been essential in achieving this.

The Force anticipates that it will be up to full establishment for Police officers by September 2019. This is welcome but of course there are consequences for increases in recruitment, including the initial, and local training of officers on LPAs.

These changes have now almost been completed. The Response and Investigation teams are integrated and a minor change to the shift pattern will be achieved in August that will standardise resources to support the one team ethos. Subject to further review, morale appears to be improving and LPA Commanders are more comfortable with the control of their resources.

5.0 Impact on Performance

It is difficult to specifically quantify the impact that the changes to the operating model had on performance. The new structure was well considered, but the unprecedented increase in demand caused issues for all forces and it is likely that any model would have also struggled. The impact of the reduction in staff cannot be underestimated and unfortunately prior to the new model, there was already an

unwelcome downturn in performance in some areas. Despite this, performance within TVP still compares favourably with its similar Forces.

That said, is fair to say that performance was not significantly improved by the model, which was an aspiration. The most recent changes to the model should have a positive impact on performance which will be easier to assess over the next 12 months.

6.0 Benefits

While this has been a hugely challenging period for policing, particularly on the LPAs, there have been some areas of success which are important to highlight.

Neighbourhood Policing

TVP remain committed to Neighbourhood Policing as a foundation stone for its policing model. Although the Neighbourhood team numbers were reduced, the greater protection they have received has led to one of the main successes of the model. Service Improvement Reviews are consistent in the assessment by Neighbourhood officers that they have been able to focus on their core business. This has allowed for more effective problem solving, working better with local authorities and partners, and targeting the priorities of the LPAs. Problem solving conferences are an indication of the improvements that these teams have made. The table below demonstrates the impact that the model has had on incident volume generators, which have reduced on all LPAs.

LPA	Oct 16 - Sep 17	Oct 17 - Sep 18	% change
Aylesbury Vale	1,719	908	-47%
Bracknell Forest & Wokingham	1,146	1,056	-8%
Cherwell & West Oxfordshire	1,500	1,122	-25%
Chiltern and South Bucks	993	783	-21%
Milton Keynes	2,235	1,424	-36%
Oxford	1,705	959	-44%
Reading	2,261	1,085	-52%
Slough	1,463	902	-38%
South and Vale	1,060	647	-39%
West Berkshire	1,025	669	-35%
Windsor And Maidenhead	865	416	-52%
Wycombe	1,302	802	-38%
Thames Valley	17,274	10,773	-38%

Change in incident volumes generated from the top 50 callers of 16/17 in each LPA.

Smarter Resolution Teams

The 16 month review was clear that the benefits of a dedicated SRT were significant. Assessment of LPAs who had dedicated teams over those that didn't, reflected a considerable ability to effectively review the demand that the Front Line officers received by up to 30%.

Tasking Teams

The new model allows LPAs to develop greater proactive capacity, often badged under the 'Stronghold' Organise Crime banner. The development of Tasking teams has allowed LPAs to focus on areas such as county drug lines or other local priorities with great success. County drug lines in particular have a huge impact on communities, especially the vulnerable. The ability to be able to target these gangs is critical for disruption and the latest changes to the model support this focus.

Supervision

The latest changes also allow LPAs to provide more and better supervision to its staff. Response teams all have a dedicated Inspector and Sergeants are more locally accountable. This is an important aspect considering the potential inexperience of staff.

7.0 Further Challenges and Opportunities

There is a greater sense of optimism across the LPAs in respect of the amended model and the integration of the Response and Investigation teams has had a significant impact on morale. The Force recognises the importance of a period of stability is achieved to allow the changes to embed and succeed.

The challenge of recruitment and retention will remain an issue. A number of Forces did not recruit for some time and now are, so TVP continues to try to mitigate the impact of officers transferring back to their local Forces.

8.0 Conclusion

The implementation of a new structure to deliver front line policing in 2017 has clearly been challenging. Factors have impacted on the success of the model that were difficult to predict, and have been challenging to resolve. To address these issues, a number of changes have been implemented that improve the structure, provide for a one team ethos, and gives greater flexibility to Commanders. The recruitment programme is currently delivering success and the Force is approaching a more sustainable level of establishment. The changes made will allow for some stability on the LPAs that aims to improve staff wellbeing which will have a significant impact on performance.

Gavin WONG
Head of Local Policing and Resilience

This page is intentionally left blank

Report to the Thames Valley Police & Crime Panel

Title: Governance of Thames Valley
Police Collaborations

Date: 21 June 2019

Author: Khalid Ahmed, Scrutiny Officer,
Thames Valley Police & Crime
Panel



Background

COLLABORATION – INITIATIVES AND GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS

Police and Crime Panels have a statutory duty to scrutinise the decisions and actions of their Commissioner, with a view to supporting the effective exercise of the Police and Crime Commissioner's (PCC) functions. A failure to effectively undertake this role risks breaching the relevant sections of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011, while PCC's would fail to gain maximum benefit from the "critical friend" advice of their Panel.

Included in this statutory duty, Police and Crime Panels have a duty to scrutinise the role of their respective Commissioner in the collaborative work being undertaken by their respective Chief Constables under the South East Regional Integration Partnership (SERIP).

This legitimate right extends to only scrutinising the governance arrangements the Police and Crime Commissioner has adopted to enable him to review performance of a function or service carried out under a collaborative initiative and to hold TV Chief Constable to account for the performance of that function or service.

The presentation to be given at this meeting from the Police and Crime Commissioner will provide details of the Collaboration governance arrangements which TVP are involved in.

After discussions with the Chief Executive of the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner, the Panel has to note, that any comments on performance and outcomes of services delivered under collaborative arrangements, should not be raised at the meeting, as these are operational matters, for which the Police and Crime Commissioner holds the Chief Constable accountable for.

Details on performance and outcomes can be sought from HMICFRS inspection reports about TVP performance, together with responses from the Police and Crime Commissioner.

Legislative background

Under sections 22A to 22C of the Police Act 1996, as amended by section 89 of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011, Chief Constables and Police and Crime Commissioners have a duty to keep collaboration agreements and opportunities under review and to collaborate where it is in the interests of the efficiency and effectiveness of one or more police forces or policing bodies. Where collaboration is judged to be the best option, they must collaborate even if they do not expect their own force or policing body to benefit directly.

Any collaboration which relates to the functions of a police force (a “force collaboration provision”) must first be agreed with the chief constables of the forces concerned and approved by each PCC responsible for maintaining each of the police forces to which the force collaboration provision relates. Any collaboration which relates to the provision of support by one PCC for another PCC (a “policing body collaboration provision”) must be agreed by each PCC to which the policing body collaboration provision relates.

PCCs responsible for maintaining each of the police forces to which a force collaboration provision relates shall make arrangements for jointly holding their chief constables to account for the way functions are discharged under a force collaboration agreement.

Major partnerships and consortia involving the Force and the PCC are governed by formal collaboration agreements under Section 22A of the Police Act 1996, or by Memoranda of Understanding, as appropriate. Joint collaboration oversight boards provide strategic oversight and an approval process for governance arrangements for collaboration activity. These collaboration boards comprise Chief Officers and their PCCs from each participating force.

The PCC for Thames Valley is actively engaged in the oversight and scrutiny of key collaboration activities (e.g. South East region; Bi-lateral with Hampshire, Chiltern Transport Consortium and the National Police Air Service);

In addition, the TVP/PCC Joint Independent Audit Committee (JIAC) exercise oversight of the adequacy and effectiveness of the respective governance arrangements as part of that Committee’s terms of reference. Their opinion is incorporated in its Annual Assurance Report presented to the PCC and Chief Constable.

A summary of the functional activities and governance arrangements of the major collaborative ventures involving TVP will be provided in the presentation to the Panel. However, from a previous report to the Panel, below are details of known collaborations.

Hants/TVP Bi-lateral Collaboration

The TVP & Hampshire Bi-lateral Collaboration Governance Board oversees and scrutinises the work of the existing collaborative functions (i.e. Operations, ICT and Information Management) as well as development of the Contact Management and Digital Policing programmes. Updates are provided on new collaborative opportunities being explored.

South East Region Collaboration

Governance of collaboration between forces (Thames Valley, Sussex, Surrey and Hampshire) across the South East region is undertaken at the Regional Governance Board.

The South East Regional Organised Crime Unit (SEROUCU), hosted by Thames Valley Police, brings together the current regional organised crime units under one structure.

Chiltern Transport Consortium

The Chiltern Transport Consortium (CTC) is collaboration between TVP, Hertfordshire Constabulary, Bedfordshire Police and the Civil Nuclear Constabulary. It was originally set up in 2014 to operate as a transport shared service for the procurement and maintenance of the forces' transport fleet under lead force TVP.

National Police Air Service

The National Police Air Service (NPAS) is a collaborative venture involving all police forces across England and Wales. The PCC for Thames Valley is a member of the national NPAS Board.

TVP / TV Fire and Rescue Services

The PCC and the Force have previously agreed a memorandum of understanding with the three Fire and Rescue Services in the Thames Valley regarding exploring possible collaborative opportunities in the sharing of premises.

This page is intentionally left blank



**OFFICE OF THE POLICE & CRIME
COMMISSIONER FOR THAMES VALLEY**

**Report of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Thames Valley to the
Thames Valley Police and Crime Panel meeting on 21 June 2019**

Title: PCC's Annual Report 2018/19

Executive Summary:

Under the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011, a Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) is required to produce and publish an Annual Report on:

- The exercise of the PCC's functions in each financial year, and
- The progress which has been made in the financial year in meeting the objectives contained in the PCC's Police and Crime Plan.

After producing his Annual Report, the PCC must send the Report to the Police and Crime Panel for review at a public meeting to be held as soon as practicable after completion. The Police and Crime Panel must make a report or recommendations on the Annual Report to the PCC. In turn, the PCC must give the Panel a response to any report or recommendations on the Annual Report.

The PCC must publish each Annual Report together with any response he may make to any report or recommendations made by the Panel.

The attached Annual Report 2018/19 covers the activities undertaken and progress made by the PCC during the period 1st April 2018 to 31st March 2019 in meeting the objectives contained in his Police and Crime Plan 2017-2021.

A hard copy of the Annual Report will be circulated to Panel members at the meeting.

Recommendation:

That the Police and Crime Panel receive and review the PCC's Annual Report 2018/19.

PART 1 – NON-CONFIDENTIAL

1 Introduction and background

- 1.1 The PCC is required to produce an Annual Report in respect of each financial year. The Annual Report is the primary mechanism by which the PCC will review and report on progress in delivering the objectives in his Police and Crime Plan.
- 1.2 The content and structure of the Report should be determined on the basis of local preferences and need, and include:
 - How the PCC has exercised and fulfilled his statutory duties and functions in each financial year
 - The progress that has been made in the year in meeting the objectives in the PCC's Police and Crime Plan
 - End-of-year performance against any targets set, including exception reporting on any areas in which performance has substantially fallen short of, or exceeded, expectations
 - Performance outcomes in relation to specific crime, community safety or criminal justice grants or feedback on delivery at a geographical area or departmental level
 - End-of-year financial positions, including how resources have been allocated, details of any significant under or overspend and the decisions made with regard to council tax precept
 - Aims and aspirations for the following year, based on any re-evaluation of local need.

2 Issues for consideration

- 2.1 Under the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011, the PCC's Annual Report must be sent to the Police and Crime Panel for review as soon as practicable after production.
- 2.2 The PCC must respond to any report or recommendations made by the Panel concerning the Annual Report.
- 2.3 The PCC must arrange for each Annual Report, together with his response to any report or recommendations made by the Panel about the Annual Report, to be published. It is for the PCC to determine the manner in which the Report and any response is to be published.
- 2.4 The attached Annual Report 2018/19 covers the activities undertaken and progress made by the PCC during the period 1st April 2018 to 31st March 2019 in meeting the objectives contained in his Police and Crime Plan 2017-2021.

3 Financial comments

3.1 None arising from this report.

4 Legal comments

4.1 Section 12 of the 2011 Act places a duty on the PCC to produce an Annual Report relating to each financial year.

5 Equality comments

5.1 No direct implications arising specifically from the adoption and implementation of the Annual Report.

Background papers

5.1 The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011

<p>Public access to information Information in this form is subject to the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (FOIA) and other legislation. Part 1 of this form will be made available on the website within 1 working day of approval. Any facts and advice that should not be automatically available on request should not be included in Part 1 but instead on a separate Part 2 form. Deferment of publication is only applicable where release before that date would compromise the implementation of the decision being approved.</p>
<p>Is the publication of this form to be deferred? No</p>
<p>Is there a Part 2 form? No</p>

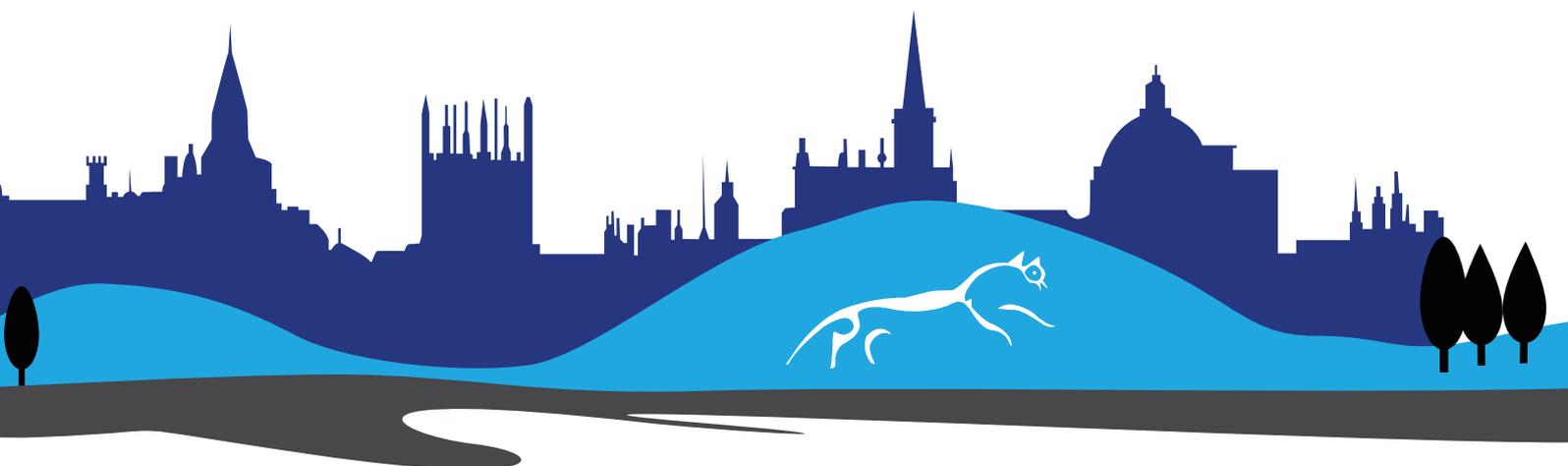
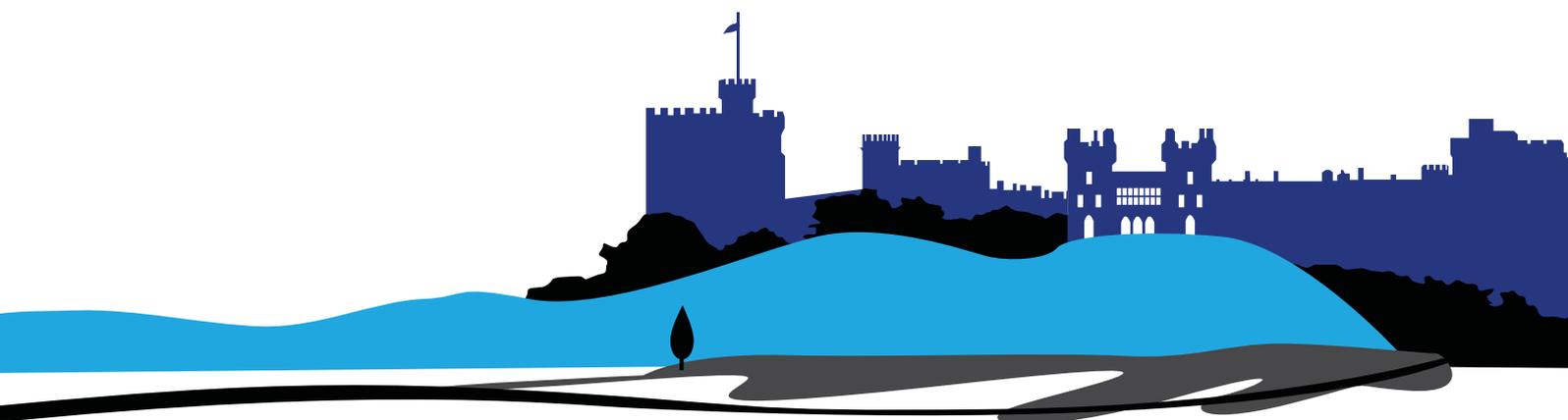
	Officer
<p>Name & Role</p>	
<p>Head of Unit This document is the final Annual Report for 2018-19</p>	Chief Executive
<p>Legal Advice This document complies with the relevant sections of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011</p>	Chief Executive
<p>Financial Advice No specific implications arising directly from this report</p>	PCC Chief Finance Officer
<p>Equalities and Diversity No specific implications arising directly from this report</p>	Chief Executive

Anthony Stansfeld

Police and Crime Commissioner for Thames Valley

This page is intentionally left blank

Berkshire,
Buckinghamshire
and Oxfordshire



ANNUAL REPORT 2018/19

Contents

1. Introduction	3-4
2. Progress in meeting my Police and Crime Plan 2017-2021 Strategic Priorities: April 2018 – March 2019	5-22
o Strategic Priorities: April 2018 – March 2019	
o Thames Valley Police Performance Headlines	
o HMICFRS Inspection Reports	
o PCC commissioned and grant funded services 2018/19	
• Community Safety	
• Victims and Witnesses Support Services	
• Police Property Act Fund	
o Statutory Responsibilities and Corporate Governance	
3. Summary financial performance:	23-25
o 2018/19 financial year accounts	
o Value for Money	
4. Looking ahead to 2019/20	26
5. Appendices	27-28
(A) Roles and Responsibilities	
(B) Staffing Structure 2018-19	

1. Introduction

Welcome to my 2018-19 Annual Report as Police and Crime Commissioner for Thames Valley (PCC). This 2018-19 report provides an update on overall progress against delivery of my four year Police and Crime Plan strategic priorities for the period 2017-2021.

My Plan was informed by a broad range of information that is reflected in five key priority areas:

- Vulnerability
- Prevention and early intervention
- Reducing re-offending
- Serious organised crime and terrorism
- Police judgment and reform

While I give equal weight to all five strategic priorities, the key threads of 'Vulnerability', 'Prevention' and 'Re-offending', are particularly highlighted throughout this report.

2018/19 has been a particularly notable year for Thames Valley Police (TVP) as it represented the very best of British policing in the eyes of the world. In addition to a challenging year in terms of business as usual, TVP ran the largest operations in its history: the Royal Wedding in Windsor in May 2018 and the visit by the US President to four locations within Thames Valley in July 2018. Throughout these operations the officers and staff of TVP were exceptional ambassadors for the force and British policing.

In July 2018, TVP (along with Hampshire Constabulary) launched its new website and now share the same platform as the Metropolitan Police. This is to be the 'single on-line home' for all police forces and by July 2019 there will be an increasing number of forces sharing the platform. The ambition is to provide the communities we serve with the channels to contact the police for the service they require in the most timely and appropriate way.

In previous years I have reported back on how the Force have performed in their 'police efficiency, effectiveness and legitimacy' (PEEL) inspections. Last year Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services (HMICFRS) changed to an integrated style of assessment and while it is yet to publish its graded judgements for Thames Valley, I am confident that the Inspectorate will continue to find areas of good police performance across the Force.

I am pleased that the Government has recognised the need for additional resources to equip police in tackling serious violence and knife crime. While the Thames Valley has not seen the large spike in knife crime as witnessed in some areas of the country, we are seeing an increase in violent crime which is a concern for us and for many of our communities. We are already working proactively and in partnership to tackle the problem and this additional funding will provide a significant boost.

In 2018-19, Thames Valley saw offences involving more serious violence decrease significantly, with 35% fewer GBH (section 18) offences than the same time last year. The Force also saw positive reductions in theft from person (down 23%) and house burglaries (down 2%). I am particularly pleased that domestic burglary has reduced by 21% over the past 7 years, and that rural crime has been given much greater priority over the same period. Overall crime levels in the Thames Valley are also lower compared to ten and fifteen years ago. As one of the less well funded police forces, this is a great credit to all who work for Force. The challenge of removing at least another £15 million from the budget over the next four years (2019 – 2023) and its wider effect on police performance will need close monitoring.

My office has effectively managed our Ministry of Justice grant funding to provide a range of victim and witness support services. My office introduced 'Victims First' - a new service which offers support through a single point of contact for victims and witnesses of crime, including affected family members. I would like to congratulate Victims First on its one year anniversary. Since launching, Victims First has dealt with over 5,194 referrals and 2,000 have gone on to receive specialist support from other services that I fund.

During 2018/19 I have provided community safety grants totalling £2.7m to county and unitary councils in the Thames Valley area to help them to support me in delivering my Police and Crime Plan strategic priorities. A summary of the benefits delivered from all grants and funding - including the Home Office's Early Intervention Youth Fund - is provided later in the report.

In April 2018 we celebrated 50 years of Thames Valley Police. There have been a number of events and key messages delivered over the past year which have celebrated some extraordinary changes and demonstrated a breadth of policing over the years, none more so than those seen at last August's Force Open Day at Sulhamstead.

The forthcoming year (2019/20) will be my final full term of office before I step down in May 2020. My achievements to date are set out in this report, but this is in no small part due to the outstanding support from Francis Habgood who recently retired as outgoing Chief Constable. Francis' leadership has steered the Force through some challenging landscape in recent years, and I am confident that his successor, John Campbell, will continue to deliver an excellent policing service across Thames Valley.

Last year saw the full time appointment of my Deputy PCC, Matthew Barber. Matthew has played an essential role in supporting me, and our office, across a number of key areas

both nationally and locally – this has enabled us to maintain a focus on delivering our strategic priorities.

Both the Deputy PCC and I are rightly proud of the hard work and dedication of police, support staff and volunteers, whose tireless commitment ensures our communities remain safe across the Thames Valley.



Anthony Stansfeld
Police and Crime
Commissioner for
Thames Valley

2. Progress in meeting my Police and Crime Plan 2017-2021

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES: APRIL 2018 – MARCH 2019

THIS SECTION HIGHLIGHTS PROGRESS IN 2018-19 TOWARDS DELIVERING MY POLICE AND CRIME PLAN 2017-2021

Summary of overall progress in 2018/19

This is year two of a four year strategic Police and Crime Plan

• Are my strategic priorities going in the right direction?

Yes, I believe the overall direction of travel is positive and remains on course to deliver my 5 key strategic priorities.

I have highlighted evidence within this 2018/19 annual report which demonstrates what has been (or will continue to be) delivered by the Force, my own office and other key partners. To ensure transparency and good governance, my office now publishes regular public-facing performance updates on my website.

2019/20 is my final full-term in office (I step down in May 2020) and I will continue to closely scrutinise progress in delivering against my strategic priorities. While I do not anticipate refreshing my Police and Crime Plan in this period, my office will be closely monitoring the policing landscape to ensure it is well placed to provide a full and effective handover to my successor.

• Are we where we want to be?

Having considered the delivery plans of both the Force and those of my own office, I am reassured that there continues to be an absolute focus in delivering a wide range of positive outcomes during 2019/20 and beyond.

Last year HMICFRS changed to an Integrated PEEL Assessment and Thames Valley has been subject to a staggered inspection process during 2018 and 2019 - this is scheduled to conclude by mid-July 2019. While HMICFRS has yet to publish its graded PEEL judgements for Thames Valley, I am confident that the Inspectorate will find improvements, such as the way the Force manages demand through technology, or identifies vulnerability.

I am only too aware of the current operational and financial context in which Thames Valley Police finds itself in but, despite this, the Force continues to maintain good performance levels. While we have a committed and capable police service, I am aware of the ever-more complex and high risk demand challenges it faces. PCCs and Chief Constables need a continuing dialogue with government and their own local communities on the widening gap between what the police service can do, and what the public expect of them.

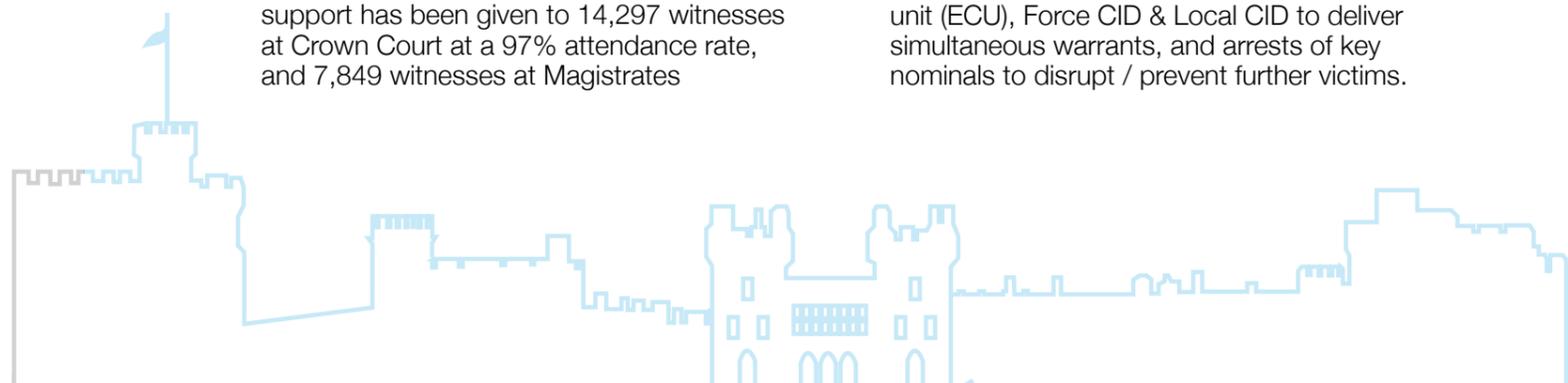
Strategic Priority 1 -

VULNERABILITY:

Managing demand on services through working together

PROGRESS IN 2018/19:

- My office has worked closely with Thames Valley Police to create new guidance and put a technical solution in place which allows officers and staff in contact with victims to check on their welfare, and where support is required refer them directly to Victims First.
- Changes to detention in the Mental Health Act, which gives the police power to remove someone from a public place to a place of safety, has led to a reduction in the number of unlawful detentions in police custody. Staff have been trained to align with new mental health guidance.
- Mental health training and guidance has been delivered to Inspectors and Sergeants involved in the detention and treatment of detainees with mental health issues in custody. This includes escalation processes and guidance on procedure when requiring Mental Health Act Assessments in police custody.
- The Thames Valley Independent Sexual Violence Advisory Service is funded by the OPCC and works closely with Thames Valley Police Specially Trained Officers to provide support to victims of sexual violence throughout the criminal justice process and beyond.
- The Witness Care Unit has worked with the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) to improve victim attendance at court for domestic abuse cases and therefore increase positive court outcomes. As at December 2018, support has been given to 14,297 witnesses at Crown Court at a 97% attendance rate, and 7,849 witnesses at Magistrates Court, with 91% attending. This work has been recognised with an award by the Local Criminal Justice Board, and TVP's Criminal Justice Department is participating in national working groups to further improve witness care provision.
- My office launched our awareness campaign 'Know This Isn't Love' in February 2019 to raise awareness of coercive and controlling behaviours and signpost victims to support through Victims First.
- Phase 3 of the TVP 'Hidden Harm' campaign raised awareness of Honour Based Abuse and Forced Marriage to communities in the Thames Valley and internally to officers and staff. The campaign had an estimated reach of over 2 million people.
- Local Police Areas (LPAs) are working with Force Intelligence Hubs to identify modern day slavery victims and those in brothels. Victims are to be treated appropriately with support, diversion from offending and protection from criminals.
- Age UK Oxfordshire were awarded £55,000 by my office for a two year project to work with organisations who engage with the elderly community and train them on elder abuse, vulnerability issues and safeguarding procedures.
- Reading and Bracknell & Wokingham LPA have delivered operations targeting courier fraud on vulnerable and elderly residents, working jointly with the Economic Crime unit (ECU), Force CID & Local CID to deliver simultaneous warrants, and arrests of key nominals to disrupt / prevent further victims.



Strategic Priority 2

- PREVENTION AND EARLY INTERVENTION:

Improving safeguarding in physical and virtual space

PROGRESS IN 2018/19:

- My office provided over £213,000 of funding to organisations across the Thames Valley to raise awareness and provide training on cybercrime. This included £50,000 to develop a play to be delivered to primary school students. The cybercrime play has been shown to 3,000 students aged 9 - 11 years old across 60 schools.
- A national initiative, Operation Signature, was launched in November 2018 within the Force to safeguard victims of financial abuse. This includes preventing people becoming victims of fraud and helping to stop victims being repeatedly targeted.
- The South East Regional Organised Crime Unit has engaged with more than 6,500 people from over 2,000 organisations, providing Cyber Protect & Prevent advice. A national social media campaign reached more than 2 million people with cyber protect and prevent messages.
- My office commissioned SAFE! to provide our Young Victims Service across Thames Valley which includes supporting victims of 'peer on peer' abuse.
- My office provided nearly £120,000 funding to seven organisations across the Thames Valley to deliver this key aim. Oxford Against Cutting received funding to deliver a two year programme. It has prioritised its training to schools based on the highest number of girls who speak languages from communities which may be affected by female genital mutilation (FGM).
- An Advice Hub is being developed, as part of the Rose Centre in Reading, where professionals can access FGM advice online or by phone.
- A campaign to raise awareness of hate crime and encourage those who are a victim or a witness to report it has been developed and continues to be promoted by my office.
- Phase 4 of the TVP 'Hidden Harm' campaign is now complete. Phase 4 reached more than 835,000 people on social media, and was supported by campaigners such as the National Black Police Association and the disability charity United Response. 44 community events were held by neighbourhood teams, and activities were further supported by schools, local authorities and other emergency service partners.
- TVP's Protecting Vulnerable People department has updated the Force's crime recording system with registered sex offender details so they are visible to neighbourhood police teams. Tasked visits are being undertaken by neighbourhood teams to specific offenders who are displaying chaotic behaviours, using local knowledge to monitor potential offenders and maximise local intelligence.
- The #SlowDown social media campaign which aimed to highlight the risk of driving at illegal/ inappropriate speeds was delivered and gained over 28,000 views.
- Inspector Simon Hills, of TVP's Roads Policing department, won the Police Federation's 2019 Outstanding Contribution to Roads Policing Award for his work on a ground-breaking approach to dramatically reduce uninsured driving. The approach has now been adopted nationally, resulting in an 80 per cent drop in uninsured drivers.

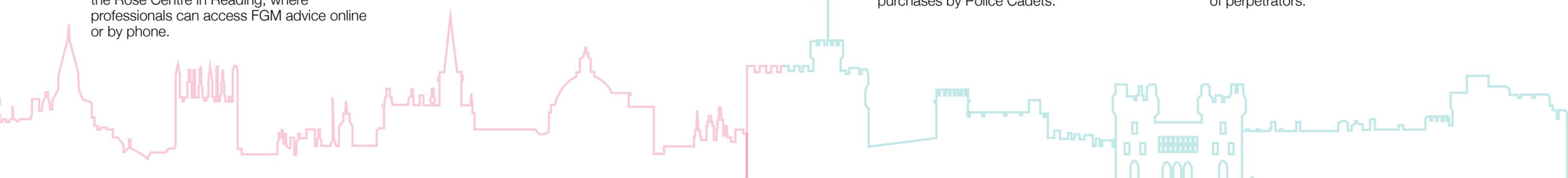
Strategic Priority 3

- REDUCING RE-OFFENDING:

Targeting and managing harm and risk

PROGRESS IN 2018/19:

- Over £46,000 was provided by my office to develop a conditional caution scheme for alcohol related violence which will result in access to a substance misuse scheme.
- Key Criminal Justice partners are being engaged in order to establish complementary approaches to diversion and offender aftercare referrals, for example probation services and custody partnerships including Liaison and Diversion. The timing of the rollout is linked to the delivery of effective rehabilitative treatments including Victim Awareness Course and drug and alcohol treatment.
- The out of court disposals framework is being rolled out across the force area. This provides a two tier disposal strategy of conditional cautions or community resolutions. Currently being trialled in Reading under Operation Pathway, this streamlined process is quicker and ensures appropriate disposals are made.
- The Home Office has awarded me £822,000 from its Early Intervention Youth Fund to help tackle youth violence, vulnerability and exploitation. My office has allocated the funding to 14 organisations across the Thames Valley to deliver a programme of activities.
- Thames Valley Police supported the Home Office week of action against knife crime (September 2018) and delivered a range of activities across the force including knife surrender bins in 16 front counters and test purchases by Police Cadets.
- Oxford LPA and TVP's Serious Organised Crime Unit (SOCU) worked on drug dealing investigations, greatly assisted by intelligence and community engagement. Warrants were successfully executed and children at risk safeguarded. Local Neighbourhood Officers used the opportunity to engage with the community and provide reassurance, building long term relations and better reporting.
- My office has awarded over £72,000 to Aspire Oxford to deliver a project which aims to work with offenders 'through the gates' to help get them into employment. Similarly, over £52,000 was provided to Circles South East to work towards rehabilitation of high risk sexual offenders.
- Around 40% of Integrated Offender Management (IOM) nominals are National Probation Service cases. Previously this was circa 10% (these cases are of higher threat, harm and risk than Community Rehabilitation Company cases), demonstrating that the IOM programme has successfully evolved into priority areas.
- LPAs are actively engaged in Operation Vocal (with a focus on the high risk offenders being managed within the Domestic Abuse Investigation Unit (DAIU) with emphasis on arrest and prevention.
- The use of the Multi-Agency Tasking and Co-ordination (MATAC) forum has helped reduce demand linked to domestic abuse as the risk score has decreased in the majority of perpetrators.



Strategic Priority 4

- SERIOUS ORGANISED CRIME AND TERRORISM

Improving the local response

PROGRESS IN 2018/19:

- Serious Organised Crime Drug Exploitation meetings are now linked up with Protecting Vulnerable People teams, sharing the common theme of exploitation. LPA representatives in attendance feedback outcomes from this to local multi-agency panels, allowing for a well-informed, localised approach.
- During the national County Drugs Lines week in January 2019, Thames Valley Police arrested 106 people connected to County Lines drugs gangs, 27 warrants were executed, 156 stop and searches were carried out, and officers took over 2,800 wraps of cocaine, heroin and cannabis off the streets of the Thames Valley. £133,000 was seized from criminals along with 147 phones and a number of weapons including machetes and flick knives. As a result of our activity 43 children and 69 vulnerable adults were safeguarded.
- The Protecting Vulnerable People Unit are leading on a pilot scheme in Aylesbury to develop links between LPA teams and Public Protection Teams. This will utilise local knowledge on Registered Sex Offenders to help prevent offending behaviour and appropriately increase local officer knowledge on dangerous offenders living in their area.
- At South Oxfordshire & Vale of White Horse LPA, strong cooperation with the Willow Project, supporting victims of modern slavery, has led to involvement of the project on recent investigations, providing TVP with a better understanding of the issues.
- Bracknell Forest & Wokingham LPA has been effective in using closure orders to tackle County Drugs Line (CDL) organised crime gangs. This has allowed a number of successful National Referral Mechanism referrals preventing vulnerable people from being exploited.
- A member of my staff delivers Prevent training to relevant organisations and also produces a Prevent newsletter to share latest information and news.
- In collaboration with the Slough Prevent Advisory Group, Q&A sessions with members of the public on prevention and radicalisation were held. A similar session was undertaken with the Slough Faith Partnership.
- In LPAs such as Bracknell & Wokingham and Wycombe, enhanced problem-solving and re-structuring of neighbourhood policing is ensuring effective intelligence-gathering to protect communities from organised crime activity and recognise risks of radicalisation.
- Elpis, a database to share details about missing persons with partner agencies, with an aim to reduce harm and frequency of episodes, continues to be developed with Milton Keynes and Oxford LPAs. In Berkshire, a Missing Persons & Exploitation Hub is being developed by police and partners.
- A safety hub has been set up in Windsor town centre to support the night time economy and reduce demand on police, and a case worker has been funded to focus on the homeless community, working with local agencies and charities.

Strategic Priority 5

- POLICE ETHICS AND REFORM:

Increasing the pace of change

PROGRESS IN 2018/19:

- Key criminal justice partners are being engaged in order to establish complementary approaches to diversion and offender aftercare referrals, for example probation services and custody partnerships including Liaison and Diversion. The timing of the rollout is linked to the delivery of effective rehabilitative treatments, including Victim Awareness Course and drug and alcohol treatment.
- In the Slough PA, work has taken place to raise the profile of the Youth Liaison & Diversion (L&D) team, expanding their reach from the custody environment only into the community. L&D workers attend multi-agency meetings such as the Serious Youth Violence and Child Drug Exploitation meetings to help tackle child exploitation issues and assess vulnerable children in home visits with officers.
- The TVP Local Policing department are working with the Force's Corporate Communications department to promote the benefits of Independent Advisory Groups (IAG) as a way of improving engagement with under 18 year olds.
- A schools' engagement officer has been re-introduced in most LPAs. This will support early intervention and building resilience amongst young people.
- A number of LPAs have provided targeted police activity to engage and build relationships and positive activities for the local young persons, such as the Cadets, Community Court and Mini police.
- Evidence is now being shared with the Crown Prosecution Service using its evidence exchange system, Egress, reducing the amount of paper and the number of disks being posted.
- Thames Valley Police launched its new website in 2018, and has seen a significant take-up rate in the number of people choosing to report crime on-line, with 29,000 reports submitted since July 2018. This equates to 13.3% of all crime being reported to TVP. Over 600 feedback reports state that they would not have contacted the Police if they could not have done so online.
- My office launched the Victims First service in April 2018 which allows for a centralised referral pathway for any victim, witness or family member of victim who requires additional support.
- Victims First has also been promoted to the public and other partners to ensure that people that need support, regardless of whether they have reported the crime to the police, are aware of Victims First and know how to access it. This includes the creation of Victims First Connect, which involves the provision of access points in local communities that people can use to obtain information about support and be referred to Victims First.
- There has been continued Force-wide internal communications to promote the national Victims Code to staff and officers.

TVP Performance headlines for 2018/19

Overall crime levels reported to TVP increased by 10.3% in 2018/19 compared to the previous year (2017/18). There were 164,153 crimes reported across the Thames Valley during the period April 2018 to March 2019. Based on the latest available published figures, this compares to a national increase of 7%.

The Thames Valley increase is reflected by trends seen at a wider national level. While the latest published figures from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) show that there has been no significant change over the last year, certain crime types present a mixed picture. Robbery and vehicle offences have increased whereas burglary has decreased. Lower-volume 'high-harm' violence involving knives has risen, whereas offences involving firearms have decreased.

Overall crime levels in the Thames Valley remain low compared with ten and fifteen years ago. There were 31,509 fewer crimes recorded in this timeframe compared with ten years ago (195,662), and 45,762 fewer recorded offences compared with fifteen years ago (209,915).

Force Priority Outcome 1: A reduction in residential burglary through effective investigation, offender management and prevention activity.

Across the Thames Valley volumes of residential burglary (excluding garages and sheds) have reduced compared with the 2017/18 level by 2%. This represents 95 fewer offences and halts the recent trend of rising yearly burglary volumes.

The Force continues to compare favourably in terms of burglary rates with other forces in its Most Similar Group (2nd position out of 8 Forces) and nationally the position of Thames Valley has improved to 13th (out of 43) for residential burglary (including sheds and garages).

There has been a small increase in the number of positive outcomes achieved by the Force (positive outcome rate is currently 10.9%). This outcome rate compares healthily with national figures where Thames Valley lies 9th out of the 43 Forces and achieved the highest rate in its most similar group.

An in depth analysis of burglary performance was carried out early in 2018/19 and has led to the creation of a Service Improvement plan focussing on investigations, contact management, data quality, pro-activity, repeat offenders, roll of the neighbourhood and crime-series management.

Force Priority Outcome 2: A reduction in serious violence through a pro-active and partnership approach and an effective and proportionate investigation of all violent crimes.

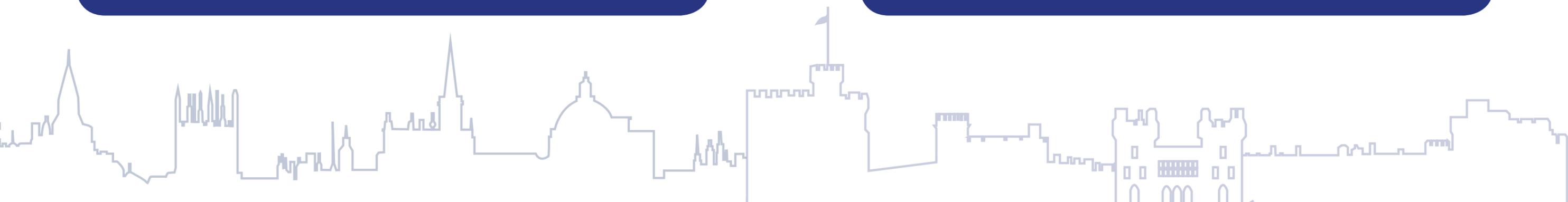
At the end of the year, the Thames Valley area has seen an increase in violence against the person (excluding domestic offences) of 33%. However this increase is likely to be linked with campaigns carried out by the Force, such as the Hidden Harm campaign, the purpose of which is to encourage more people to report crimes.

The most significant increases are in offences where there was no injury. This is a wide-ranging category of offences including Harassment, Threats to kill, and Dangerous Dog offences. An increase in harassment offences can be attributed in part to a change in the crime counting rules in April 2018. Offences involving more serious violence

have decreased significantly with 35% fewer GBH (section 18) offences than the same time last year. Offences which are classified as knife crimes (this includes robbery, violence and sexual offences) increased by 12.1%; however, this may be partly attributed to better flagging of offences on the Force's crime recording system.

For violence against the person offences, Thames Valley compared favourably to its Most Similar Group (2nd out of 8). In the sub-category of violence without injury, the Force has the lowest rate of crimes per 1,000 residents compared with other Forces in its most similar group.

HIDDEN HARM



Force Priority Outcome 3: An improvement in victim satisfaction through application of the Victims Code and timely investigations that maximise the chances of achieving a successful prosecution.

The Force undertakes a small telephone survey of victims of domestic burglary, violent crime and hate crime to measure satisfaction levels. Victim Satisfaction data from the survey conducted in November 2018 shows that the overall victim satisfaction rate for last 12 rolling months remains at 79%. This is one percentage point higher than the level recorded a year ago.

The Force has noted a slight increase in the satisfaction rate in hate crime and burglary but a reduction in satisfaction

levels from victims of violence. Victims' perception of feedback continues to be the area of concern.

The Force has focussed on improving the completion by officers of Victim Contact Contracts with the aim of better managing the expectations of victims on how much feedback that they will receive. Over 80% of crimes have a victim contact contract in place (it won't always be appropriate to have a contract); however, the benefits of this are yet to feed into the satisfaction levels.



Force Priority Outcome 4: A continued improvement in our response to domestic abuse victimisation through effective safeguarding and problem solving activity aimed at reducing repeat victimisation.

Domestic abuse related crime has risen substantially this year, observing a 53% increase against 2017/18. This was an area of concern in the HMICFRS Inspection of Crime Data Integrity, so the increase was anticipated and reflects an improvement in crime recording. Internal audits show that compliance with the National Crime Recording Standard have improved; however, there remains potential for further improvement.

Since January 2018, the Force has introduced a daily check of domestic incident occurrences on its crime recording system to ensure crimes have been correctly recorded.

Whilst the positive outcome rate has fallen to 12% from 21% last year, this is partly as a result of the improved recording of offences. The satisfaction level for victims of domestic abuse remains high at over 80%.

Force Priority Outcome 5: An increase in the confidence of victims of hidden harm to report incidents and crimes.

Hate Crime occurrences overall have gone up slightly by 4% year-on-year (from 4,176 to 4,353). The impact of the process change of recording crimes at the time of the initial call is evident with recorded hate crimes increasing by 49% and incidents conversely decreasing. The positive outcome rate has fallen from 19% to 14% although the actual volume of outcomes has increased from 459 to 507.

Recorded levels of Honour Based Abuse offences remain low and have decreased slightly, year on year, from 121 last year to 105 in the period between April and March. In contrast, recorded levels of modern slavery offences have increased from 156 to 219 in that time period



Force Priority Outcome 6: A continued improvement in the identification and safeguarding of children.

The number of Missing Person occurrences continues to decrease (down 10% from the previous year) and has been driven by the number of Missing Person occurrences involving children decreasing by 12% year-on-year.

This decrease in missing children has led to a slight shift in the proportion of adults and children that make up those going missing in Thames Valley. Children now account for 56% of missing occurrences, down from 59% the previous year.

Children that have gone missing 3 times within 90 days has also seen a decrease, by 5% year-on-year.

There has been a decrease in the volume of Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) non-crime incidents of 28%. This has been offset by an increase in recorded CSE crime, which has risen by 13% year-on-year. Some of this change may be attributable to the change in guidance to contact management staff, encouraging recording of crime at the point of call.

Force Priority Outcome 7: A continued increase in the confidence of rural communities to report crime through an effective response to reported offences.

The number of rural flagged crimes has fallen in the first 9 months of 2017/18 by 2.2% from the previous year. However, this decrease can be mainly attributed to large reductions in 3 key rural police areas LPAs (Bracknell Forest & Wokingham, West Berkshire

and Cherwell & West Oxfordshire).

The decline in rural crime is linked to reductions in criminal damage and burglary (both residential and business & community burglary) offences.



Force Priority Outcome 8: A continued improvement in our response to fraud (including cyber-fraud) through effective investigations, activity to protect vulnerable victims and intelligence led action against offenders.

Reports to Action Fraud from victims residing within the Thames Valley have increased year on year; additionally, the volume of occurrences disseminated to the Force from the National Fraud Intelligence Bureau for investigation has increased. Of those reports disseminated to the Force, the highest proportion are banking or corporate fraud cases. Calls for service (those reports that the Force is required to attend rather than

refer to Action Fraud) have increased 69% this year.

As part of the Force's ongoing Service Improvement framework, an end to end review of Fraud and Cyber-fraud was recently conducted. Key findings highlighted areas for development across the Force including officer awareness, training and investigation quality.



Force Priority Outcome 9: An increase in the volume of rape and other sexual offences that lead to a charge.

The Force has recorded a 2% increase in the volume of rape offences recorded in 2018/19, which is believed to reflect continuing improved confidence to report.

The volume of positive outcomes obtained for rape offences was consistent with the level seen last year. Thames Valley has obtained 83 charges this year compared with 85 during the same period last year. Nationally, there has been a significant fall in the proportion of recorded rape offences resulting in a positive outcome. Despite slightly fewer charges this year the Force

compares favourably in its most similar group, in the second highest position. The volume of other sexual offences recorded has increased by 23% for the Force in this year. Conversely there has been a reduction year on year in the volume of positive outcomes obtained for other sexual offences, from 401 to 326.

Identifying opportunities to improve the volumes of rape offences resulting in a positive outcome have been focused through a variety of forums, such as an end to end review of rape offences completed this year.

Force Priority Outcome 10: A reduction in avoidable demand on our service through the prevention of crime (including a reduction in re-offending), problem-solving, and signposting the public to the right service.

There has been a 13% increase in the volume of 999 calls received by Thames Valley Police in 2018/19 against the previous year. In contrast, Thames Valley Police has seen a 16% decrease in the number of 101 calls received over the same period. The significant increase in 999 demand over this period and the prioritisation of these calls has affected the capacity to answer 101 calls.

This has resulted in a significant number

of 101 calls being abandoned and increased waiting times for callers. However, there are signs of improvement in this area with the percentage of 101 calls answered improving in the last few months of 2018/19.

The availability of the on-line reporting functionality continues to be publicised and submissions from members of the public via this method continue to increase.

Other TVP policing highlights over 2018/19 include:

- Answered 554,316 '101' calls and 341,233 '999' calls
- Arrested 31,691 people and charged 11,492 people
- Policed 128 major operations including 2 Royal Weddings and a presidential visit
- During County Lines Intensification week, we investigated 115 suspected 'cuckooing' addresses
- Serious Organised Crime Teams conducted 226 warrants and seized 60kg of drugs - this year offenders have been sentenced to 725 years, including eight life sentences
- Of the 11 murders in Thames Valley this year, eight people have been found guilty and jailed for a total of 122 years. The remaining cases are going through the courts.
- The Imaging Unit has provided specialised digital support to major investigations, including the UK's first manslaughter conviction directly linked to an acid attack
- Operation Silk resulted in the conviction of 11 men for a total of 137 years, including four life sentences for Child Sexual Exploitation in Oxford
- During the Force's Hidden Harm campaign, we worked with partners and local communities to raise awareness of abuse happening in Thames Valley - Hidden Harm reached 2 million people on social media
- Investigated 7,283 missing people and worked closely with our communities to find them
- This year the Force dealt with 103,326 road-related incidents, including stopping a drink-driver going the wrong way on the M4, and 20,407 driving offences.

HMICFRS Inspection Reports

Last year Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services (HMICFRS) changed to an Integrated PEEL Assessment ('policing efficiency, effectiveness and legitimacy') and TVP has been subject to a staggered inspection process during 2018 and 2019. HMICFRS have yet to issue its graded PEEL judgements for Thames Valley, although further details of these will be published on its [website](#) later this year.

I have considered and/or responded to a number of thematic HMI reports presented by the Force to my Level 1 public meetings during the course of the year – these include:

- Unannounced Inspection of TVP Custody Suites
- Growing up neglected: a multi-agency response to older children
- Understanding the difference – the initial response to hate crime
- Joint Inspection of the Handling of Cases involving Disability Hate Crime
- Policing and Mental Health – Picking up the Pieces
- The police response to domestic abuse; an update report

Further details these reports can be found on my [website](#).

PCC Commissioned services – grants and funding 2018/19

COMMUNITY SAFETY

I managed a community safety budget of £3.0 million in 2018/19, of which £2.7 million was given in grants to county and unitary councils in the Thames Valley area, and I retained £0.3 million to fund Thames Valley-wide and other priority service initiatives.

The local authorities have used their grant allocations to invest in the following services and initiatives:

- Youth offending including youth restorative justice, intervention work with young offenders and participation in youth crime prevention projects: £922,222
- Substance misuse including Drug Alcohol Action Team services, treatment for offenders (including rehab), staff training in early intervention, prison link workers: £608,562
- Domestic abuse (DA) including outreach support, Independent Domestic Violence Advocates, DA champions, school productions to inform them about DA at home: £427,394
- Young people, including crime prevention, safeguarding and diversionary activities: £222,300
- Anti-social behaviour, including ASB officers, dealing with complaints and an ASB diversionary programme in schools and community groups: £175,644

- Hidden harm activities including modern slavery, human exploitation and safeguarding intervention: £106,498
- Integrated offender management: £68,670
- Miscellaneous activities covering a raft of different initiatives and activities: £200,821

The £0.3 million fund which I retained has been used to fund:

- Domestic violence (DV) perpetrator programmes: £112,318
- Reducing re-offending projects: £75,584
- Youth, gangs and exploitation projects: £34,437
- An elders abuse project: £25,212
- A contribution to GPS tagging project: £25,000
- Night vision equipment and 'Automatic Number Plate Recognition' (ANPR) cameras for Thames Valley Police: £33,269
- Other miscellaneous initiatives, including contributions to Crimestoppers, evaluation of Judge Sheridan's proposal for DA courts and Modus software (£44,552).

VICTIMS AND WITNESSES SUPPORT SERVICES

I receive an annual grant from the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) to commission services for victims and witnesses of crime. During 2018/19 I spent my full grant allocation of £2.765m to deliver the following services and benefits:

- Our new Victims First hub opened on 1st April 2018 to act as a single point of contact for triage and referral to appropriate services for all victims across Thames Valley. This service cost £200,063 and received 5,194 valid referrals where successful contact was made with victims.

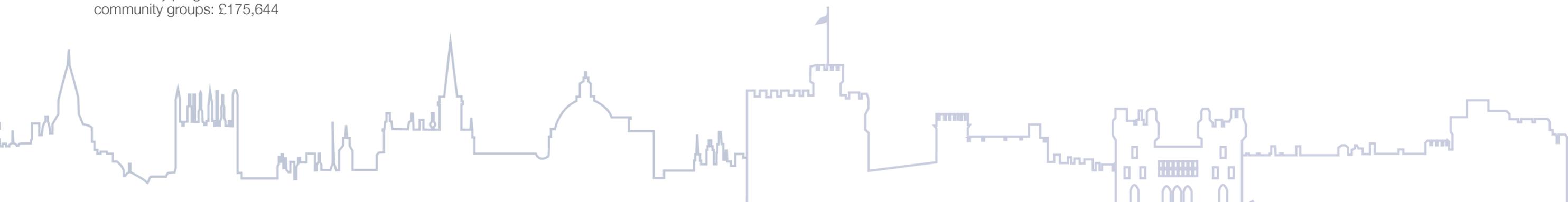


Care | Empower | Recover

- Thames Valley Partnership received £275,000 to provide an emotional support and advocacy service to 493 victims of crime.
- Thames Valley Partnership received £199,508 to provide an exploitation and complex needs service to 232 vulnerable and exploited people.
- Thames Valley Partnership received £145,280 for Restorative Justice, which has led to 111 potential case conferences between victims and perpetrators.
- Refuge received £334,818 to provide an Independent Sexual Violence Advisory (ISVA) service and have received 496 referrals between 1 April 2018 and 31 Mar 2019.

- SAFE received £436,384 to provide a service to support young victims of crime. During the last year they have received 565 referrals into the service and supported 758 young victims.
- Our new network of specialist counsellors cost £180,859 and resulted in 570 adults and young people receiving counselling.
- Our domestic violence medium risk safety planning service was commissioned through local authorities. Oxfordshire county Council received £13,000 and managed 346 referrals, Buckinghamshire received £11,700 and managed 1,756 occurrences, MK Act received £13,700 and managed 1,638, Slough Borough Council received £15,600 and managed 1,363 occurrences and West Berkshire Council received £1,300 and managed 91 occurrences.
- We commissioned a Domestic Violence complex need service from a range of providers across the Thames Valley. Berkshire Womens Aid received £16,271 and received 99 referrals, Reducing the Risk received £16,325 and received 49 referrals, Oxfordshire County Council received £73,828 and received 38 referrals, SMART received £44,655 and received 37 referrals, Slough Council received £36,382 and received 42 referrals and West Berkshire Council received £48,799 and received 13 referrals.
- £392,000 of local authority community safety spend was funded by the MoJ grant. This provided additional domestic violence services across the Thames Valley area.
- We funded a modern slavery co-ordinator which cost £42,165.

The balance of my MoJ grant fund (£0.268 million) has been spent on supporting other services for victims, including commissioning costs.



POLICE PROPERTY ACT FUND

The Chief Constable and I ran two public bidding rounds for grants from the Police Property Act Fund. In October 2018, £97,950 was awarded to 20 charities and community groups across the Thames Valley who each made a significant contribution to support my strategic priorities to 'reduce reoffending' and/or 'improve the local response to serious organised crime and terrorism'. In February 2019 a further £100,700 was awarded to 32 separate charities and/or community groups regarding their work on supporting my strategic priorities concerning 'vulnerability' and 'prevention and early intervention'.

In addition, the three county High Sheriffs identified a further 9 organisations who have received £75,000, in total, from the Police Property Act Fund.

In April 2017 the Chief Constable and I gave the four Community Foundations £105,000 and tasked them with obtaining additional matched funding in order to increase the total grant pot to at least £150,000. Not all this money was spent during 2017/18. During the last 12 months (2018/19) the Chief Constable and I have approved 12 individual grant awards using £38,462 of PPAF money. The Community Foundations have added £34,120 of partnership funding supporting total project costs of £169,906.

STATUTORY RESPONSIBILITIES AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

During 2018/19 I continued to successfully meet my statutory duties and commitments as set out in the Police and Crime Plan 2017-2021. In discharging my personal duties, responsibilities and functions, I was supported by a relatively small team of staff within the Office of the PCC (OPCC). An overview of the roles, responsibilities and functions of the OPCC is presented at Appendix A, and the OPCC organisational staffing structure is presented at Appendix B. My performance, decisions and actions during the year were regularly scrutinised by the independent Thames Valley Police and Crime Panel.

Through a mix of regular public and private meetings, I held the Chief Constable to account for his leadership of TVP and the delivery of an efficient and effective police service. This involved close scrutiny of Force performance and progress against the Force's Annual Delivery Plan 2018/19, and was achieved through regular updates from TVP as well as engagement of my staff in key force performance meetings and delivery groups.

A joint PCC and Chief Constable Corporate Governance Framework is in place to ensure intended outcomes for stakeholders are achieved whilst acting in the public interest at all times. The governance framework comprises the culture, value, systems and processes by which the PCC and Chief Constable discharge their responsibilities and through which the police service is accountable to, and engages with, the communities they serve.

The Joint Independent Audit Committee provides independent assurance to the Chief Constable and myself regarding the adequacy of the risk management framework and the associated control environment within TVP and the OPCC.

It considers the internal and external audit reports concerning the business of both the PCC and Chief Constable and advise both parties according to good governance principles. It has oversight of general governance matters and provides comment on any new or amended PCC and Force policies and strategies with regard to financial risk and probity.



Thames Valley PCC Anthony Stansfeld talking with Police Cadets at the Thames Valley Police Open Day in August 2018.

3. Summary financial performance: 2018/19 financial year

A) PCC CONTROLLED EXPENDITURE 2018/19

A high level analysis of my directly controlled budget and expenditure is provided below.

	Annual Budget £000	Annual Outturn £000	Variance £000
Office of the PCC	1,021	1,065	44
Democratic Representation	226	233	7
Other Costs	194	127	- 67
Commissioning Services			
- Community safety fund	3,150	2,694	- 456
- Victims & witnesses	2,769	2,794	25
PCC Controlled Budgets	7,360	6,913	- 447

B) GROUP LEVEL EXPENDITURE (PCC AND TVP) 2018/19

The following table provides a high level comparison between the approved budget for 2018/19 and actual expenditure at the Group level (i.e. PCC and Chief Constable). The annual revenue 'Cost of Services' variance, or deficit, of £0.307 million has been appropriated (or transferred) from general balances. This level of deficit represents less than 0.1% of the Net Cost of Services annual budget which demonstrates strong and effective financial management.

	Annual Budget £000	Annual Outturn £000	Variance £000
PCC controlled budgets	7,360	6,913	- 447
TVP Operational budgets – direction and control of the Chief Constable			
PAY AND EMPLOYMENT COSTS			
Police officer pay and allowances	251,722	250,085	- 1,638
Police officer overtime	8,820	10,307	1,487
PCSO pay and allowances	13,020	12,385	- 635
Police staff pay and allowances	97,447	97,015	- 433
Temporary or agency staff	6,676	6,676	0
Police officer injury / ill health / death benefits	4,058	4,122	65
Other employee expenses	3,237	3,358	121
Restructure, training & conference costs	1,353	1,665	312
	386,334	385,612	- 721

B) GROUP LEVEL EXPENDITURE (PCC AND TVP) (CONTINUED)

	Annual Budget £000	Annual Outturn £000	Variance £000
OVERHEADS			
Premises	16,136	15,376	- 759
Transport	8,513	10,388	1,875
Supplies & services	54,789	54,303	- 486
Third party payments	12,534	12,446	- 88
Specific grants	- 72,978	- 72,435	543
Force income	- 32,916	- 32,850	66
	- 13,922	- 12,771	1,152
OTHER			
Capital financing	13,887	13,747	- 140
Interest on balances	- 950	- 1,031	- 81
Statutory accounting adjustments	0	136	136
Appropriation from balances	- 1,237	- 829	408
	11,700	12,023	323
REGIONAL COLLABORATION SERVICES			
South East Regional Organised Crime Unit	16,712	16,712	0
Counter Terrorist Police South East	21,833	21,833	0
Chiltern Transport Consortium	17,702	17,702	0
Regional CT firearms specialist officers	4,625	4,625	0
Government grants and partnership income	- 60,872	- 60,872	0
	0	0	0
Cost of Services	391,471	391,777	307
Funded by:			
General grant income	- 227,382	- 227,382	0
Council tax	- 164,089	- 164,089	0
Net Revenue position	0	307	307

Value for money

Over £100 million has been cut from Thames Valley Police's annual budget over the last 8 years, since 2010/11. Plans are in place to remove at least another £15 million over the next four years (2019/20 to 2022/23), including £4.8 million in 2019/20, with demand on services expected to continue to increase through increased reporting of complex crime and the growing challenge from serious organised crime networks.

The financial and operational demands facing the Force mean that it is more important than ever that we continue to review, challenge and improve our services to ensure we focus our resources on priority areas.

Looking to 2019/20, identified savings include:

- Rationalisation of the Joint Operations Unit with Hampshire Constabulary
- Review of the Force Intelligence and Specialist Operations Unit

- Review of the Joint ICT Unit with Hampshire

Whilst the Force continues to prioritise its work and make efficiency savings, there was significant concern that any further budget pressures would lead to unacceptable reductions in resources which would impact on frontline policing and result in a service less able to respond to increases in demand.

However, Thames Valley Police has a long history of delivering productivity savings and using these to balance annual budgets or reinvesting them in frontline policing, a strategy that has been widely scrutinised and praised by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services (HMICFRS) during various inspections and reports. I am therefore confident that my 2019/20 budget protects our communities today and plans for the future.

Further details of all productivity savings can be found in the Budget Book for 2019/20 which is posted on the [website](#).



Thames Valley PCC Anthony Stansfeld welcomes new Chief Constable John Campbell

4. Looking ahead to 2019/20

I am delighted that the Police and Crime Panel supported my choice of John Campbell to be the next Chief Constable of Thames Valley Police following the retirement of Francis Habgood. He has done an excellent job as Deputy Chief Constable and I believe is the right person to lead Thames Valley Police through what is a turbulent period for policing.

John shaped the Force's Strategic Plan for delivering policing services in 2018/19, and is committed to ensure that Thames Valley Police will deliver an excellent service and be regarded as an outstanding force in the future.

The Chief Constable and I share the same desire to maintain neighbourhood policing and ensure we have as many officers on patrol as we can. Our priorities are around reducing crime and disorder, and when crime and disorder does happen, to get justice for the victims. Protecting vulnerable people will be at the heart of policing, but to do this we need to continue working with partners to reduce reoffending. Thames Valley has not seen the steep rise in violent crime as elsewhere, but any knife offence is one too many. Recent Home Office funding of £1.94 million will ensure the Force continues to work with partners across Thames Valley, to disrupt knife crime and reduce its impact on our communities.

The Force's new 'Contact Management Platform' will be launched in the summer of 2019 and I am confident that if people call the police at their time of greatest need, their call be handled effectively, and where crimes have occurred offenders will be brought to justice swiftly.

I am pleased with the decision to bring all of TVP's custodial services back in-house from April 2019. Doing so will ensure that the Force standardises its systems and procedures across its custody suites to enable it to respond to national and local change.

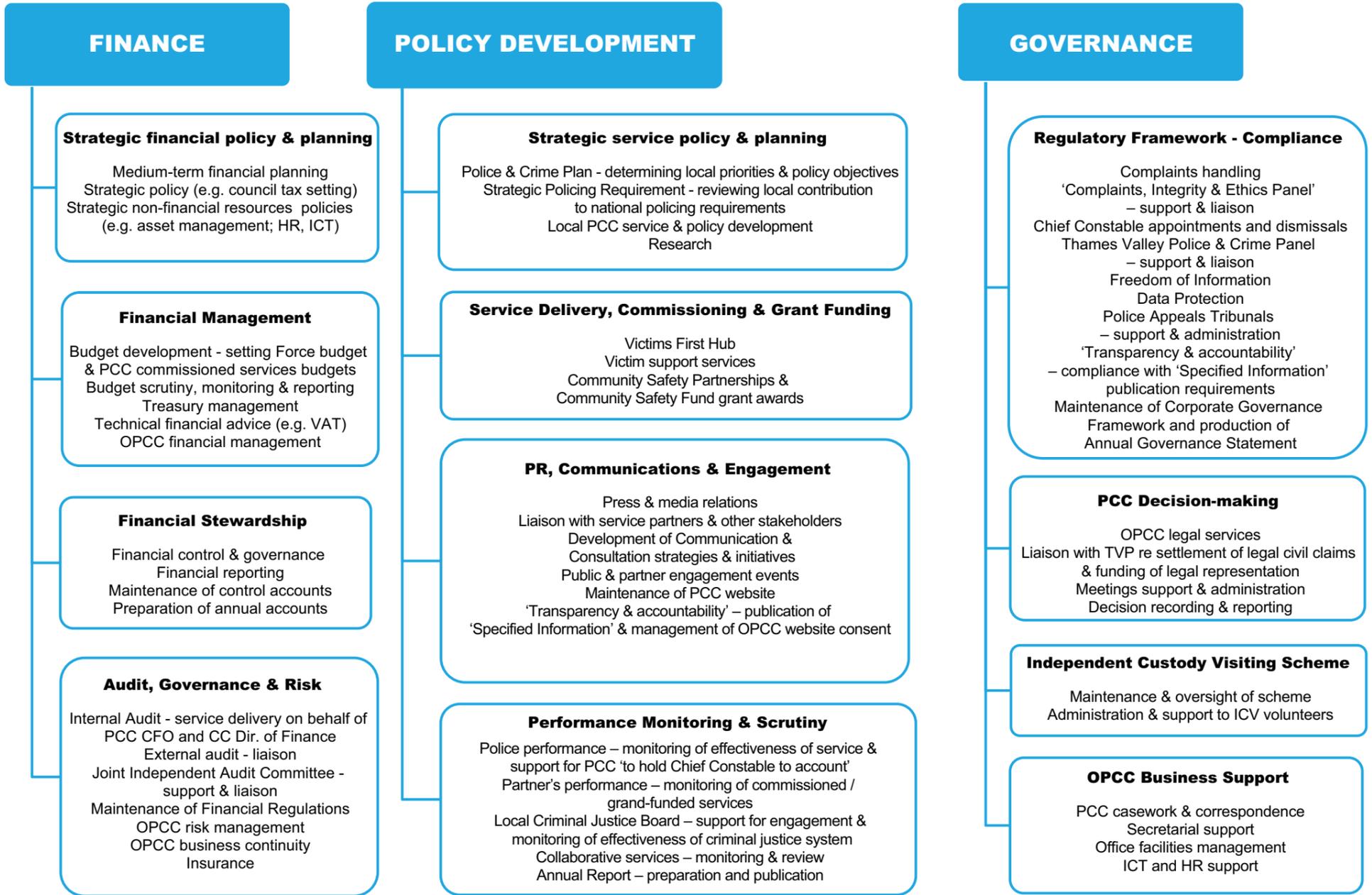
Over £100 million has been cut from Thames Valley Police's annual budget over the last 8 years, since 2010/11. Last December I received the Government's funding settlement for 2019/20 which increased funding and recognised the demand placed on policing nationally. However, more than half of the additional funding available nationally to Police and Crime Commissioners in the Government's settlement was subject to agreement from local taxpayers to increase the police portion of the Council Tax. Following a survey of Thames Valley residents, 69.7% (8,031) agreed to an increase in their local council tax to fund policing. This public support has enabled me to agree a budget which avoids damaging cuts and allows investment in operational policing to help protect our communities.

Nevertheless, plans are in place to remove at least another £15 million over the next four years (2019/20 to 2022/23), including £4.8 million in 2019/20, with demand on services expected to continue to increase through increased reporting of complex crime and the growing challenge from serious organised crime networks. However, Thames Valley Police has a long history of delivering productivity savings and using these to balance annual budgets or reinvesting them in frontline policing. I am therefore confident that my 2019/20 budget protects our communities today and plans for the future,

Both my Deputy PCC and I look forward to working with the Chief Constable and other officers and staff of TVP, as well as with my other service partners, over the next 12 months. 2019/20 is my final full-term year in office, and my office will be closely monitoring the policing landscape to ensure it is well placed to provide a full and effective handover to my successor in May 2020.

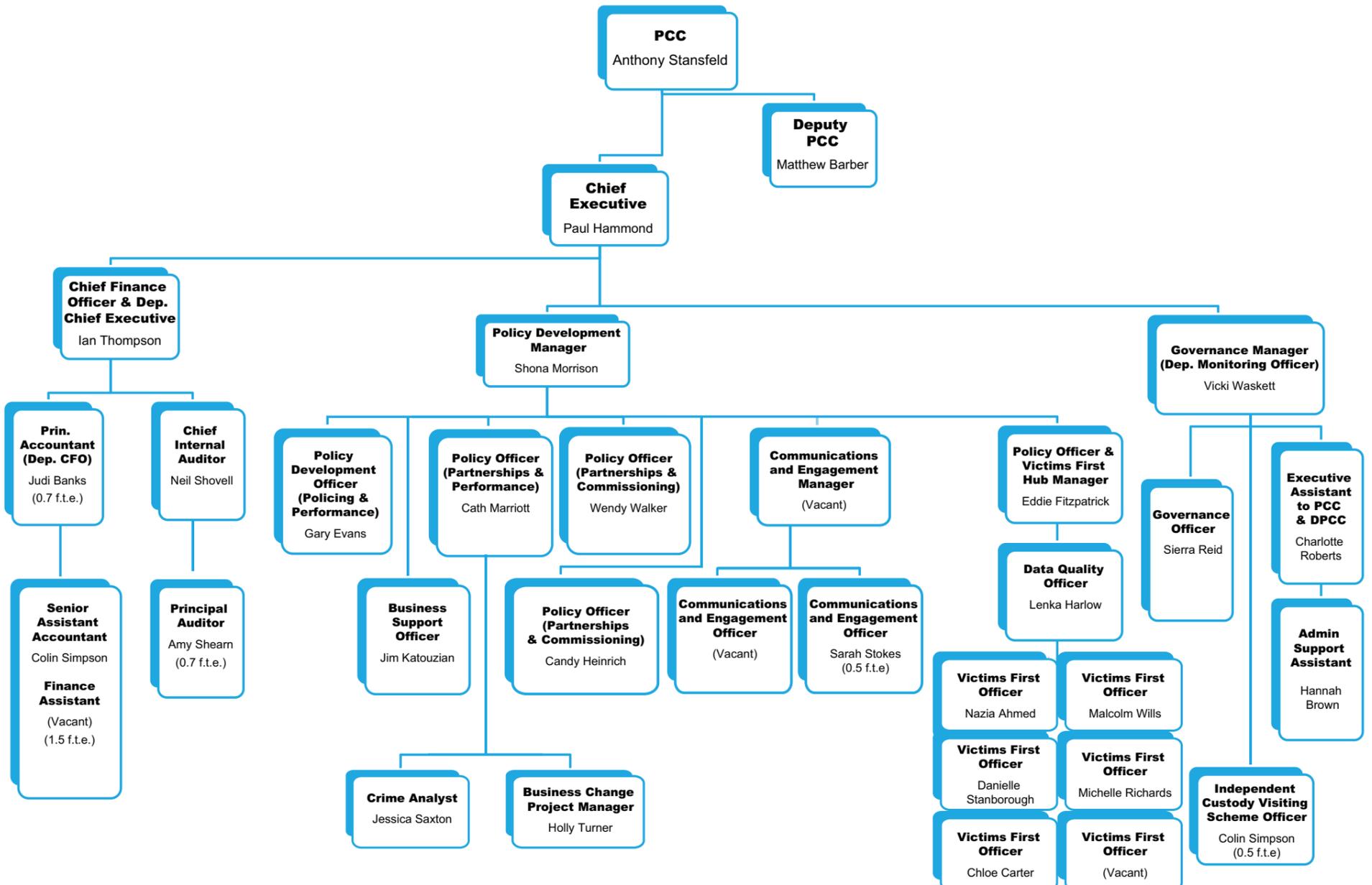
6. Appendices

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE OFFICE OF THE POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER (OPCC) FOR THAMES VALLEY



27

OFFICE OF THE POLICE & CRIME COMMISSIONER FOR THAMES VALLEY – STAFFING STRUCTURE (May 2019)



28



For further information about the PCC, his plan, the budget or how you can get involved, get in touch with us using the contact details provided below or visit www.thamesvalley-pcc.gov.uk

Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner
The Farmhouse, Force Headquarters
Oxford Road, Kidlington, Oxon, OX5 2NX.

Tel: 01865 541957

Email: pcc@thamesvalley.pnn.police.uk

Twitter: @TV_PCC

**If you would like this publication in any other format
please email: pcc@thamesvalley.pnn.police.uk**

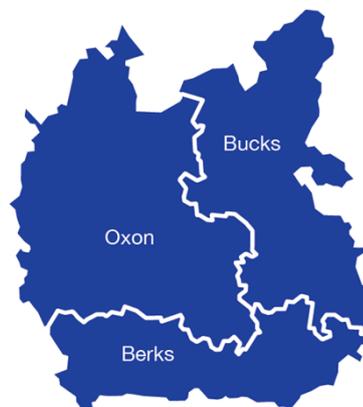
Designed by Corporate Communications CC5486_WEB
© OPCC 2019.

Report to the Thames Valley Police & Crime Panel

Title: Community Safety Partnerships

Date: 21 June 2019

Author: Khalid Ahmed, Police and Crime Panel Scrutiny Officer, Thames Valley Police & Crime Panel



- 1 Community Safety Partnerships (CSP's) were introduced in the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to be made up of 'responsible authorities' and some who sit as a result of local agreement. The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 made no significant amendments to the role and remit of CSP's, however it meant changes to their working context as funding for crime and disorder reduction (or community safety) would be funnelled through the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC). The allocation of funding at a local level for community safety and crime and disorder activities, and mechanisms for its distribution, are at the discretion of individual PCC's, and the Thames Valley is very fortunate, that its PCC does provide local CSPs with funding.
- 2 Home Office Guidance (PCC Update July 2011) states that PCC's will be supported to work effectively with other local leaders to prioritise resources to suit local needs and priorities. There is a duty for both parties to co-operate and have regard to each other 'relevant priorities in carrying out their respective functions'. This duty to have regard to each 'others' priorities exists even if the PCC were not to provide funding to CSPs. PCC's have the authority to require a report from a CSP where they are not content that the CSP is carrying out its duties 'effectively and efficiently'.
- 3 CSP's are held to account by local overview and scrutiny committees using powers given by the Police and Justice Act 2006.
- 4 The PCC and CSPs have a duty to take each other's priorities into account and in the Thames Valley the PCC works closely with the CSPs to achieve this. The Office of the PCC (OPCC) attends most CSP meetings and fund and host regular Thames Valley wide events where all CSP Managers and the OPCC have the opportunity to come together to share learning and look at opportunities for joint working.
<https://www.thamesvalley-pcc.gov.uk/police-and-crime-plan/working-in-partnership/community-safety-partnerships/>
- 5 According to some research undertaken by the Centre for Public Scrutiny relations between Panels and CSPs and Scrutiny Committees appear to be sporadic and ad hoc. In many instances, the fact that many Panel Members sit on CSPs is the only reason that any liaison does occur.

There is often not an effective mechanism for intelligence and data to be shared between Panels, CSPs and their corresponding scrutiny committee. The Panel has therefore agreed to have an annual update on the work of CSPs which will be presented by Members.

Community Safety Funding

- 6 The PCC may make a crime and disorder reduction grant to any person if, in the opinion of the PCC, it will secure, or contribute to securing, crime and disorder reduction. The opinion of the PCC may make such grants subject to any conditions which he/she thinks appropriate. Not all PCC's give allocations to each Council in their area and bids have to be made through the commissioning process. In the Thames Valley as well as the PCCs Community Safety Fund, which is provided to Local Authorities, the Police Property Act Fund is also used to fund some of the activities and joint priorities of the PCC and Chief Constable in local areas. In previous years the PCC has provided funding to local authorities in the Thames Valley for community safety purposes.

RECOMMENDATION

- 1. That Members highlight any areas from their own Community Safety Partnerships which they wish to bring to the Panel's attention either good practice or emerging risks.**
- 2. That Members note the work being undertaken by CSP's and consider whether they wish to add anything to the Work Programme in light of this.**

Feedback from Local Community Safety Partnerships

BERKSHIRE

BRACKNELL FOREST

<https://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/crime-and-emergencies/crime-and-community-safety>

Bracknell Forest's community safety partnership plan is driven by their vision, strategic themes and priorities.

Vision

Everyone has the right to:

- be free from being a victim of crime and anti-social behaviour
- feel safe
- choose their own lifestyle

Everyone has the responsibility to take reasonable steps:

- to avoid becoming a victim of crime
- not to cause harassment or distress to others
- to respect differences in others

Strategic themes

The partnership has 5 strategic themes:

- re-offending
- prevention and early intervention
- violence and serious organised crime
- protection of vulnerable people
- Bracknell town centre

Priorities

Our priorities are:

- violence
- burglary
- stealing from vehicles
- domestic abuse
- offending by young people
- sexual exploitation
- modern slavery
- criminal exploitation
- drug lines
- extremism and radicalisation
- drugs and alcohol
- anti-social behaviour

WOKINGHAM BOROUGH COUNCIL

Progress against current priorities

Priority One: Addressing Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG)

The Wokingham Domestic Abuse Strategy is designed to support children, adults and families within Wokingham Borough, by developing an understanding of the needs of both victims and perpetrators of domestic abuse; men and boys are included in all work.

The Substance Misuse and VAWG Subgroup of the CSP oversees this work and reports directly into the CSP Board. The VAWG strategy is designed to enable Wokingham Council to meet its statutory duties for example the Care Act 2014 and the Children and Families Act 2014. The main role of the CSP is to hold the Domestic Abuse Strategic Group in delivering the current domestic abuse strategy.

Domestic abuse continues to be the highest number of contacts to Children's Services 'front door' and support in Wokingham is provided in a number of ways: Wokingham's main domestic abuse provider is Berkshire Women's Aid (BWA). BWA are funded to provide a range of services for people affected by domestic violence. This includes outreach, a family support programme, one to one support for victims, and a helpline and refuge provision. BWA work very closely with children's services in Wokingham to ensure that children who are identified as being at risk of domestic violence are supported.

The VAWG subgroup and Commissioning Team meet with BWA to review the impact of the support service provided.

- A 'pilot' legal drop in clinic for victims of domestic abuse is held monthly.
- A Police led MARAC (Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference), which ensures that high risk victims are identified supported and referred to appropriate support. In 2016/17 the MARAC saw 84 cases.
- Victim support is offered by a range of council services and other workers including Housing Officers, Social Workers, and Probation Officers etc.

Multi-Agency Tasking and Co-ordination (MATAC)

The MATAC will replace the DARIM in Wokingham where the medium and low risk repeat D.A. offenders are reviewed. The model has been adopted from Northumberland where they have seen a 60% reduction in repeat domestic abuse incidents by implementing the same model.

Police will work will target perpetrators to reduce the repeat offences of domestic abuse as previously there has been focus on supporting victims of domestic abuse but not the perpetrator. Identified perpetrators will be referred into the MATAC process where key partners will agree a bespoke set of interventions using a domestic abuse 'toolkit'. This can include targeting and disrupting perpetrators and or supporting them to address their behaviour. Victims of D.A. will continue to receive the same support.

- D.A. training for multi-agency professionals is delivered by Berkshire Women's Aid.

- Tough Love an Alter Ego performance will be delivered to secondary schools in Wokingham as a medium to prevent young people being coerced into abusive relationships by the recognising the signs and making the right choice of partner.
- Behind Closed Doors has been commissioned, this is a training performance for multiagency professionals for them to understand the lived experience of those people living and witnessing domestic abuse.
- Children living with domestic abuse are supported in groups in schools by Berkshire Women's Aid.
- Victim and perpetrator Choices group work is a six week programme devised by BWA and provides women with the opportunity to engage in working promoting understanding of domestic abuse. The programmes aims to empower women to develop their understanding of domestic abuse and move forward from their experiences in a safe and secure group setting. There is a perpetrator Family Choices course which has seen a significant increase in referrals.

Priority Two: Tackling Anti-Social Behaviour, Harmful Misuse and Organised Crime

These issues can often be interlinked and this priority is aimed at reducing all and to prevent members of our community from exploitation and their risk and involvement in Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) and/or harmful misuse escalating to serious organised crime. Instances of Anti-Social Behaviour have been of concern across the Borough during the start of 2018 and the Community Safety Partnership (CSP) and Thames Valley Police have been working together to address this.

This priority will aim to address the causes of ASB and the CSP Problem Solving Task Group will be tasked with managing geographical areas and individuals of concern on a multiagency level. Work to tackle these issues cannot be in isolation – see Contextual safeguarding and a project plan to raise awareness and develop a strategy across Council services and partner agencies will be developed.

Nationally and locally, the rates of serious organised crime; specifically county line dealing has had a direct bearing on the increased crime levels in the area. The Police have been proactive in addressing county line dealing for example running successful operations such as 'Operation Stronghold' which aims to decrease the risk from organised crime by reducing vulnerabilities and criminal opportunities and have focus weeks planned to target this crime in Wokingham.

Police, Local Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB), CSP, Anti-Social Behaviour Group, schools and Problem Solving Task Group are working collaboratively to reduce incidents. In a bid to safeguard children from exploitation and anti-social behaviour the following initiatives have been commissioned.

KICKS PROJECT

The CSP have funded the KICKS project from Reading Football Club; the aim of the work is to engage hard to reach young people aged 11-19years, all sessions are free. By giving young people information, raise participant's awareness about how to keep themselves safe within the community and try to help them make informed choices now and later in life. Sessions are mainly football based and from 1st April 2018 to 13th January 2019 worked with 328 unique participants; on average each group reaches 26 young people. The CSP receive regular data report as to the numbers of children reached in Wokingham schools and the outcomes.

POSITIVE PATHWAYS

This project is commissioned by the CSP and is delivered to 5 Wokingham schools to work with students in years 6, 7 and 8 where children may be involved or at risk of involvement with County Lines. Schools provide baseline behaviour and the success is measured during and at the end of the project, behaviours will be measured at intervals and up to 12 months after completion with students scoring themselves. Schools refer children to the programme and only those children who will positively engage with the project are accepted.

SEMRAC/EMRAC Conference

The CSP is funding and participating in a training event for multi-agency partners to improve the response to those children discussed at the Sexual /Exploitation Multi-Agency Conferences (SEMRAC/EMRAC). The aim of this work is to improve the multi-agency response when children are involved with or at risk of sexual/criminal exploitation, to ensure that timely, robust multi-agency plans are in place and that they are monitored and followed through to improve the life chances/experience for the child.

Priority Three - Reduce and prevent exploitation and address the needs of vulnerable victims and offenders

The Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) recognised that vulnerability of both victims and offenders has an impact on demand for police and other emergency services. Supporting victims, particularly repeat victims of crime will improve their resilience. Supporting vulnerable offenders will decrease their level of offending. This will have a positive impact on crime rates, but most importantly ensure people have access to services which will improve the quality of their lives.

Data from that service has provided the CSP with information about local victims' needs, including for example Wokingham victims are more likely to be young, under 19 and be victims of violence, theft or harassment. A small number of victims have a disproportionate impact on public services and a number of repeat victims are known to other support services such as Local Authority, Police and Health Services.

Vulnerable Offenders Like victims, national figures show that offenders are more likely have greater support needs than the general population. Offenders have higher than average levels of substance misuse, physical and mental health need, and are more likely to have lower rates of engagement in education employment and training.

Safer Places

This is a national initiative and will be relaunched at the end of February with new logo's, flyers and information. Volunteers promote the scheme in Wokingham. The CSP have funded the Safer Places Scheme to give people a safe place to go if they feel unsafe; people can ask for help and they will be offered somewhere quiet to sit. They can also phone a person for help, be assisted in returning home, or call the police if necessary. <http://www.wokingham.gov.uk/community-and-safety/community-safety/find-a-safe-place/>

The CLICK Project

Research suggests that children need to be educated at a younger age as to the dangers of on-line grooming and risk of exploitation. The cybercrime theatre production "Click" was originally

commissioned by Thames Valley Police and Crime Commissioner in conjunction with Thames Valley Local Authorities.

The CSP funded the school drama specialists AlterEgo Creative Solutions to deliver the 'click' project as prevention to exploitation; the play was developed to be suitable for children in Year's 5 & 6 to help them learn about online risk and healthy online behaviour and relationships.

Wokingham had 28 performances in total over 14 days and involved 45 primary schools. It is estimated that the shows will have reached 2315 pupils in state + independent schools. An evaluation of the production proved successful with children having more awareness around the dangers and more confident to speak out. Schools will have access to online learning resources to continue this to work to raise awareness of the dangers online for children and their parents.

Priority Four: Empower and enable the resilience of local communities

The focus of this priority is the relationship with the wider Wokingham Community. In addition to reducing crime, substance misuse and disorder, central government guidance states Community Safety Strategies should work to reduce the fear of crime, improve community cohesion, build the relationship with the voluntary and community sector and support community engagement. Involve will be working with the Neighbourhood Action Groups (NAGs) to progress this work over the coming months.

WEST BERKSHIRE COUNCIL

During 2018/19 the development of the Building Communities Together (BCT) Partnership and Team continued through strengthening the Partnership and broadening the multi-agency Core Team. The BCT Partnership continues to fulfil the statutory responsibilities of a Community Safety Partnership (CSP) and also has responsibility to develop and coordinate work to build community resilience across West Berkshire.

A strategic assessment of crime and disorder was undertaken and the BCT Partnership refreshed its Partnership Plan in light of the findings. The Partnership Vision and Objectives remain unchanged.

Partnership Vision:

We will support Communities to better harness local resources, help each other and build resilience whilst protecting the most vulnerable

Partnership Objectives:

Community Engagement - Develop and sustain effective and appropriate ways of working with communities, groups, networks and individuals

Early Intervention and Prevention - Protect those who are vulnerable and work in partnership to reduce risk

Empowering Communities and Individuals - Identify opportunities for communities and individuals to 'take the lead'

Integrated Working - Strengthen the Building Communities Together Partnership

The following is a summary of some of the work undertaken by the BCT Partnership and Team during 2018/19.

Multi Agency Problem Solving (MAPS) meetings continued every 4 weeks with consistent attendance from a wide range of agencies to address significant issues and emerging concerns within West Berkshire. There were also Mini-MAPS meetings and Case Conferences at a more operational level.

As a Sub Group of the Health and Wellbeing Board the Partnership contributed to the development and delivery of the Health and Wellbeing Strategy and provided regular reports on both community safety and community resilience work undertaken.

Community Conversations continued across West Berkshire as the primary way of engaging with communities. These Conversations seek to support collaborative works with communities to problem solve local issues and enable the development of community led solutions.

This approach is also being used to strengthen links with and between BAMER communities across West Berkshire.

There was a change of Chair for the Independent Advisory Group (IAG) during 2018/19, the group refreshed their Terms of Reference and are developing a Forward Plan to include building the membership, BAMER issues and Hate Crime.

The Prevent Steering Group continued to meet regularly and had oversight actions to refresh the local Prevent Referral Pathway Flowchart to ensure that it provides sufficient information to support local practitioners across all agencies.

Delivery of 'Need to Know' awareness sessions on County Drugs Lines continued and were attended by practitioners from a wide range of agencies. Sessions were often oversubscribed prompting additional sessions to be run. The content of these sessions is regularly refreshed to ensure that it remains current and locally relevant.

The BCT Website provides a central point for information and members of the BCT Team also utilised Twitter and Facebook to support targeted communication of community safety and other relevant information to communities, Town/Parish Councils and Community Forums.

West Berkshire continues to take a Restorative Approach to work with communities and a small multi-agency group of trainers have provided 'Working Restoratively' training to colleagues within their own organisations and also to multi-agency groups.

A small pool of Domestic Abuse (DA) Trainers was developed in 2018 and they delivered both DA Awareness Sessions and DA Champions sessions. During 2018/19 97 professionals were trained in DA awareness and 14 DA Champions were trained. A DA Services Directory was created and published which includes information on 33 support services for victims, survivors and perpetrators of domestic abuse.

West Berkshire continued to take a partnership approach to addressing anti-social behaviour and there was efficient and effective use of enforcement powers. West Berkshire successfully applied for and was granted 14 Closure Orders between April 2018 and March 2019 (5 Full and 9 Partial). For each Closure there was a Consultation Meeting involving all relevant agencies to ensure that the action being undertaken was appropriate. Exit Strategy meetings were also held when a Closure was due to expire to ensure that the original issue/s did not resurface and that vulnerabilities had been addressed.

Anti-social Behaviour Injunctions (4) and Acceptable Behaviour Agreements (7) were also utilised, 32 Professional Case Conferences undertaken and the Community Trigger was activated in November 2018 which resulted in a multi-agency response and positive outcome.

The BCT Team assisted in the delivery of 2 theatre in education initiatives, 'Click' and 'Risking it All' providing information on line safety and child exploitation respectively. The Team also delivered 3 workshops at the annual Peer Mentor Conference engaging with 60 young people from 6 local secondary schools on keeping safe and risky behaviour.



@BCTWestBerks



@bctwestberks

SLOUGH BOROUGH COUNCIL

Information on the Safer Slough Partnership (SSP) can be found below.

<http://www.slough.gov.uk/council/strategies-plans-and-policies/safer-slough-partnership.aspx>

The Safer Slough Partnership (SSP) is Slough's community safety partnership, which seeks to reduce crime, anti-social behaviour and fear of crime. The SSP is accountable for compliance with the statutory responsibilities set out in the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. The work of the partnership will support the delivery of the council's 5 year plan 2018-2023.

Read the [Safer Slough Partnership strategy map](#).

- Slough children will grow up to be happy, healthy and successful.
- Our people will be healthier and manage their own care needs.
- Slough will be an attractive place where people choose to live, work and stay.
- Our residents will live in good quality homes.
- Slough will attract, retain and grow businesses and investment to provide opportunities for our residents.

The SSP provides the governance and strategic oversight across core agencies that make up the SSP to reduce crime and disorder. It seeks to reduce violence and create a safer place for residents to live.

The responsible agencies work together in partnership to protect our local communities from crime and help people feel safer. Tackling issues like Exploitation, Domestic Abuse, Modern Slavery, Gangs, drug, Adult and Child Safeguarding and reoffending. Regularly assessing local crime priorities and consulting with partners and the local community about issues facing residents in the local area.

Who we are

[SSP partners](#).

Our campaigns

- [Hidden Harm](#) - culture and tradition are not an excuse for abuse.
- International Men's Day - positive male role models: 'children remember what you do rather than what you say'.

- Modern Slavery campaign - modern slavery is closer than you think. It is the illegal exploitation of people for personal or commercial gain.
- Positive relationships - 12 week course to help men find healthier and safer solutions to relationship-based problems and conflict.
- Stronghold - fighting organised crime in partnership.
- Home security guide - some steps you can take to make your home and garden as secure as possible.

Safer Slough Partnership priorities

Protecting people

- Violence Against Women & Girls + (Boys and Men)
- Youth and Gang Violence
- Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE). See the Slough Safeguarding Children website for more details on keeping children safe
- Modern Slavery and Criminal Exploitation
- Complex and Chaotic
- Cyber Crime.

Looking Back on 2018/19

The Partnership has had a positive and productive year in 2018/19. We have new co-chairs, Josie Wragg (Slough Borough Council CEO) and Sarah Grahame (Thames Valley Police, Slough Borough Commander).

We designed and launched a new partnership logo and web-site, created single page strategies (VAWG and Serious Violence) – both taking elements of National strategy and local data to create local work streams. We have been nominated for a national award for our campaign on modern slavery and our, innovative work on prevention continues to roll out across Slough. Due to the number of projects and programmes we are running, this report will only cover key projects of note, with the other work being given a single line.

Key Projects update 2018/19

The Choices programme, a highly engaging teaching and learning package that supports exploratory learning in order to bring about a cultural shift in our local communities.

Designed collaboratively with young people i.e. ‘by them and of them’ during hundreds of hours of observation and evaluation in local schools. Using character ‘proxies’ and stories that young people can recognise. The programme supports pupils to explore/debate concepts, then critically reflect/build consensus - not ‘telling’ them how to behave - i.e. ‘just say no’ approach.

The aim is to target the drivers of vulnerability NOT individual symptoms of it (i.e. Gangs, CSE, and Radicalisation). The course builds on events in the stories to unpick key concepts, themes and ideas, while providing a route into difficult or sensitive topics through discussions about the characters.

The programme continued to roll out in Slough during 2018/19 with the following achieved,

- 19 Primary Schools on board in 1st wave
- 70+ teachers trained
- 72 iPads loaned to schools
- **1557** pupils completed programme

- 9 Secondary Schools engaged and signed up
- est. 1200 pupils to complete programme
- Trials of bespoke local programme to begin in summer term 2019 with 3 schools

The Youth Offending Team has two youth gang workers funded through the SSP in 2018/19 they,

- YOT Summer programme 2018 - The programme engaged 18 young people aged between 11-17 years of age known to be involved in anti-social / youth violence behaviour and or at risk of re-offending.
- Workshops (25) focusing on SYV took place which covered vulnerability, county lines, risk/protection, medical implications, impact on victims/self, influence of social media/music etc.
- Parental support offered to parents of those young people identified within SYV cohort.

The year we ran a pilot with Browns CIC to provide people who have multiple disadvantages with bespoke support. The project offers intensive engagement with 10 people who, due to their lifestyles, are at risk of a range of harms. Last year the project successfully worked with 12 clients to achieve,

- 5 people have avoided custodial prison sentences as a direct result of their engagement with the project (attended court and given suspended sentences because they were being supported by Browns)
- 9 people have either been found temporary accommodation after being homeless, or been supported to maintain their existing accommodation and avoiding becoming intentionally homeless
- 5 people were supported to re-register with a GP and start to address physical health needs
- Cost savings of over £300k made to the public purse (across NHS, LA and CJS) - project cost £37,500.

To raise awareness of Modern Slavery and Exploitation in Slough we ran a four week campaign, launched on National Modern Slavery Week. Posters in Romanian, Polish and English on bus shelters, buses and in public buildings. The project was evaluated by the Modern Slavery Helpline – they reported a 400% increase in calls following the campaign. This campaign has been shortlisted for the Clear-space outdoor media award 2019 – we will find out in June 2019 if we are successful.

READING BOROUGH COUNCIL

The CSP was in the last year of its current three year plan 2016 – 19, and has produced a new Strategic Assessment and draft plan and so moving from its existing priorities to new priorities.

The CSP has continued to work on the priorities outlined to the Police and Crime Panel last year the highlights have been:

1. Violent Crime

Working across a wide range of partners Reading town centre was awarded Blue Flag status in recognition of work to ensure Reading remains a safe place for all those who choose to use the town centre. Reading's night time economy remains one of, if not the most vibrant within the Thames Valley and sees a substantial number of people using it both from within Reading and

outside. The partnership focus across the town has ensured Reading's violent crime remains lower than our most similar group's average.

Work was also carried out to identify other hotspot areas outside of the town centre, some of which were linked to specific buildings. The Delivery Group engaged with those locations to identify measures to reduce the levels of calls and ensure earlier intervention was taking place or other appropriate action was taken. So far this work has shown a substantial reduction in violence in these areas.

2. Violent Crime (associated with Domestic Abuse)

Last year was the final year of the current Domestic Abuse Strategy Reading for Reading, and throughout the year we have been consulting with partners on the priorities for the next three years.

Reading has also:

- Successfully commissioned services to support victims of domestic abuse.
- Updated on website including a quick exit button
- Reviewed training on key action to encourage disclosure
- Established a referral pathway document for partners
- Delivered bespoke training to Adult Social Care Teams
- Run a Safeguarding session regarding support for disabled adults experiencing DA for relevant voluntary sector agencies
- Increased the number of agencies attending approved training
- Increased the number of referrals from partner agencies into the MARAC
- Increased the number of agencies referring into the MARAC

3. Adult Exploitation

Over the course of the last plan Reading has seen a significant increase in the number victims identified and referred into services. Much of the work has focused on improving training and operation response to Modern Slavery and Adult Exploitation. For the period January 2017 to June 2018, the support service submitted 66 intelligence reports to the Police, which highlighted the growing number of males being trafficked, surpassing the number of female victims of trafficking. They identified the following types of exploitation cases for the same period:

- Modern Slavery – 17 (Forced labour: 13, Domestic Servitude: 4)
- Sexual – 22
- Financial – 15
- Criminal – 21
- Other (including Cuckooing) - 20

4. Vulnerable Communities (*Prevent*, hate crime and counter-terrorism)

The CSP has continued to work with ACRE to monitor the progression and oversight of Hate Crime cases in Reading. It held four case monitoring groups where community representatives were invited to look at cases and the decision making process. The CSP is the governing body of the Prevent Strategic Group and Channel Panel. A proportionate action plan is in place and the CSP receives regular updates, this has included details of the number of referrals into channel and the outcomes and progress on training for partner organisations. The Prevent Management group organised specific training for the Channel Panel provide by the South East Counter Terrorism Unit. In addition the CSP has continued to raise awareness of the Terrorism threat to local

businesses and other Town Centre organisations. It has held a half day briefing event for over 60 businesses run by SECTU. The CSP partners also facilitated a learning event following a sophisticated bump hoax at the Oracle shopping centre.

The CSP has received the findings from the Strategic Assessment and agreed new priorities for the next 3 year rolling plan. These are:

1. Adult exploitation and Modern Slavery
2. Violent Crime and Serious ASB
3. Class A Drugs and associated ASB

ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR AND MAIDENHEAD

The Council has regular Crime and Disorder Overview and Scrutiny Meetings which can be found via the link below:-

<http://rbwm.moderngov.co.uk/ieListMeetings.aspx?Committeeld=165>

The priorities for Windsor and Maidenhead are as follows :-

- 1) Domestic Abuse Advocacy (IDVA & Outreach) – via the DASH charity
- 2) Drug and alcohol prison in-reach service
- 3) Young people’s substance misuse service provision – RBWM
- 4) YOT Early Intervention service
- 5) YOT victim engagement service

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Current Priorities:

The Safer Bucks Plan 2017-20 priorities are:

Safeguarding against Vulnerability and Exploitation

Including child sexual exploitation (CSE), children and adults being targeted over the internet (e.g. grooming, harassment, fraud) and people being targeted for scams.

Tackling Violence and Abuse (including Domestic)

Including abuse of children and young people, abuse of older people and domestic violence and abuse (DVA).

Reducing Re-offending

Including ways to keep offenders and ex-offenders off the streets, enabling them to change their behaviour, reducing the misuse of drugs and alcohol, and preventative work with families of those at risk of and involved in offending.

Helping our Communities to be Resilient

Including information on how to keep yourself safe online, having safe places for people to go when they feel vulnerable and support for those who are social isolated.

Performance Highlights:***Safeguarding against Vulnerability and Exploitation***TEC Select Committee Inquiry into Modern Slavery

The emerging topic of modern slavery and exploitation was a work area chosen by the TEC Select Committee to be under inquiry. As part of the inquiry there were 8 recommendations that the Committee chose to focus on, progress and then action feedback at the 6 and 12 month update meetings. This included devising a multiagency training strategy, making progress in the delivery of training to county and multiagency staff, having nominated Single Points of Contact (SPOCs), campaigning to public and staff and having readily available guidance for staff on how to complete a NRM form (National Referral Mechanism)/MS1 (Modern Slavery) forms. This inquiry required significant work to be undertaken by county and multiagency partners. The Bucks Community Safety Team presented the progress made at the 6 month TEC Select Committee on the 6th November 2018. The Chair, Cllr Carroll said that this was one of the best progress briefings delivered to the committee in his time chairing it.

Exploitation and Modern Slavery Training

The BCC Community Safety Team are working alongside Willow Project (the new exploitation and modern slavery victim service which also provides training) to provide training dates for BCC staff and external organisations. To date over 650 professionals have been trained of which 99 are from BCC with a further 50 (as of 11th Oct) BCC staff primarily from Adult Social Care and Children's Social Care booked on to attend a specified future date. Future training dates are also available.

Willow Project and Operation Ravine

The exploitation Thames Valley wide pilot service (RAHAB) was due to start in Spring 2018 but due to contractual issues with the PCC this was delayed. These issues have been resolved and a new service (Willow Project) headed up by the same service lead launched in September 2018. There is one coordinator and two support workers based in Bucks providing this service. Willow Project is in place until March 2020 with the possibility to extend. Touch down points for the staff are spread around the county and the Programme Lead works at BCC every other Friday to discuss progress and any issues we can assist with.

The pilot is moving well and is proven by the success of Operation Ravine. In total 11 individuals attended the Reception Centre between 11th-12th September 2018; 6 of whom have now been referred into the National Referral Mechanism to access further support.

Feedback from the Reception Centre reflected the fantastic level of engagement and support from multi agency partners, both from those who were in attendance on the day and for those who were on call as a point of contact. Thames Valley Police have arrested 3 individuals for Modern Slavery offences as part of Operation Ravine.

"Click" Production

A new play entitled "Click" aimed at year 6 pupils that teaches them about online risk and healthy online behaviour has been delivered to over 5500 pupils across the county in September/October

2018. Buckinghamshire & Oxfordshire County Councils were awarded money as part of the Cybercrime grant from the Thames Valley Police and Crime Commissioner to tackle the issue. They commissioned “Alter Ego” the drama school specialists who previously produced Chelsea’s Choice, to develop the play with input from year 7 pupils and a number of agencies across the Thames Valley area. The production was well received and one school in particular said, “our year 6 children were so impressed by what they saw and experienced, they are now getting together to have a performance ready to share with the rest of the school, as appropriate, what they have learnt”. The play is being followed up in the classroom with a number of resources addressing cyber bullying, digital resilience and healthy/unhealthy relationships.

Preventing Extremism

The Government published its **new Counter Terrorism Strategy (CONTEST)** in June 2018 and sets out 3 key factors that terrorists exploit:

- The proliferation of extremist attitudes, which fragment and divide communities.
- Conflict, instability and poor governance which can create environments where terrorists can thrive.
- Developments in technology, which provide the means for terrorists to operate undetected, together with the global reach to inspire their atrocities.

The 4 P’s (Prevent, Pursue, Protect and Prepare) continue to feature in CONTEST but there is a new emphasis on the Pursue and Prevent elements working more closely together.

In September 2018 the Home Office published the **Prevent Duty Toolkit for Local Authorities and Partner Agencies** <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/prevent-duty-toolkit-for-local-authorities-and-partner-agencies>. The Home Office have held workshops around the country to promote the toolkit and Buckinghamshire was well represented in January with colleagues from health, local government and the further education sector participating.

Work continued across partners to improve the robustness of information about the local threat and risk picture to inform the counter terrorism local profile and the local assessment of risk (which continues to be reflective of the national picture). The risk and progress against actions to tackle those risks continue to be reviewed quarterly through the Prevent Network.

The Channel Panel continues to receive referrals and has ongoing cases. The County Council was notified that proposed phased changes to Channel (Dovetail) which were expected to be implemented by early 2019 will not now take place until 2020/21. A training needs survey of the Channel panel will see an annual development day to ensure all members are suitably skilled to ensure the continued effective operation.

The Buckinghamshire Safeguarding Children Board Section 11 Audit in 2017 identified the need for a more robust approach to training and development on Prevent across a wide range of partners. The proposed approach was reported to the Safer Stronger Buckinghamshire Partnership Board in July 2018. It builds on the model developed by the Health sector for safeguarding training and

provides guidelines for content, learning outcomes, delivery methods and performance measures. Individual organisations are responsible for implementing the training and development framework within their own agency including the delivery, recording and maintenance of their own evidence that staff meet the required outcomes.

The County Council and Wycombe District Council jointly developed and delivered a training and development workshop for existing WRAP (Prevent) trainers. This was very well received with requests for further workshops every 6 months.

Tackling Violence and Abuse (including Domestic)

Independent Domestic Violence Advocate (IDVA)

The IDVA service has seen some changes over the year which are reported to be working well and which have helped improve the service by ensuring clients are offered help earlier. Following the challenges with referrals from the police, the IDVA started working in the DAU in October 2017 to manage the referrals and carry out safety planning on behalf of the police. This has led to a 26% increase in referrals from the police to the IDVA service when comparing the figures of the first six months of the year to the last six months. There have also been good examples of interagency working. There have been no formal complaints but good feedback has been collected from both stakeholders and clients. The service supported 311 clients (293 women/18 men) in 2017/2018, against an engagement rate of 69% in women and 78% in men. 71% of women had an improvement in risk, safety and management. Of those who completed outcome monitoring forms at both the start and finish of engagement, 72.90% reported improved outcomes.

Domestic Violence & Abuse Youth Worker

Following a 6 month gap in service, the DVA Youth Worker restarted in the south of Buckinghamshire in April 2017. A new worker was appointed and training and coaching was put in place during her induction period to help her understand the dynamics of DVA and take this learning into her work. The worker initially worked to re-establish links with individuals, schools and other agencies. The Youth Worker has also delivered training and awareness raising to help educate young people and enable them to make informed choices about their present and future relationships, as well as encouraging conversations between peers. During 2017/2018 the DVA Youth Worker worked with 19 young people in 1:1 sessions. All were experiencing DVA in the family home, with 4 also experiencing DVA in an intimate relationship. Outcomes include safety plans and measures put in place including 4 for safer contact arrangements, 3 improved their relationship with the non-abusing parent, 4 improved their coping and managing challenges. Awareness raising sessions have been delivered to 10 schools/youth settings which have reached 370 young people and to professionals, e.g social care, MASH, which have reached 82 adults. Reduction in risk was achieved for all the young people who were worked with.

DVA Strategy 2018-2021

The DVA Strategy 2018-2021 was produced and ratified by partners prior to its approval and sign off at the July 2018 Safer & Stronger Bucks Partnership Board. The vision of the strategy is

“everyone in Buckinghamshire lives a life free from domestic abuse”. This strategy will be delivered by working in partnership with all agencies to deliver against 5 strategic aims:

- 1) Prevent domestic abuse from happening by raising awareness and challenging attitudes and behaviours which foster or tolerate it.
- 2) Reduce the impact of domestic abuse on children and adults by intervening early.
- 3) Provide support to victims.
- 4) Ensure perpetrators are held to account.
- 5) Reduce the risk of people becoming victims again.

The DVA Delivery Plan has also since been compiled with various stakeholder workshops to ensure multiagency buy-in across the Community Safety Partnership. This was approved at the October 2018 Safer & Stronger Bucks Partnership Board.

Reducing Re-offending

IOM (Integrated Offender Management)

IOM has three officers across Chiltern & South Bucks, Aylesbury and High Wycombe. During 1st January 2018 to 30th September 2018 they've worked with 66 persons (increase of 65% engaged with compared to the previous year). The cohort still features serious acquisitive crime offenders but the shift is a move towards “*threat risk and harm*” (risk assessment process) and therefore low level serious acquisitive crime offenders have been removed (shoplifters, theft from motor vehicle etc.). There has been a drive to increase domestic abuse perpetrators to 25% of the cohort, which at this time we are achieving. The female cohort has been expanded (to 15% from 7%) in line with the Ministry of Justice female offender strategy. As you'd expect with more emphasis on threat, risk and harm there has been a shift from predominately Community Rehabilitation Company managed offenders on the cohort to a more balanced National Probation Service/Community Rehabilitation Company split. Over the next year IOM are looking to increase the number of organised crime group named persons on the cohort, whilst maintaining the number of female and domestic abuse perpetrators on the cohort. There has been a reduction in the offending across all three districts (Aylesbury -29%, High Wycombe -33% and Chiltern & South Bucks -54%) when comparing charges in the six months prior to being adopted onto the scheme and the first six months on the scheme. This reduces further still when comparing to the last six months (Aylesbury -56%, High Wycombe -42% and Chiltern & South Bucks -68%).

Youth Offending Service

Latest figures released from Youth Justice Board continue to show a dip in repeat offending (48.5% in Oct – Dec 2015, to 33.3% in Oct – Dec 2016). The Youth Offending Service (YOS) are due to train staff in Trauma Informed Approaches as it is recognised the cohort of children who continue to repeat offend are recognised as the most complex thus needing a therapeutic approach to intervention delivery.

The YOS Board has been relaunched to ensure a partnership approach is in place to tackle youth violence across the county and this includes representatives from Education, Youth Services and Early Help.

The Front Door service now has access to the YOS database. YOS are in the process of training staff to navigate their way around the system. There are a number of benefits to this, one of which is to

ensure that where young people were previously known to YOS they are identified at the earliest opportunity, so any context in terms of criminal exploitation can be explored at the earliest opportunity.

Helping our Communities to be Resilient

Street Association

Street Association brings together local residents who want to make their community stronger, friendlier and more supportive. Street Association members achieve this by acting as the eyes and ears on their street, learning to spot those who may need some help, and point them in the direction of support.

In July 2018 the fifth Street Association pilot launched and currently has 22 members covering 20 streets looking out for their neighbours and signposting them to existing referral routes. The initiative is backed by 8 local businesses and residents have attended 15 presentations and workshops. A strong Neighbourhood Watch in the area is working well alongside the Street Association and the initiative has already spread to Askett, a small hamlet bordering Princes Risborough. The sixth Street Association launched in October 2018 with 10 residents signed up as members and a series of workshops and engagement are scheduled.

Countywide, the initiative has attracted 260 street members covering 178 streets. 141 presentations, workshops and engagement events have taken place in the six pilot areas with the backing of 75 local businesses and 215 residents trained on community safety issues.

Members are continuing to signpost their neighbours to Prevention Matters and referrals have increased by an average of 20% across the pilot areas, including an almost 50% increase in one pilot area. Members are also identifying and directing scam victims to support at the earliest opportunity.

A programme of workshops is being planned for each pilot area to continue to raise awareness of scams and doorstep crime, while providing an opportunity to gather feedback from street members and understand how the initiative can be improved.

CRIME AND DISORDER

The Transport, Environment and Communities Select Committee at Bucks County Council is the dedicated crime and disorder Select Committee. During the last financial year, the Committee has had agenda items/inquiries on the following crime and disorder topics:

Modern Slavery Inquiry – The County Council’s duty. The report and recommendations were agreed by Cabinet in April 2018. The 6 month update was provided to the Committee on the 6th November 2018. Of note: The 12 month update was provided to the Committee on the 4th June 2019. Details can be found via these URLs (item 7/item 8):

<https://democracy.buckscc.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=789&MIId=9678&Ver=4>

<https://democracy.buckscc.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=789&MIId=12284&Ver=4>

Of note: The Prevent Duty in Buckinghamshire Annual Update was discussed at the Select Committee on 4th June 2019. Details can be found via this URL (item 9):

<https://democracy.buckscc.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=789&MId=12284&Ver=4>

AYLESBURY VALE DISTRICT COUNCIL

Update On The Community Safety Plan 2018/19

The Crime and Disorder Act 1998, requires the Aylesbury Vale Community Safety Partnership (AVCSP) to produce a three year partnership strategy and annual action plans to achieve the priorities set in the strategy. The strategy (2017-2020) has two key priorities:

- Supporting communities and town centres to become safer, more resilient and cohesive places to live and work.
- Work closer in partnership to cut crimes that are of most concern to the public and to protect the most vulnerable members of our community.

The Annual Plan for 2019/20 is in draft form, the Community Safety Partnership Strategy Group has reviewed and agreed its priorities. It will be published at: <http://www.aylesburyvaldc.gov.uk/section/communitysafetypartnership-news-and-events>

Purple Flag

Renewal of the Purple Flag Award was featured in the 18/19 plan. Having held the Purple Flag Award in Aylesbury town centre since 2010 though, a review has been conducted as to its effectiveness. The award recognises how the partnership currently works together to make town centres safer places for visitors and residents. Following the submission of a new full application and consequent assessment evening on the 6th April, where Aylesbury partners showcased the town centre evening and night-time economy as a safe and vibrant environment, commensurate with a town of its size; a decision was made not to renew.

This was based on the following concerns:

- The cost in terms of officer time and financial outlay did not match the benefits perceived to have been gained by holding the Purple Flag status.
- The award does not attract sufficient national marketing from the awarding body (ATCM – Association of Town Centre Management).
- That during street surveys held in Aylesbury the general public seemed unaware of its existence and purpose; despite local marketing and signposting.

The “Night Moves” group will continue its focus on making Aylesbury Town Centre safer, to the same standard that achieved the award, as before. The group will decide actions to reduce crime and disorder in the night-time economy. It will link in with other groups such as the proposed stakeholder group around “Aggressive begging” (see below).

Criminal Drugs Exploitation

Following the previous Locality Review which was focussed on “County Lines” drugs exploitation, and carried out by the Violence and Vulnerable Exploitation Unit in the previous year’s plan, governance recommendations have been adopted and the partnership now represents on a

county-wide tactical Serious Violence Group. This is a sub-group of the Safer & Stronger Bucks Partnership Board and will take forward elements of the government and Thames Valley Police Serious Violence Strategies, with a strong focus on Criminal Drugs Exploitation and County Lines. This tactical group will draw up plans to tackle the issues identified within the Vale of Aylesbury as part of a wider Bucks initiative.

The joint agency Vulnerable Tenancy Group, which takes cognisance of those individuals exploited in their homes for the purposes of drugs supply, was held up as good practice within the review's report and remains in place locally for the Vale. National and regional campaigns in relation to security and personal safety have been supported and social media employed to focus messages on key demographics, for example the "Hidden Harm" campaign aimed at raising awareness of Modern Slavery, Online Child Abuse, Honour Based Abuse. Domestic Abuse and Hate Crime.

Other Partnership Activity

The AVDC Community Safety Team continue to take key roles at a strategic level in relation to Child Sexual Exploitation, Modern Slavery/exploitation, Cyber Crime and the county-wide substance misuse strategy groups; along with other partners within the CSP. This interaction informs CSP actions in the annual plan. Housing and Community Safety Officers from AVDC have supported a number of Modern Slavery police operations to safeguard suspected victims of Modern Slavery in the Vale and neighbouring CSP areas. One major operation utilised a Reception Centre identified from AVDC's Emergency Plan. Crime reduction and engagement events have been carried out across the Vale, especially in the rural areas, offering home safety and tool marking advice. Bucks Fire and Rescue Service continue to provide crime reduction advice as part of their events and Home Safety checks.

Emergency Planning & Community Resilience

Emergency Planning and Resilience are aligned with the Community Safety sector in AVDC. This year, training of Senior Managers has been conducted by the national Emergency Planning College in their roles around Integrated Emergency Management. The emergency plan, and AVDC's response in partnership with the wider Thames Valley Local Resilience Forum, was tested on two occasions this year. The first being as part of a regional and national exercise, Evolving Formula, where officers attended and played their roles at both tactical and strategic levels; at Upper Heyford and Kidlington respectively.

The second table-top exercise sought to put Incident Managers and Crisis Management Team officers through their paces in an adverse weather scenario. The exercise was supported by partners in Bucks County Council, Milton Keynes Council and the Met Office; as well as a retired Police officer from Thames Valley Police. The temporary Community Safety and Emergency Planning Support Officer post has been made permanent to ensure AVDC meets its commitments under the Civil Contingencies Act 2004, and to the wider Thames Valley Resilience Forum. Work streams now include HS2 and EU Exit contingencies, which are emerging as priority areas, going forward.

CHILTERN AND SOUTH BUCKS DISTRICT COUNCILS

Over the past year Chiltern and South Bucks CSP has focused on a number of different actions that have linked in with the Partnership Plan. This year the CSP particularly focused on cyber-crime and scams.

- Operation Gauntlet – a scam awareness and prevention initiative to raise awareness of telephone scams. This is a multi-agency initiative working with TVP, C&SB District Councils, Natwest (Friends against Scams) and Trading Standards and continues into Year 3 of the Plan targeting local residents associations and groups to continue to ensure vulnerable residents won't be a victim.



SCAM AWARENESS AND PREVENTION.pdf

- Community Cards project – working with primary schools and focusing on year 6 pupils across both Districts they are encouraged to collect a variety of different stickers based on different topics – community integration, ASB, CSE, loan sharks, intergeneration and dementia, faith establishments etc. The winning school from each District goes to Legoland. Further info can be found on both DC websites.
- Modern slavery – the Community Safety team is offering RAHAB training to all new starters at the Council to ensure staff can recognise the signs of modern slavery and who to report it to. The team has worked closely with TVP and other partners where a premise has been identified that may have modern slavery victims. Rest Centres have been identified to support modern slavery operations.
- Ask for Angela continues to thrive across both Districts – working with the Licensing team to deliver posters to licensed premises with the aims of reducing sexual violence and harassment. Further information and a list of pubs involved can be found here <http://www.chiltern.gov.uk/askforangela> or here <http://www.southbucks.gov.uk/askforangela>
- Hotel Watch test purchase operations with TVP have taken place this year with good results. All establishments received feedback from the community safety team, licensing team and local police neighbourhood team and further training has been offered.
- Neighbourhood Watch – we continue to support the establishment of new neighbourhood watch schemes and existing schemes and are working closely with Street Associations to build community resilience.
- Continuing to raise awareness of particular crime types and focus on communication campaigns at particular times of the year when there is an increase. E.g. wintertime burglary when the clocks go back, shed breaks and garden centre events in spring time, bike marking over summer holidays etc.
- The Community Forums have been set up for both Districts. Quarterly surveys are produced to help identify the top three priorities for each Neighbourhood team to address. The Chiltern Community Forum in particular is thriving with an informative website www.chilterncommunityforum.org and proactive Independent Chair and web developer.

- In terms of performance monitoring community safety reports have been submitted to Policy Advisory Groups in Chiltern and South Bucks District Councils over the past year.

The Councils are now in Year 3 of the Plan and will continue to have a focus on cyber-crime and scams.

WYCOMBE DISTRICT COUNCIL

Our Achievements during 2018/19

As a result of the last Partnership Plan significant steps were taken to address crime and disorder issues. A few examples of activities undertaken in relation to the priorities from the last Plan are highlighted below.

Priority one: Tackling Anti-Social Behaviour and Crime

- A multi-agency Street Community Group has been established which includes both statutory and non-statutory organisations who come together to see how they support those begging or living on the streets, and how they can safeguard the wider community.
- The Street Community Group has also launched its communications campaign, which includes an information leaflet for the public explaining the partnership work and encouraging people to give money to support charities rather than people begging. A webpage where people can find out further information has been developed and articles are going in Wycombe District Times and via social media about begging and how people can help the street community.
- A partnership campaign around spring crime and garden security was undertaken, through social media and Thames Valley Alert.
- Cocooning packs have been revised and materials are included on property marking and services available etc.
- The Town Centre Public Spaces Protection Order has been varied so that alcohol can be taken from people found drinking on the streets.

Priority Two: Safeguarding our communities

- The regular monthly MARAC meetings have changed to weekly meetings
- A new Countywide Domestic Abuse Strategy and Action Plan has been developed.
- WDC community safety web pages have been updated, and include information on Honour Based Violence, Female Genital Mutilation, hate crime and Prevent.
- The Partnership agencies have supported national loan shark awareness campaigns through social media.
- Training materials were produced for on-licensed premises, which includes information on their safeguarding responsibilities. The training was undertaken during 2018.
- WDC licensing have funded a safeguarding training package for taxi and private hire license holders on issues such as CSE, slavery and dementia – as a mandatory condition of their license.
- The Willow Project have received PCC funding to be the exploitation victim support service across the Thames Valley, and rolled out extensive training to staff.
- New training materials were produced for Hotel Watch members on raising awareness of slavery – both as guests and as potential staff (from 'agency providers').

Priority Three: Working together to address Child Exploitation

- All safeguarding leads at all schools in Wycombe LPA have met with the new Safeguarding Sgt/PC. All schools have been able to communicate their needs in terms of safeguarding packages. A bespoke training package for each school will be created.
- A multi-agency group has been established, the Wycombe Child Exploitation & Missing Partnership, which identifies and safeguards vulnerable children and has strengthened relations with school safeguarding leads.
- The Hotel Watch scheme has been utilised to assist with finding a high risk missing young person.
- Test purchase operations have been undertaken in Hotels within the district. An undercover police officer and an underage police cadet try to purchase drinks and a room. Where premises fail to perform the required checks, or raise concerns with the police, further work is undertaken with that premise.

Priority Four: Building community resilience

- The Safe Place scheme continues to grow in business membership – particularly in the rural areas.
- TVP and WDC continue to regularly meet with NHW to discuss the success of their scheme and opportunities for partnership working.
- Marlow Neighbourhood Policing Team completed their Cop Cards project for 2018 and are awarding the prizes.
- WDC supported World Elder Abuse Awareness Day and the Dementia Awareness Days in June, through displays in reception and via social media.
- PCC funding was awarded to the Street Association Scheme for 2018/19 and another scheme was rolled out within Wycombe.
- Scam awareness materials are shared through the Street Association Project.

The above priorities will remain in place for the final year of the Community Safety Partnership Plan (2019/20), and the updated Plan can be found at

<https://www.wycombe.gov.uk/pages/Community/Community-safety/Community-Safety-Partnership.aspx>

OXFORDSHIRE

OXFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

https://www.oxford.gov.uk/downloads/file/647/community_safety_plan_2017-18

Oxford Safer Communities Partnership's (OSCP) annual plan for 2018-19 sets out priorities and actions for the year ahead, an overview of community safety issues from the previous year and a review of our achievements in 2017-18.

Since the introduction of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, local authorities, the police and other statutory agencies are legally obliged to set up Community Safety Partnerships that developed joint strategies to tackle crime and disorder. Over the years, more organisations have joined OSCP, including both universities and third sector organisations.

In recent years priorities have concentrated on more victim focussed offences, such as child sexual exploitation and modern slavery. This is reflected by partnerships across the country as the impact of organised crime and county lines drug models put the more vulnerable in our communities at greater risk. Our work has been challenging and demanding but over the years, OSCP has worked together successfully to reduce crime across the city.

In March 2018, partners agreed the priorities for 2018-19. These were:

- Tackling negative street culture and its connection to drug dealing, young people and vulnerable adults at risk of exploitation;
- Reducing serious violence and to undertake a review into policing Oxford's late night entertainment;
- Developing a project to embed restorative approaches across partner organisations;
- Tackling Organised Crime Groups;
- Supporting the Government's Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy by tackling domestic abuse and other interpersonal crimes; and,
- Tackling the open drug markets that impact on our communities feelings of safety. We aim to undertake these challenges with a number of actions, set out in a table at end of this plan. Some of these actions are:
 - To work in partnership to keep our communities safe from the harm caused by drug lines operating from other major cities.
 - To identify hot-spot areas that are affected by the open drug markets and lead and support communities to take back their streets.
 - Continue the Streetwise project in the city centre to tackle begging, drug abuse, street drinking and environmental crime.
 - Protecting those vulnerable adults who are at risk of being "cuckooed" into hosting drug dealing.
 - To provide a local response to a County-wide Modern Slavery Action Plan, currently being developed.
 - Continue to undertake environmental audits of our neighbourhoods to tackle fly-tipping and litter that blight our communities.
 - Working with partners across Oxfordshire to protect victims of domestic abuse. During 2017-18, we responded to many challenges in a robust and coordinated way. This rolling plan continues to build on our successes to make Oxford a safe and enjoyable place to live, work and visit

OXFORD CITY COUNCIL

Oxford Safer Communities Partnership's achievements for 2018-18 were focused on the following areas:

- Tackling negative street culture and its connection to drug dealing, young people and vulnerable adults at risk of exploitation.
 - Continue the Streetwise project in the city centre to tackle begging, drug abuse, street drinking and environmental crime. Police, City Council, Turning Point, homeless services working together to support and address behaviour of most chaotic clients. Top 10 client share process, daily patrols by City Centre Ambassadors, street engagement by dedicated City Council and police resources.
- Reducing serious violence and to undertake a review into policing Oxford's late night entertainment;
 - Review the partnership response to policing the night time economy. Project brief developed during 2018-19. Partner data collection and analysis underway. The Review will also assist with police resourcing of the late night entertainment economy.

- Develop a local hate crime action plan to support victims of hate crime. In 2028-19 a Partnership hate crime plan developed. Activities included:
 - Hate crime awareness week working with the police to promote reporting through their “Hidden harm” campaign.
 - Police have an Independent Advisory Group of representing a wide range of communities.
 - Police Community and Diversity Officer works with communities, particularly in response to issues that raise community concerns or tensions.
 - Hate crime page on City Council’s website
 - Promotion of the Victim First service
 - Analysis of repeat victims and perpetrators of hate crimes reported to the police – repeats are problem-solved.
 - All hate crime offences are reviewed by a specialist police officer.
- Supporting the Government’s Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy by tackling domestic abuse and other interpersonal crimes;
 - In 2018-19 a County wide Modern Slavery Action Plan was developed and presented to OSCP. Elmore research project continues and is due to report back to OSCP in October. Unfortunately, data sharing hurdles have cause delays.
 - Work continues to deliver on cuckooing along with training by the Willow Project. Human Exploitation Coordinator is managing the plan on behalf of the Oxfordshire Community Safety Partnership.
 - Continued the successful work of the Sex Workers Intervention Panel that supports vulnerable individuals who have chaotic lifestyles to reduce the harm to themselves and the wider community. This included the introduction of Sex Worker Harm Reduction packs including health products and support service information. The SWIP also continued its support with the national Ugly Mug information, which was included within the packs.
 - Worked with partners across Oxfordshire to protect victims of domestic abuse. This included development of a Young People’s Pathway, Domestic Abuse Training for professionals, and drafting of a DA strategy, delivery plan and dashboard.
 - Thames Valley wide, we worked with TVP on the updated MARAC Protocol and supported the Thames Valley BAMER Project to provide improved services for victims from BAMER communities.
 - Continued to work with our Oxfordshire local authorities to address safeguarding responses under the Joint Operating Framework for Taxis and Transporting Vulnerable Adults. Enforcement work has increased in the evenings resulting in a 3rd of all complaints relating to taxis from neighbouring districts. All drivers are safeguarding trained.
- Tackling Organised Crime Groups, that included:
 - Working against OCG’s primarily led by the MADE partnership group. Most OCG’s in Oxford are involved in the drug trade. 4Ps approach has resulted in good partnership work on protecting young people, vulnerable adults and disrupting the groups.

- Promote, advise and support all activities incorporated within Thames Valley Police Cyber Crime Strategy
- Tackling the open drug markets that impact on our communities’ feelings of safety by Identify hot spot areas that are affected by the open drug markets and lead and support communities to take back their streets. Launched in 2018, TVP and Oxford City Council’s Drug Task Force targeted priority areas such as Meadow Lane, South Parks, Friars Wharf and areas in East Oxford. Community call-backs develop intelligence and provide reassurance (259 so far). Uses CLEAR, HOLD, BUILD approach. Led by the MADE group, CDL activity has fluctuated during the year in response to making Oxford a more hostile environment to deal drugs in open spaces and cuckooed properties. A number of arrests have assisted in the disruption in these activities.
- We are also protecting vulnerable adults who are at risk of being “cuckooed” into hosting drug dealing with the use of closure orders to protect these vulnerable adults, relying on close cooperation between housing providers and the police.
- Developing a project to embed restorative approaches across partner organisations with an independent review of the City Council’s ASB Service’s capability to undertake mediation and restorative justice.

In 2019, a report went to the Scrutiny Committee last year on the use of [Public Space Protection Orders](#), with recommendations to the City Executive Board (Cabinet). This is hyperlinked above.

Last year, the Scrutiny Committee also considered several reports at the same meeting concerning crime and disorder matters. These included:

- The use of guest houses
- Graffiti prevention
- Public safety and anti-social behaviour on Oxfords Waterways.

Links to each of these reports can be found [here](#).

SOUTH OXFORDSHIRE AND VALE OF WHITE HORSE

DELIVERING THE COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP’S PRIORITIES AND STATUTORY DUTIES – SUMMARY OF KEY AREAS OF WORK IN 2018/19

VULNERABILITY: MANAGING DEMAND ON SERVICE THROUGH WORKING TOGETHER

ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

There are a number of statutory functions relating to anti-social behaviour (ASB) that the community safety team is responsible for delivering:

Statutory responsibility	Relevant legislation
Public Spaces Protection Orders (currently in place in Thame, Abingdon and Henley) to tackle anti-social behaviour	Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014
Managing the process for the issuing Community Protection Notices (non-noise related)	Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014
On behalf of the CSP, managing the Community Trigger process	

If residents don't feel able to report ASB directly to the police, they can contact the district council's community safety team by telephone, email, website report form or in person to report the incident. The issues reported to the team are varied and range from neighbour disputes to racist abuse and harassment. We investigate, and risk assess cases, working in partnership with relevant agencies and providing updates to the complainant until the issue has been resolved. This service provides residents who are unable or unwilling to report ASB to the police with an effective alternative reporting option. Acting as a 'critical friend', the community safety team ensures that appropriate and joined up action is taken by agencies to resolve cases.

In addition, the CSP helps to fund local community-based projects that aim to improve young people's resilience and divert them away from committing asb.

The community safety team is responsible for running Joint Tasking Meetings (JTM) previously known as Joint Agency Tasking (JATAC) which merged with the Police Tactical Tasking and Co-ordination Group in 2017. These meetings maximise partnership working and make best use of resources and data sharing. Officers from Thames Valley Police, community safety, children's social care, environmental health, housing, Soha, Sovereign Vale, Mental Health, Fire & Rescue and other agencies share resources, knowledge and data on a monthly basis to support:

- repeat victims of ASB
- medium/high risk ASB victims
- families in need of intervention to avoid ASB
- domestic abuse victims
- prolific offenders
- vulnerable individuals (e.g. homeless individuals, repeat missing young persons, individuals at risk of radicalisation, concerns of child exploitation).

The Community Safety Officers (previously Anti-Social Behaviour Coordinator) co-ordinate monthly ASB neighbourhood meetings to ensure they are accountable, effective and inclusive of relevant agencies.

The CSP has a legal duty to provide a Community Trigger, in accordance with the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014. This mechanism gives victims and communities the right to require agencies to review cases of persistent anti-social behaviour if they feel the issues have not been properly addressed already. The trigger could be activated by a member of the public, a community or a business. Rather than set up a new panel, the CSP use JTM as the ASB case review panel for the statutory Community Trigger process which maximises resources and ensures that information is properly shared across a broad range of agencies.

The Community Safety Officers work closely with partners to deliver warnings to offenders whose behaviour has a detrimental impact on others. Failure to comply may result in a Community Protection Notice being served.

Seven community protection warnings were delivered by the community safety team in 2018/19; two for works carried out on vehicles in a residential car park, four for vehicles parking in a pedestrianised area between a play park and school and one in relation to the misuse of a wheelie bin. Out of seven warnings issued, three resulted in community protection notices being served. One of those notices has been breached and a fixed penalty notice is due to be served.

The community safety team co-ordinate the installation of guardcams (covert cameras) for vulnerable people in response to incidents of ASB, criminal damage, burglary and domestic abuse. In 2018/19, 66 guard cams were installed compared to 18 guard cams in 2017/18. These cameras provide reassurance to victims of crime and are in place for approximately three to six months. They are periodically reviewed in consultation with the victim and referring agency. 18 people chose to retain their cameras and purchased them from the CSP.

The community safety team co-ordinate the Safe Places scheme in partnership with multi agencies, such as the police, fire and rescue, Oxfordshire Family Support Network and local businesses. The scheme helps vulnerable people feel confident and safe whilst out in the community. If someone feels they are being abused or harassed whilst they are out in the community, they have a safe place to go. Window stickers are displayed in public places (shops, libraries, community centres) to identify themselves as Safe Places. The scheme was launched in South Oxfordshire in Wallingford in November 2017 followed by Didcot, Henley, Thame and Abingdon in 2018 with over 65 premises registered as a Safe Place. The scheme is due to be launched in Faringdon and Wantage in June 2019. Now that the scheme has been operational for a year a review of participating locations will take place in 2019/20 and include feedback from staff and service users.

DOMESTIC ABUSE

The CSP provides funding to the Oxfordshire Domestic Abuse Service (ODAS) to deliver outreach and support for women, men and children whose lives have been disrupted by domestic abuse in South and Vale. In 2018/19 A2 Dominion and Reducing the Risk were awarded the contract to deliver this service for the whole county. In addition to outreach, they set up and run support groups and enable those in need to draw upon a range of resources, for example, providing a local help-line service and refuge accommodation.

In quarter three 110 clients were supported in South and Vale. 21. The CSP continue to provide support to victims of domestic abuse by coordinating sanctuary scheme works to help vulnerable victims of crime stay and feel safe in their own homes. In 2018/19 the community safety team coordinated 49 referrals compared to 44 in 2017/18.

The CSP also fund a small repairs/target hardening service to help those at risk of domestic abuse and victims of burglary stay and feel safe in their own home. Security works for 43 properties were carried out in 2018/19 compared to 33 in 2017/18. For example, a change of locks, fire proof letter boxes, covert cameras and outside lighting. These additional security works provide comfort for the client enabling them to feel safe in their own home.

The CSP has a statutory duty to conduct Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHRs) under the Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act 2004. These take place when a murder has been committed in either of the district areas and the victim and offender were in some form of relationship. The main aim of a review is to establish what lessons can be learned regarding the way in which local professionals and organisations work individually and together to safeguard victims. The community safety team is responsible for managing the DHR process and providing administrative support.

The community safety team promoted the 'know this isn't love' domestic abuse campaign launched by the Office of the Police Crime Commissioner raising awareness of coercive control and emotional abuse in relationships. This message was promoted on the councils' website, Facebook

and twitter pages and featured the Oxfordshire Domestic Abuse helpline number if someone needed support.

MODERN SLAVERY

From 1 November 2015, specific public authorities have a duty to notify the Secretary of State of any person identified in England and Wales as a suspected victim of slavery or human trafficking. The CSP has developed a multi-agency approach to tackle exploitation with the introduction of a rolling exploitation delivery plan for 2019/20. This plan will support the Oxfordshire Violence and Vulnerability delivery plan and Oxfordshire Modern Slavery delivery plan. This partnership approach aims to address the threat, harm and risk of County Drug Lines, local Organised Crime Groups, Child Drug Exploitation, Child/Adult Sexual Exploitation, Labour/Domestic Servitude Exploitation and Criminal Exploitation. For example, supporting early intervention projects that help young people identified as most vulnerable through education and diversionary projects. These projects help young people reflect on their behaviour and encourage positivity for the future. Another example is the delivery of training for staff, to raise awareness of exploitation, recognise the signs and know how to report any concerns.

RURAL CRIME

The community safety team support and chair the South and Vale Rural Crime meetings bringing partners, landowners, farmers together to reduce incidents of rural crime. The CSP provided funding to the police for 'Stop that Thief', a scheme that provide cost-effective security solutions. If security equipment is required, it is provided at cost and installed at a fixed fee on a try before you buy principle. During a national week of action for rural crime in March 2019, local police teams promoted this initiative by visiting over 120 farms in South and Vale.

BURGLARY

The community safety team supports vulnerable people being a victim of burglary by funding smartwater kits. Smartwater is a colourless liquid that contains a unique forensic code registered to an address and can be applied to valuable items discreetly. If marked items are stolen and recovered by the police, the smartwater can be detected by a UV light and used to trace back to the owner. When individuals are arrested in connection with burglary, they walk through a smartwater arch detector in custody. This will reveal if they have been in contact with smartwater as this shows up on their skin and clothing. To qualify for Smartwater status, 80 per cent of homes need to be covered. There are seven Smartwater streets in Henley, six streets in Shrivenham, four streets in South Hinksey, and six in Cumnor. Due to a recent spate of burglaries in Cumnor, the Chair of the Resident's Association said "the Smartwater has had a positive effect of building community and linking neighbours together. We now have Smartwater signs in place and highlighting that fact should make the neighbourhood less attractive to burglars and property can now be easily traced".

PREVENTION AND EARLY INTERVENTION: IMPROVING SAFEGUARDING IN PHYSICAL AND VIRTUAL SPACE

CYBERCRIME

With regards to cybercrime, the community safety team continue to promote various campaigns and messages from the national websites Action Fraud and Get Safe online through social media platforms to encourage residents to protect their identities and keep safe whilst online. 29. The

community safety team delivered an e-safety workshops for parents and carers of primary school children in July 2018 in response to a request from parents who had attended a cybercrime awareness workshop. The aims of our workshop were to raise awareness of the risks to children online and assist parents/carers with keeping their children safe. Two one-hour workshops were delivered on 3 July 2018. Feedback from the 25 parents who attended stated that 100 per cent would recommend the workshop to other parents, 75 per cent were 'very satisfied' and 25 per cent were 'fairly satisfied'. The community safety team will continue to work with partners and schools to ensure parents are aware of the risks online to young people.

CHILD EXPLOITATION

The CSP support the priorities of the Oxfordshire Child Exploitation sub group by implementing actions and recommendations from the group. To tackle these priorities the community safety team co-ordinated the local delivery of "Chelsea's choice", a hard-hitting play that shows how young people are can be groomed by adults for the purposes of sexual exploitation using various methods, ensnaring young people and eventually taking complete control and dominating their whole lives. This play was delivered to parents, staff and young people in ten South and Vale secondary schools, eight in May and two in November 2018. Over 1500 students saw the play. Evaluation from the audience revealed 96 per cent of students have a better understanding of the issues surrounding child sexual exploitation and the grooming process and that it can happen to boys as well as girls. 92 per cent of students felt they have a better understanding of safe internet use. The schools paid a contribution towards each production and the remaining cost was funded by the CSP. Feedback from staff and parents was very positive and the production has since been delivered again in May 2019. We are currently evaluating feedback from students and will share this feedback with schools with a view to deliver the project in May 2020.

"Hotel Watch" is a project that aims to develop better links between the hospitality industry, the police and the CSP. It promotes safe and crime free environments, develops good practice and encourages collection and sharing of intelligence. This covers crimes such as child sexual exploitation (CSE). A test purchase operation was carried out in October 2018 involving a police officer in plain clothes attempting to book a double room with cash and no prebooking or ID, while accompanied by a police cadet aged 14 with no identification. The results revealed that three out of the 12 hotels accepted a booking and supplied alcohol knowing it was for a child. These hotels were called in for a licensing meeting and improvements have been implemented such as understanding the signs to look out for and staff training for underage sales. The community safety team are to introduce guidance for premises in partnership with the police to help hotel staff recognise the signs of exploitation and how to report any concerns.

FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION (FGM)

The CSP support the 'Oxford Against Cutting' organisation to raise awareness of FGM to South and Vale communities for example local faith groups, schools and communities where FGM is a significant concern. They have recently delivered an 'Afro beats against FGM' workshop at Abingdon college to raise awareness of FGM. We are currently waiting for the evaluation of this project.

HATE CRIME

The community safety team in partnership with the Office of the Police Crime Commissioner delivered hate crime training and launched third party hate crime reporting centres with Soha, Sovereign, Citizens Advice Bureau's and Wantage Independent Advice Centre. In 2019/20 the

team will review these reporting centres for example how many times have they been used to report hate crime and identify any additional training needs.

REDUCING RE-OFFENDING: TARGETING AND MANAGING HARM AND RISK

The CSP helped offenders during their transition between offending and stability by providing funding to Homeless Oxfordshire who manage ex offender's housing needs after they have been released from prison. Funding from the CSP ceased in August 2018.

DRUGS AND ALCOHOL

The community safety team runs Nightsafe, a multi-agency sub group of the CSP which delivers initiatives to help reduce late night violence and associated crime and disorder. Resources, knowledge and data from TVP, licensing, community safety, Public Health and Fire & Rescue are pooled to tackle premises of concern and key events (e.g. running joint test purchase operations to prevent the sale of alcohol to underage people).

Two test purchase operations took place in 2018/19 where intelligence indicated underage drinking was taking place. All premises that failed received advice with remedial actions and fixed penalty notices.

The community safety team migrated the existing Designated Public Places Orders (DPPO) in Abingdon, Henley and Thame over to Public Spaces Protection Orders in 2018 as set out in the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014. The new Public Spaces Protection Order is like a DPPO. However, in addition to alcohol related anti-social behaviour, it can also include a wider range of offences to help address other local anti-social behaviour issues that are persistent and having a significant, detrimental impact on the community.

The Abingdon PSPO has been used on several occasions to seize alcohol from individuals, particularly at the Abingdon Fair. In addition, warning letters have been sent out by the police to drivers to remind them of the vehicle related conditions of the PSPO. The Abingdon PSPO will be reviewed in 2019/20. 39. The Henley and Thame PSPOs have been referred to by police to remind members of the public of their conditions around alcohol and for Thame to prevent ASB.

In Abingdon, the PSPO has been useful to the police when tackling alcohol related ASB at the Michaelmas Fair (used as a warning/deterrent). In relation to vehicle related ASB, the Order is referenced in letters that the police send out to registered owners of vehicles that have been identified as being involved in ASB in the Charter Car Park, as a deterrent.

SERIOUS ORGANISED CRIME AND TERRORISM: IMPROVING THE LOCAL RESPONSE

SERIOUS ORGANISED CRIME

The CSP has developed a multi-agency tactical response to tackling Organised Crime Groups (OCGs) in South and Vale through the JTM meetings. The police work in partnership with agencies to prevent and disrupt serious county drug lines in South and Vale market towns and through JTM a partnership approach has been adopted to identify local people vulnerable to being exploited by these gangs. Closure Orders are a tool that the police use under this operation to try and tackle the problem relating to abuse of vulnerable people and their properties. The orders close down or restrict access to properties that are known to be used by drug gangs and the community safety team is consulted before the police apply to the courts. We have a checklist to help the police

consider key safeguarding issues relating to the order for example, if children are at the property and if there is engagement with other organisations such as drug and alcohol treatment services. In 2018/19, four closure orders have been issued by the police in South and Vale compared to 11 in 2017/18. These closure orders are often welcomed by vulnerable people whose lives have been taken over by organised crime groups. The orders help victims feel protected and in addition with other security works, they feel safe in their own homes.

In addition, the Community Safety Manager attends the Safer Oxfordshire Partnership Co-ordination Group which meets quarterly to share information on current issues, priorities, and forward plans. The group aims to identify any overlapping work streams and gaps ensuring that all boards and partnerships are clear where and how the main risks are being managed.

TERRORISM

The CSP has agreed a PREVENT action plan in accordance with Section 26 of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 which places a duty on local authorities to have “due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism”. The Community Safety Manager attends the Oxfordshire Channel Panel meetings when a South or Vale referral is on the agenda. Channel provides a mechanism for ensuring that individuals identified as vulnerable to radicalisation are referred to and assessed by a multi-agency panel which decides on the most appropriate support.

The Channel process uses existing partnership working between the police, local authorities, statutory partners, and the local community to support those who are vulnerable to being drawn into violent extremism by: identifying individuals and groups at risk of being recruited by violent extremists; assessing the nature and extent of that risk through multi-agency panels; and referring cases to intervention providers (as required) to develop the most appropriate support package to safeguard the individual at risk. In addition, low level intelligence/cases of concern relating to Prevent are shared at monthly Joint Tasking Meetings and relevant partnership action is agreed.

WEST OXFORDSHIRE

West Oxfordshire Community Safety Partnership

According to the Strategic Intelligence Assessment 2019 the overall crime rate and most crime categories in West Oxfordshire district were below the average for other comparator areas. No offences were above average AND increasing in West Oxfordshire.

West Oxfordshire Community Safety Partnership priorities 2017-2021:

1. Support vulnerable members of the community
2. Prevention and early intervention to create better outcomes
3. Reduce re-offending and risk
4. Disrupt Organised Crime and terrorism including Rural crime

Work undertaken in 2018/19

- Developed Safe places scheme with 42 Safe Place locations operational in West Oxfordshire
- Safeguarding training and induction programme, including Prevent training, rolled out to all relevant staff at WODC and resources developed to provide online training
- Investment in detached youth work to deploy in Witney
- Domestic Abuse, County Lines and Modern Slavery campaigns undertaken

- Funding secured for Domestic Abuse outreach service, new countywide provider commissioned
- Collaboration with Countywide Strategic Domestic Abuse group and contract review
- Dementia week supported with activities and training for staff delivered
- Robust Safeguarding procedures in place across all partner agencies
- Vulnerable Young People meeting in place with good partner attendance
- New CCTV maintenance contract procured and in place.
- Signed up to the Thames Valley Cyber Strategy
- PREVENT plan at the Council delivered in line with expectations
- Inaugural Violence and Vulnerability meeting held

CHERWELL DISTRICT COUNCIL

<https://www.cherwell.gov.uk/info/120/community-safety/166/cherwell-safer-communities-partnership-cscp>

Crime in Cherwell is falling; we have had the lowest recorded rates of crime for more than a decade which means that we are living in a very safe district, where the chance of being a victim of crime is very small.

The Cherwell Safety Communities Partnership Plan for 2017-18 provides the platform for the Safer Communities team, and its partners, to deliver the priority pledges we have made to achieve the Cherwell vision of:

- A safe, clean and green Cherwell, and
- Working with partners to tackle Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE).

Cherwell Safer Communities Partnership (CSCP) is tasked with delivering priorities and targets. It is our vision to address these issues over the next two years, cutting crime, focusing on intervention, enforcement and reduction of re-offending.

Our current priorities are:

- ASB
- CSE
- Domestic abuse
- Youth provision
- Burglary
- Drugs

The CSCP currently comprises representatives from the six responsible authorities who meet on a quarterly basis to discuss the progress on the priorities set out in the Strategy. Each priority has an action plan which has actions and targets set at national, regional and local level.

CSCP reports to the Safer Oxfordshire Partnership.

MILTON KEYNES

Milton Keynes – SaferMK

In 2018, SaferMK agreed on a 3 year Strategy focusing on three broad priorities of Vulnerable Communities and Individuals, Neighbourhoods and Community Cohesion. This was underpinned with a plan of activity to be achieved over the course of those three years.

This section assesses in broad terms, progress in respect of these three priorities and comments on cross cutting themes and opportunities to improve. The full details of progress are subject to a more granular action plan

Priority 1: Vulnerable Communities and Individuals

Tackling Domestic Abuse (DA)

The Community Safety Team (CST) at MK Council in partnership with Safeguarding colleagues and Thames Valley Police collaborated on the development of a Domestic Abuse Needs Assessment which has now been completed. This work was themed on the collection of 'data' and the engagement of service users and professionals.

On White Ribbon Day, the local domestic abuse charity (MK Act) supported a 'pop up' stall at the Civic and led two initial training/awareness sessions to local authority staff.

A Strategic Group is to be formed that will drive future activity in respect of DA

Minimising gang related activity

The Community safety team have been working with Youth Offending, Thames Valley Police and Safeguarding colleagues to build on its approach to the challenge presented by gang related activity.

Achievements:

- A tiered approach to Early Intervention developed in advance of a successful bid to the Home Office included:
 - A universal early intervention programme delivered to year 8 students across all secondary schools which entailed the delivery of a hard hitting performance by a local theatre company followed by three hours of Workshop to embed learning in respect of critical thinking and decision making.
 - Outreach work during the summer, targeting most at risk and involving them in diversionary activity such as sports events
 - 'Boxing Clever' was established across Milton Keynes in 2018. This community safety initiative aims to divert young people away from gang activity. The scheme identified a cohort of youths aged between 12-16 years who are most at risk of entering into gang culture and provide an effective and appealing diversionary scheme away from gangs. It will help safeguard these youths who are likely to be vulnerable to exploitation and elements of modern slavery. This scheme is now being expanded across five Secondary Schools in Milton Keynes.
 - Individual gang meetings to focus on diversion and enforcement opportunities
- A mapping of meetings managing individuals that are vulnerable and also present a risk has taken place, identifying synergies and potential opportunities to become more efficient.

- Spotlight awareness raising event on County Lines & Gangs' delivered to over 200 professionals across numerous agencies

Delivering the Prevent strategy

Achievements:

- A review of the local approach to Prevent against the 'Prevent Duty Toolkit for Local Authorities and Partner Agencies' has been completed and presented to the Prevent Board.
- Improvement Plan implemented
- Channel Panel meetings developed to adopt a Safeguarding approach in respect of 'vulnerable/risky' individuals.
- Expanded membership in respect of those in attendance at the meetings
- MK will be the first area in Thames Valley to pilot a new referral Pathway in Milton Keynes.

Develop understanding of how FGM, Honour Based Violence and Forced Marriage effects Milton Keynes

Achievements:

- Monthly FGM meeting previously commenced prior to Strategy

Raise awareness of Modern Day Slavery

Achievements:

- Modern Day Slavery spotlight event held for professionals
- Steering group established
- Pathways for Modern Slavery referrals agreed (pathways now need embedding via the Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub).

Priority 2: Neighbourhoods

Prevent and reduce violence

Achievements:

- Joint Agency Tasking and Co-ordination Meeting re-introduced
- TVP Serious Violence Plan (SVP) adopted
- Knife enabled crime partnership problem solving session held by Thames Valley Police will inform a problem solving approach
- Co-ordination of a Christmas anti-violence campaign and a seasonal 'safe hut' which was situated around the night time economy.

Prevent and Reduce Acquisitive Crime

Achievements:

- Additional funding provided to increase the use of Smart water to tackle domestic burglary

Prevent and Reduce ASB

Achievements:

- Community Resolution Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (CR MARAC) established which discussed high risk/ complex cases and vulnerable individuals. This has now been expanded to address a gap in managing Vulnerable Adults and those transitioning from childhood to adulthood
- Spotlight event on Cuckooing delivered to professionals

Priority 3 - Community Cohesion**Develop Cohesive and Resilient Communities**

Achievements:

- Community crime and disorder survey completed- the total number of responses was more than double the number received for the last survey completed
- Developing locational based approaches to vulnerable areas within Milton Keynes susceptible to crime, poverty and substance misuse issues
- Increased partnership integration into the Police Independent Advisory Group

Tackling Hate Crime

Achievements:

- Workshops designed and delivered to students at MK College. These workshops focussed on appropriate language for ESOL students (English as a second language), how to correctly report incidents of hate crime along with encouraging conversations around what a hate crime is (entitled 101 conversations)
- Hate Crime awareness posters designed by college art students
- Involvement of parent ambassadors in Milton Keynes who are positioned in all secondary schools and responsible for Community Cohesion and the schools placement within the wider community.

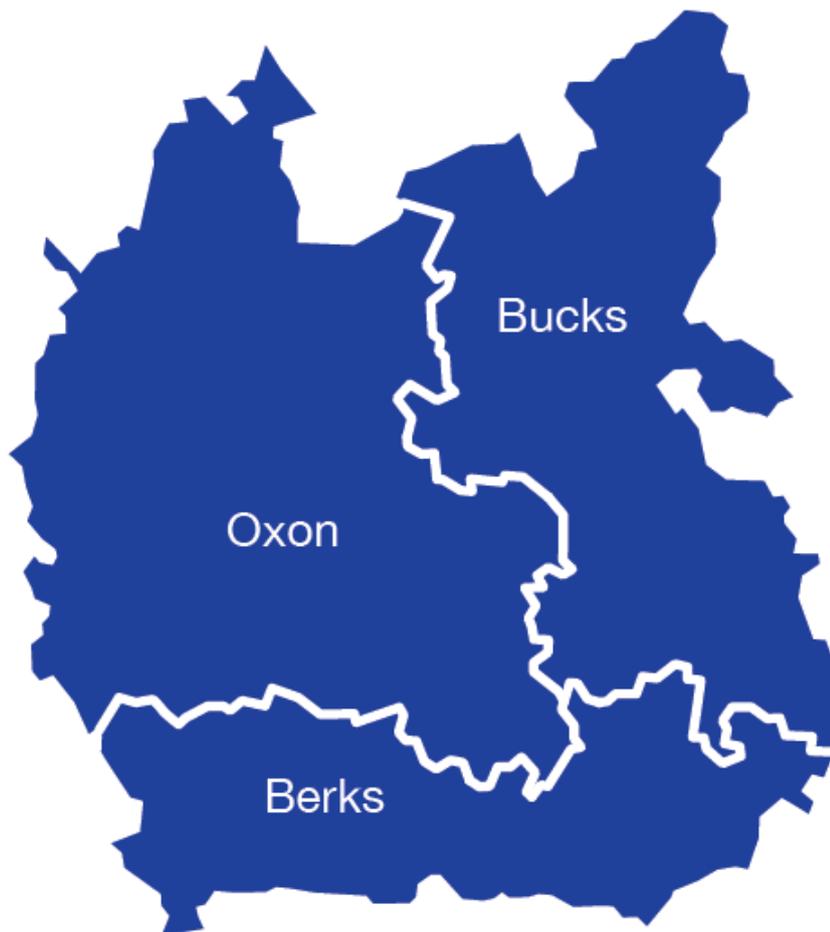
Focus for 2019/20

The CSP have revised the strategic assessment which uses a wide range of data that is shared within the partnership. The assessment aims to provide details of changes in levels and patterns of crime and disorder that have been perceived within Milton Keynes. It also aims to highlight the community's concerns and issues surrounding crime, disorder and substance misuse.

The strategic assessment proposes future priorities for the CSP which have been identified as follows:

1. Violence (non-domestic)
2. Domestic Abuse
3. Hate Crime

Thames Valley Police & Crime Panel



Annual Report 2018/19

The Thames Valley Police & Crime Panel is hosted by South Bucks District Council on behalf of all 18 local authorities in Thames Valley.

It is a joint committee of all 18 local authorities, consisting of a representative from each and two independent co-opted members.

It can be contacted via the address below:

Police & Crime Panel Secretariat

Democratic Services
South Bucks District Council
Capswood
Oxford Road
Denham
UB9 4LH

Telephone: (01895) 832725

Email: contact@thamesvalleypcp.org.uk

Website: www.thamesvalleypcp.org.uk

Twitter: [@ThamesValleyPCP](https://twitter.com/ThamesValleyPCP)

The Police & Crime Commissioner for Thames Valley is Anthony Stansfeld.

He can be contacted via his office:

Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner

The Farmhouse
Thames Valley Police Headquarters
Oxford Road
Kidlington
Oxon
OX5 2NX

Telephone: (01865) 541957

Email: pcc@thamesvalley.pnn.police.uk

Website: www.thamesvalley-pcc.gov.uk

Twitter: [@TV_PCC](https://twitter.com/TV_PCC)

Contents

Chairman's Introduction:

Introduction:

- The Role of the Police & Crime Commissioner
-

- The Police and Crime Plan
-

- The Role of the Police & Crime Panel
-

- Scrutiny and Support
-

- Members of the Panel
-

- Looking to the Future
-
-

Chairman's Introduction

This is the sixth annual report of the Thames Valley Police and Crime Panel. The Panel continues to both challenge and support the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) for the Thames Valley and I would like to take this opportunity to praise the hard work and dedication of my fellow Panel Members.



The Panel has fulfilled its main statutory duties this year that is to scrutinise and support the PCC in his role in helping tackle crime and disorder in the Thames Valley. The PCC was elected to hold the Chief Constable to account to ensure an efficient and effective police force for the Thames Valley. Our Panel is continually grateful for the attendance of the Chief Constable to the Panel meetings who provides operational information to assist Members in scrutinising strategic elements of policing.

A Budget Task and Finish Group of the Panel worked with both the PCC and Thames Valley Police Chief Financial Officers on reviewing the PCC's proposed police precept before the proposed precept was submitted to the Police and Crime Panel. The Panel agreed with the PCC's recommendation of an increase in Council Tax for the Police precept, by up to £24 for a Band D property in 2019/20 to enable policing priorities to be met.

One of the themed items looked at by the Panel was the governance of the South East Regional Crime Unit (SE ROCU) and assessing how the PCC held the Chief Constable to account for the performance of SEROCU. This item provided Members with an opportunity to hear about the critical work SEROCU carried out, particularly in relation to tackling serious and organised crime such as "County Lines".

The PCC's Police and Crime Plan and the various strategic police and crime objectives continue to be monitored and scrutinised to enable the effectiveness of the Police performance in the Thames Valley to be monitored.

The newly appointed Chief Constable of Thames Valley Police provided a progress report on the recently implemented new Local Policing Model which has provided an opportunity for the Police to focus on how policing should be delivered, particularly on a local level, across the force and beyond geographical boundaries. Local Policing Areas were aligned to local authority areas, with local commanders being accountable to the Chief Constable and with a consistent approach. This change in policing will be continued to be monitored throughout the next Municipal Year.

Councillor Trevor Egleton, Chairman of the Thames Valley Police and Crime Panel

T. E. L.

The Police & Crime Commissioner

The Police and Crime Commissioner for the Thames Valley, Anthony Stansfeld, has formally been in post since 22 November 2012 and was re-elected in May 2016.



The Police & Crime Plan 2017-2021

The Police & Crime Commissioner sets out in a [Police and Crime Plan](#) his objectives for his four year term of office. This document is of great importance to the Police & Crime Panel as a point of reference in fulfilling its duty to scrutinise and review the actions and decisions of the Police & Crime Commissioner.

Throughout the year, the Police and Crime Panel receives monitoring reports on how these objectives are being met. The Thames Valley Police Delivery Plan will describe how the Force will address the objectives of the PCC's Plan.



The Police and Crime Plan sets out the Commissioner's strategic police and crime objectives for the Thames Valley with regard to:

- the policing of the area;
- crime and disorder reduction, and

- the discharge by Thames Valley of its national or international functions

The Plan must also cover:

- The policing of Thames Valley which the Chief Constable is to provide
- The financial and other resources which the Commissioner is to provide to the Chief Constable
- The means by which the Chief Constable will report to the Commissioner on the provision of policing
- The means by which the Chief Constable's performance in providing policing is measured
- The crime and disorder reduction grants which the Commissioner is to make, and the conditions (if any) of those grants

The Plan draws upon a wide range of information from the police, community safety and criminal justice partners to ensure it reflects the police and crime issues which are affecting the Thames Valley. It also covers a much wider range of service responsibilities than any plan previously developed by the police, community safety partnerships (CSPs) or any other individual community safety responsible authority. The Plan will bring together the priorities of all agencies and authorities with a responsibility for cutting crime and improving community safety.

The PCC's Strategic Objectives

The Police and Crime Commissioner Strategic Objectives are:-

- Vulnerability—managing demand on services through working together.
- Prevention and early intervention—improving safeguarding in physical and virtual spaces .
- Reducing reoffending—targeting and managing harm and risk.
- Serious organised crime and terrorism—improving the local response.
- Police ethics and reform— increasing the pace of change

The PCC Annual Report 2017/18 which was considered by the Police and Crime Panel, provided details of progress made in meeting the PCC's objectives contained in the Police and Crime Plan. Included in this were stand out statistics on crime in the Thames Valley, namely:- There had been an 8.7% increase in crime in the Thames Valley, compared to nationally of 15%. There were 44,000 less crimes than there were 10 years ago and 58,000 less offences, compared to 15 years ago. For crimes of violence against individuals, there had been an increase to 12.5%, which was well below the national average. Sexual offences increased by 9.7%, compared to a 25% increase nationally. Increase in burglary by 9% which was just below the national average. There had been an increase of serious weapon offences, which had increased by 13%, but less than the national average increase of 25%.

In relation to Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services (HMICFRS) annual inspection, TVP received a grade of "Outstanding" in terms of efficiency, "Good" for effectiveness and "Good" for legitimacy. These were the best overall results in

terms of inspections for any police force in the country, with the exception of the better funded Durham.

The Role of the Police & Crime Panel



The Thames Valley Police and Crime Panel **examines** and **reviews** how the Police and Crime Commissioner for the Thames Valley carries out his responsibilities to ensure that Thames Valley Police runs efficiently and effectively. In addition to this the Panel has a role to play in **supporting** the Commissioner in his work.

Scrutiny and Support

This year the Panel and its Sub-groups have:-

- Continued to review the **New Operating Model of Local Policing**. This new model had provided an opportunity for the Police to focus on how policing should be delivered, particularly on a local level, across the force and beyond geographical boundaries. This new strategy for the delivery of neighbourhood policing for Thames Valley Police was intended to complement the commitment of working together to make communities safer, and comprised the following four elements: Visibility - to increase public confidence and reduce crime; Engagement - to enable the participation of communities in policing at their chosen level; Problem solving - to identify, establish causation, respond and address local problems and Community Resilience - to increase public involvement in policing.
- Looked at the governance of the **South East Regional Crime Unit (SE ROCU)** and the Panel examined how the Police and Crime Commissioner held the Chief Constable to

account for the performance of SEROCU. Regional Organised Crime Units (ROCU) formed a critical part of the national policing network and provided a range of specialist policing capabilities to forces which helped them to tackle serious and organised crime effectively. One such serious and organised crime was around “**County Lines**”. This was a term used to describe gangs and organised criminal networks involved in exporting illegal drugs into one or more importing areas (within the UK), using dedicated mobile phone lines or other form of “deal line”. They were likely to exploit children and vulnerable adults to move and store the drugs and money and they would often use coercion, intimidation, violence (including sexual violence) and weapons. The Panel asked a number of questions to the PCC around what the Police were doing to counteract this criminal activity around the Thames Valley. The threat of the “County Lines” danger was widespread, emanating from the Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool and London areas. Trafficking of people from one area to another took place and both adults and children within the Thames Valley area had been identified. SEROCU was the lead ROCU for “County Lines”, influencing national working groups, and working directly on the national response to this issue. This benefitted the South East as pilot schemes were used in the region. The South East had the greatest level of “County Lines” activity, mainly because of the proactive identification of the problem which had been carried out by SEROCU.

- Continued to monitor the development of TV Police new **Contact Management Platform**. The new Contact Management Platform (CMP) will ensure that Thames Valley Police is a modern, digital, police force that continues to future-proof the policing service in the Thames Valley. It will enable Thames Valley Police to replace over 20 systems in use across the Force and work jointly with Hampshire Constabulary to improve the assessment of emergency and non-emergency calls and provide a better response to those in need. There have been delays in implementing this system which has meant the PCC agreed to allocate another £4million to this project to extend the system testing period.
- Received updates from the PCC on the performance of TVP’s handling of “999” and “**101 calls**”. There have been problems with national Police Forces’ performance in relation to non-emergency “101” calls, with some users complaining of excessive waiting at certain times. The Panel was given assurances by the PCC and the Chief Constable that this service would improve and the Panel continued to monitor this.
- Been provided with the Police and Crime Commissioner’s view on the published report by the **Home Affairs Committee on “Policing for the Future”**. The report looked at the changing demands on policing and the Home Affairs Committee found that forces are struggling to cope in the face of changing and rising crimes, as a result of falling staff numbers, outdated technology, capabilities, structures, fragmentation and a failure of Home Office leadership. The report recommended major changes to the police response to new and growing crimes and warned that the Home Office cannot continue to stand back while police forces struggle. Generally the PCC informed the

Panel that he agreed with many of the findings in the report. The Panel was informed that nationally there had been an upturn in crime, although in the Thames Valley this had been less. Reference was made to the changes to the recording of crime which had affected the crime figures. For instance one crime could involve a few incidents, which had to be recorded individually. The Home Office had also changed the criteria of certain crimes, with for example household burglary now including outside sheds. The overall picture, however, was of rising crime and a reduction in the number of Police Officers. There had been a reduction of 20,000 Police Officers nationally; the Thames Valley Police budget had dropped in real terms, by £100m since 2010/11. Those who committed crimes which went undetected carried on committing more crimes and the cycle continued.

- Scrutinised the Police & Crime Commissioner for Thames Valley's **proposed Council Tax precept for 2019/20**. As in previous years, the Thames Valley Police & Crime Panel formed a Budget Task & Finish Group to assist in discharging its statutory duty to scrutinise this element of its responsibility. After careful examination of the Police Budget for 2019/20, which involved meetings with the Chief Finance Officers of both the PCC and of TV Police, it was recommended to the Police and Crime Panel that the Police Precept be increased to £24 for Band D council tax in 2019/20 followed by 2% per annum in later years. The reason for this increase was to provide extra funding to enable the Police to increase Police numbers to help in the fight against the increase in crime. After funding pay and price rises, the proposed increase in Council Tax enabled an investment of around £8.5m in a number of priority policing areas within the Thames Valley. The PCC made the following commitments which would be monitored by the Police and Crime Panel:
 - To improve services to the public through contact management by reducing 101 call handling times (£1.3m)
 - To increase frontline policing by recruiting additional officers and staff to respond to increasing crime demand and complexity (£2.5m)
 - To improve investigative capacity and process for complex crimes (£2.2m)
 - To increase the Digital Development Programmes (£2.5m) and increase digital capability by exploiting the modern platforms which have been invested in.
- A **Confirmation Hearing** took place in February 2019 which confirmed the appointment of the new Chief Constable of Thames Valley Police, Mr John Campbell.
- **Preventing Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) Sub-Committee**– This Sub-Committee was set up by the Police and Crime Panel to prevent and take action with regard to Child Sexual Exploitation across the Thames Valley and to provide assurance to Panel Members. One of the main outcomes of this Sub-Committee was in relation to taxi licensing safeguarding, where it has been agreed that a TVP single point of contact (SPOC) be piloted for a year, and funded by the PCC, in relation to taxi licensing safeguarding. The work of this post holder would continue to be monitored.



Members of the Police & Crime Panel

- Aylesbury Vale District Council— Mark Winn
- Bracknell Forest Council—Iain McCracken
- Buckinghamshire County Council— Bill Bendyshe - Brown
- Cherwell District Council— Andrew McHugh
- Chiltern District Council—Emily Culverhouse
- Milton Keynes Council— Robin Bradburn
- Oxford City Council— Tom Hayes
- Oxfordshire County Council—Kieron Mallon
- Reading Borough Council—Sophia James
- Royal Borough of Windsor & Maidenhead Council - Derek Sharp
- Slough Borough Council— Pavitar Mann
- South Bucks District Council—Trevor Egleton
- South Oxfordshire District Council—Alan Thompson
- Vale of White Horse District Council—Eric Batts
- West Berkshire Council— Emma Webster
- West Oxfordshire District Council— Norman MacRae
- Wokingham Borough Council—Barrie Patman
- Wycombe District Council— David Carroll

The two independent co-opted members were:

- Curtis James Marshall
- Julia Girling

Looking to the Future

The Panel will continue to scrutinise and monitor the PCC’s Police and Crime Plan to ensure his five strategic priorities are being met to improve policing for residents of the Thames Valley.

The Panel will continue to keep the new Local Police Model under review with a report expected on its first year in operation to be considered by the Panel

Themed items will be considered at future meetings on:

- **Victims First** (including Domestic Violence and Abuse and Exploitation)
- The increase in crime rates and the fall in the number of prosecutions and the restructuring of courts and the implications of this on the **Criminal Justice System**.
- Governance of **Thames Valley Police Collaborations** - The Police and Crime Panel has a statutory duty to scrutinise the role of the Police and Commissioner in the collaborative work being undertaken with other Forces by the Chief Constable under the South East Regional Integration Partnership (SERIP).
- Exploitation - Preventing CSE/Modern Slavery/Forced Marriage/Hidden Harm/ FGM

This page is intentionally left blank

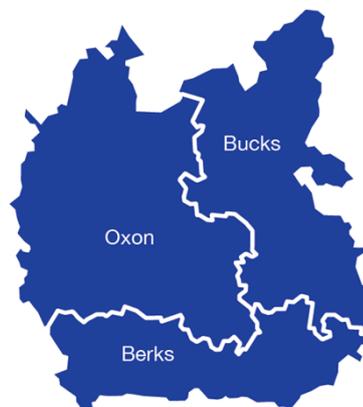
Background

Report to the Thames Valley Police & Crime Panel

Title: Report from the Preventing Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) Sub-Committee

Date: 21 June 2019

Author: Chairman of CSE Sub Committee



A recent meeting of the Sub-Committee was held on 12 April 2019. This report includes a recommendation from this meeting on the future of the Sub-Committee in view of the widening of the landscape in relation to exploitation.

In addition, there were report backs from the Deputy Police and Crime Commissioner on previous recommendations.

RECOMMENDATION:

It was recommended to the Police and Crime Panel, that the Preventing Child Exploitation Sub-Committee be disbanded in the next Municipal Year.

FORCED MARRIAGE AND HONOUR BASED ABUSE

The Sub-Committee was provided with a report which had been written in collaboration between the Scrutiny Officer and Thames Valley Police.

It was noted Honour-based abuse (HBA), forced marriage (FM) and female genital mutilation (FGM) share some common characteristics, but there were also some important distinctions. There were also overlaps with domestic abuse, child abuse and numerous types of crime as well as with human trafficking and modern slavery, which further blurred the edges in their definition.

The Sub-Committee noted that HBA was not linked to any one religion, culture or society. It had been identified as mainly occurring among populations from South Asia. However, it can occur in other cultures and communities, such as African, Middle Eastern, Turkish, Kurdish, Afghan, parts of Europe (including the United Kingdom) American, Australian and Canadian.

Reference was made to Police forces being under a continuing general duty to prevent, detect, and investigate all of these crimes when a report was made or where there was reason to believe they had been or would be committed. FGM was regarded as a child protection concern and the response would involve a range of agencies under the auspices of "Working Together to Safeguard

Children” government guidelines. Local Authority Children’s Social care teams usually take the lead.

In relation to FM and FGM, police officers, local authorities, other agencies and the victim themselves, can apply with permission from the Court, for a protection order (either a Forced Marriage Protection Order (FMPO); or a Female Genital Mutilation Protection Order (FGMPO)) to protect individuals identified as being at risk. The Sub-Committee asked for details on whether these Protection Orders had been used to protect individuals.

Details of the some of the work Thames Valley Police had carried out in relation to Forced Marriage and Honour Based Abuse were included in the report as follows:

- Phase 3 of the Hidden Harm campaign was launched in June and raised awareness of Honour Based Abuse and Forced Marriage to communities in the Thames Valley and internally to officers and staff. The campaign had an estimated reach of over 1.5 million people.
- Messaging from the previous two phases of the hidden harm campaign, which focused on modern slavery and child abuse, has reached 1.4 million people on social media.
- The Protecting Vulnerable People department is preparing content for SaVE (Safeguarding, Vulnerability and Exploitation) 3 training for officers and staff which focuses on missing people, stalking and harassment. The programme has been developed taking into account recent Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire and Rescue Services (HMICFRS) inspections, College of Policing reports and internal audits.
- Protecting Vulnerable People (PVP) has developed a “plan on a page” with the aim of supporting victims and providing a "first class standard of investigation" at its heart.
- New honour based abuse guidance has been published to assist officers and staff in dealing with honour based abuse incidents and providing support to victims.
- Through the SaVE programme there have been a number of dedicated communications plans which have looked to increase the knowledge and confidence of the public, police and partners in recognising these "hidden harm" crimes such as modern slavery, honour based abuse and domestic abuse, and so increase our ability to deal with them.
- Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Liaison Officers (LAGLO+) continue to deliver hidden harm training and information sessions at schools and public events across Local Policing Areas.
- Local Policing Areas are working with Force Intelligence Hubs to identify modern day slavery victims and those in brothels. Victims to be treated appropriately with support, diversion from offending and protection from criminals. awareness and
- Increasing the confidence of the communities where this type of crime is particularly prevalent is a priority and in July 2018 a targeted media campaign was launched.
- During the campaign period it is estimated that 3.7 million people were reached using outdoor advertising, the campaign YouTube video reached 225,000 people and was viewed nearly 60,000 times, 808,000 people were reached on social media, 1.5 million people were reached via the media and there were 3,126 Thames Valley alert banner clicks directing the public to the relevant pages of the TVP web-site.
- During the campaign months (July-September) Karma Nirvana (a charity which supports victims of HBA and FM) saw an increase in contacts from people in the Thames Valley Police area.
- TVP continue to respond to reports of Forced Marriage and Honour Based Abuse (HBA) in accordance with the refreshed guidance mentioned above, which focuses on the needs of victims and the ‘One Chance Rule’.

- Police may only have one opportunity to speak to a victim of this type of crime, one chance to identify that they are a victim of HBA and one chance to save their life. TVP are aware of the sensitivity of these cases and the lengths some family members will go to in order to discover information about a victim. As a result access to these incidents is restricted at the point of call and cases referred to specialist officers in the Domestic Abuse Investigation Unit (DAIU) to manage the risks.
- In cases involving children support is also provided by specialists from the Child Abuse Investigation Unit (CAIU) who work closely with colleagues in Children's Social Care and other partner agencies.
- Feedback from victims, partners and NGOs has been considered in developing police guidance and includes ensuring victim confidentiality, considering others who may be at risk, the use of trusted interpreters and a risk assessment process that focuses on the victim's experience and assessment of what risks they face. The guidance ensures adequate supervisory oversight in every case and encourages the use of appropriate risk management tools, such as Forced Marriage Protection Orders and referrals to partner agencies and NGOs.
- The priority for victims, police and partners when dealing with reports of HBA and FM is to keep the victim and any others who may be at risk safe, many cases do not result in prosecution because the police are often notified of concerns before any criminal offences have yet taken place and we are able to work with victims and partners to manage the ongoing risk.

Reference was made to the invaluable work which Victims First carried out.

Reference was made to forced arrangements which also took place within homosexual relationships, particularly in relation to men who were used as slaves for sex.

The practice of "breast ironing" was discussed and it was acknowledged that this should be categorised under honour based abuse. "Breast ironing" was an African practice of "ironing" a girl's chest with a hot stone to delay breast formation, and there was evidence that this was spreading in the UK.

The report was noted.

UPDATE FROM THE DEPUTY POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER ON PREVIOUS RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE

- In relation to the Bullfinch recommendation relating to the perpetrator profile of those found guilty of group CSE, an update be provided from the PCC on developing research on perpetrator profiling with the Oxfordshire Children's Safeguarding Board CSE Sub Group.

The Deputy PCC reported that the Home Secretary announced in 2018 that research would be conducted into the ethnic background of CSE perpetrators. To date he had not seen any results of these investigations carried out by the Home Office. Thames Valley Police do not have publicly available information on perpetrator profiling but a number of studies do exist including from the Centre of expertise on child sexual abuse at Coventry University (<http://tinyurl.com/y45o9e5k>)

- An update from the PCC on the review of the Berkshire Multi Agency Safeguarding Hubs.

Members were informed that whilst all Multi Agency Safeguarding Hubs were now operating well, work continued with the local authorities in Berkshire particularly, but not exclusively, to look at how the system could be further improved. The issue particularly in Berkshire was the staffing levels and this had been overcome by spreading demand over neighbouring MASHs to ensure resilience. Whilst the police component of the MASH was important, they were not 'owned' by Thames Valley Police. Therefore discussions were ongoing to find a consensual way forward with the unitary councils in Berkshire that may see a 'remote' service provided, where a dedicated team of officers were available to share information as required with other services, but without being physically co-located.

- The Deputy PCC to provide details on the proposal for logos for the Hotelwatch Scheme and whether the Hotelwatch Scheme was being consistently operationally across the Thames Valley. In addition whether consideration had been given to the Modern Slavery toolkit which had been developed by Oxford Brookes University.

The Sub-Committee was informed that the hotel watch scheme was working well across the Thames Valley. The scheme operated with each individual local authority and a common branding had been adopted. A Modern Slavery Investigation Toolkit is available to all officers.

Reference was made to automated keys which were used by some hotels which by-passed the processes put in place by Hotelwatch. The Deputy PCC referred to hotels having CCTV in reception areas which could monitor who was picking up the automated keys.

- PCC/Deputy PCC to update on the appointment of the Single Point of Contact Post (taxi licensing).

The Sub-Committee was informed that currently recruitment to the post had proved unsuccessful but was ongoing. It was noted that the funding by the PCC was only agreed for one year, after which it was expected that local authorities would fund the post. An assessment would be made part way through the year to understand the effectiveness of the new role and inform the future funding decisions.

- The PCC/Deputy PCC to provide an update on what he and TVP are doing to address the Louise Casey recommendations.

The Deputy PCC reported that there were not considered to be specific actions resulting from the recommendations of the Casey Review for either Thames Valley Police or the Police & Crime Commissioner. Much of the subject of the review considers business as usual matters for policing and TVP continued to strive to ensure community cohesion, fair policing of all communities and the sharing of information to safeguard the vulnerable.

- For the PCC/Deputy PCC to report back on whether it was considered helpful to give a more specific presentation at Annual Council Meetings to help raise awareness of key issues that need to be addressed such as Hidden Harm etc.

The Deputy PCC reported that the content of each Council presentation varied, depending on the local authority and topical issues at the time, but the issues of vulnerability featured in all presentations to raise awareness amongst councillors. Presentations were tailored to the audience

and issues relating to exploitation of vulnerable people would continue to be raised at Council Presentations by the PCC.

- The Deputy PCC to report back on the usefulness of the CSE Outcomes Framework used by Staffordshire and the Revolving Doors document which highlighted good practice from different PCC areas on preventing violence against women and girls.

Members were informed that these documents were reviewed; however, no specific recommendations were taken on board as a result. The Office of the PCC continued to work with TVP and local authorities on a variety of prevention work, including as part of the Early Youth Intervention Fund and with Community Safety Partnerships. The statutory changes to Child Safeguarding that came into force in 2018 as a result of the Children and Social Work Act 2017 placed a new legal duty on the Chief Constable for child safeguarding. The PCC continued to hold the Chief Constable to account for the exercise of this and other duties as required by the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011.

FUTURE OF THE CSE SUB-COMMITTEE

Discussion took place on the future of the Sub-Committee and it was acknowledged that the landscape of exploitation had widened beyond sexual exploitation since the Sub-Committee had been set up.

RECOMMENDATION

It was agreed that the issues on exploitation should be explored through the full Police and Crime Panel and **it was recommended to the Police and Crime Panel, that the Preventing Child Exploitation Sub-Committee be disbanded in the next Municipal Year.**

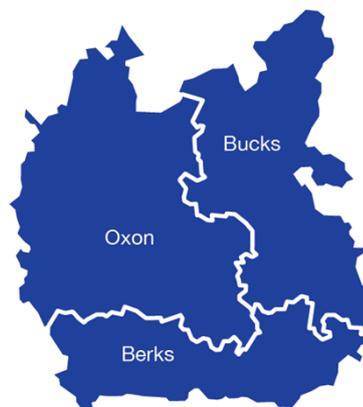
This page is intentionally left blank

Report to the Thames Valley Police & Crime Panel

Title: Review of Panel Rules of Procedure, Panel Membership and Budget

Date: 21 June 2019

Author: Khalid Ahmed, Scrutiny Officer,
Thames Valley Police & Crime Panel



Background

1. The Panel operates in accordance with specifications outlined in Rules of Procedure and Panel Arrangements documents (link below). The Rules of Procedure were originally agreed by the Panel at its 19 July 2012 meeting and subsequently reviewed and agreed at the Panel's AGM on 11 July 2014 <http://www.southbucks.gov.uk/article/5240/Thames-Valley-Police-and-Crime-Panel>

Annual Review of the Panel Rules of Procedure

2. The Panel Rules of Procedure stipulate that:

[1.3] *The Rules shall be reviewed annually at the Panel's Annual meeting ...*

[1.4] *The Rules shall not be amended unless written notification of the amendment/s required are received by the Panel Secretariat not less than fifteen working days prior to the Panel meeting ...*

3. No amendments have been received by the Panel Secretariat.

Areas that have been previously discussed and may want to be revisited are:-

4. LOCATION OF MEETINGS

The Panel when it was first set up held meetings around the Thames Valley, based on a rota. This Panel has previously agreed, that to ensure the maximum attendance of the membership of the Panel, meetings of the Panel be held in Aylesbury, which is the best suited location in terms of accessibility for the 18 Members of the Thames Valley Region.

Members have recently asked that consideration be given to the future venues for the meetings for this forthcoming Municipal Year. Thames Valley, covering Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire is a very large area, with public transport provision varied across the region. The venue at Aylesbury Vale District Council has been the preferred location

for meetings because it is reasonably central in the region, served by a good motorway network and a railway station.

The main advantages of holding meetings at Aylesbury Vale District Council is free on site car parking and that for most of the Thames Valley, the venue is reasonably accessible for attendees.

At the Panel meeting held in June 2018 a decision was made to webcast a future meeting and Reading Borough Council's Offices was chosen as a venue, based on the reasonable cost of hiring and webcasting from the venue (£400). Unfortunately due to adverse weather conditions, the meeting had to be cancelled.

For this Municipal Year the following meetings of the Panel are scheduled to take place and a decision is required on the venue (s) of these and whether these meetings are to be webcast:

6 September 2019

22 November 2019

31 January 2020

March 2020 (Date to be confirmed)

5. WEBCASTING/RECORDING OF MEETINGS

As previously reported to the Panel, a survey has been previously carried out by the support officer to the Bedfordshire Police and Crime Panel who contacted the 40 Police and Crime Panels to ascertain the level of broadcasting of Police and Crime Panels. From the findings, 24 Panels (60%) do not publish any audio or video recordings of their Panel meetings. 10 Panels regularly and 3 Panels occasionally (32.5%) in total video their meetings, and with the exception, simultaneously broadcast the video over the internet. The cost of this is can around £1,000, per Panel meeting, and that video broadcasting is only used where that facility is already available at the local authority premises. The cost is sometimes borne by the Authority and broadcasting is carried out by a professional company using multiple cameras. One Panel records its meetings on a single video camera operated by the Officer present. This is not broadcast live but is uploaded to the internet after the meeting. Of the 3 Panels which video broadcast occasionally, this is due to the Panel meeting in various locations, not all of which have video broadcasting facilities.

3 Panels (7.5%) audio record their meetings and publish the recording on their website after the meeting. One of these Panels also broadcasts the audio during the meeting. Therefore, the use of audio or video recording appears to be determined exclusively by the facilities available to the Panel at the premises where the Panel meets.

The Olympic Room, at Aylesbury Vale District Council does not have facilities to enable the broadcasting and filming of meetings. However, the Oculus meeting room at Aylesbury Vale does have broadcasting and filming availability. The costs for this service would be around £1,000, per meeting and would involve a set up cost of hosting broadcasting on the Panel's website, the cost of hiring a technician to record proceedings, together with the cost of hiring the Oculus.

The Panel is asked to give consideration to the information provided and come to a decision about the location of future meetings and the feasibility of webcasting/recording proceedings of meetings.

6. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT PANEL BUDGET

The Panel Arrangements document states:

[5.1] An annual draft budget for the operation of the Panel shall be drawn up each year by the Host Authority and approved by the Panel.

There has been no change to the Home Office Grant allocation for the Panel which is £64,340. The grant payment was consolidated into one single payment, with no ring-fencing for administration, expenses or translation costs to provide Panel's with increased flexibility over how to spend their grants. The Panel agreed that any allowances or expenses which may be made to elected Members arising out of the Panel Membership shall be determined and borne by the appointing Authorities for each Panel Member individually. Therefore, the only expenses that have been reimbursed are for the Co-opted Members. There have been no translation costs.

The grant returned to the Host Authority for 2019 should be **£64,340** for services as outlined below. The full grant was claimed from the Home Office.

The budget will be managed by the Host Authority, which has been South Bucks District Council from November 2015 (the Host Authority will normally be the same Authority as the Member representative who is Chairman).

The Host Authority will need to decide how to allocate the budget accordingly covering the following costs:-

- Scrutiny, policy, management, communications, legal and democratic services support for the Panel, its Sub-Committees and Task and Finish Groups
- Administrative costs such as venue hire, catering and webcasting
- General expenses for travel and subsistence and training

Description	Amount
Cost of Frontline Consulting, training, National Panel Conference	3,000.00
Hosting meetings	3,510.00
Panel Administration, support overheads and costs arising during the year e.g scrutiny officer salary costs and management time, expenses (includes Member expenses approximately £150) Monitoring Officer role for PCP, ICT costs, office accommodation etc)	57,830.00
Total grant	64,340.00

7. CHANGES IN MEMBERSHIP

The following changes in Membership have been reported:-

Cllr John Harrison has replaced Cllr Iain McCracken from Bracknell Forest Council,
 Cllr Jonathan Waters has replaced Cllr Emily Culverhouse from Chiltern District Council
 Cllr Nigel Chapman has replaced Cllr Tom Hayes from Oxford City Council
 Cllr Mohammed Nazir has replaced Cllr Pavitar Mann from Slough Borough Council
 Cllr David Rouane has replaced Cllr Alan Thompson from South Oxfordshire District Council
 Cllr Neil Fawcett has replaced Cllr Eric Batts from Vale of White Horse District Council
 Cllr Howard Woollaston has replaced Cllr Emma Webster from West Berkshire Council
 Cllr Steve Good has replaced Cllr Norman MacRae from West Oxfordshire District Council
 Mr Phillip Morrice (Independent Member) has replaced Ms Julia Girling (Independent Member)
 Vacancy (Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead have not yet made an appointment)

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the Panel:-

- i) Discuss and consider the options on the meeting venues for future Panel meetings and make a decision on webcasting/recording of future Panel meetings.
- ii) Approve the budget set out above.
- iii) Consider the memberships of the Panel's Complaints Handling Sub Committee and Budget Task and Finish Group and to confirm the appointment of the Members detailed below and appoint Members to vacancies as required.
- iv) That the following established Sub-Committees/Task Groups be agreed with no changes to their terms of reference for the following year (subject to any legislative changes).
- v) Note the disbanding of the Preventing Child Sexual Exploitation Sub-Committee as discussed earlier in the agenda.

Membership for 2018

Preventing CSE Sub-Committee (7) – Cllr Emma Webster*, Cllr Iain McCracken*, Cllr Kieron Mallon, Cllr Andrew McHugh, Cllr Sophie James and Julia Girling*. (1 vacancy)

Deputies – Curtis James Marshall and 1 vacancy

Complaints Sub-Committee (7) – Cllr Emily Culverhouse*, Cllr Kieron Mallon, Cllr Bill Bendyshe-Brown, Cllr Eric Batts*, Cllr David Carroll and Curtis James Marshall.

Budget Task and Finish Group (5) – Cllr Eric Batts*, Cllr Bradburn, Cllr Iain McCracken*, Cllr Barrie Patman. (1 Vacancy)

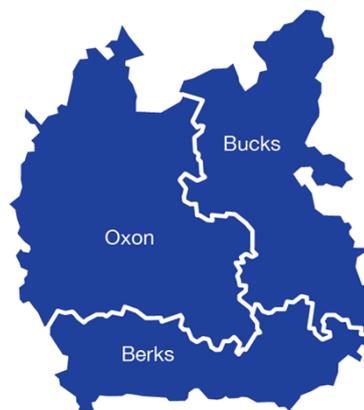
* Denotes no longer a Member of the Police and Crime Panel

Thames Valley Police and Crime Panel

Thames Valley Police & Crime Panel

Title: Thames Valley Police and Crime Panel Rules of Procedure

Date: Agreed 11 July 2014



Rules of Procedure

These rules of procedure were originally agreed by the Thames Valley Police and Crime Panel at its meeting on 19 July 2012 and subsequently reviewed and agreed at the Panel's AGM on 12 July 2013.

1.0 General

1.1 In this document:

the "Panel" is the Police and Crime Panel for the Thames Valley Police Force;

the "Secretariat" is the financial, administrative, scrutiny and other officer support to the Panel;

the "Host Authority" is the council which is host to the Secretariat at the relevant time;

the "Act" is the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011;

the "Panel Arrangements Document" is the document which sets out the agreement of all 18 principle Authorities on the overarching framework for how the Panel will operate;

the "Rules" are the rules as set out in this Rules of Procedure Document.

1.2 These Rules of Procedure ("the Rules") are made by the Panel pursuant to Schedule 6, paragraph 25, of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 (the 'Act'). The Police and Crime Panel ('the Panel') will be conducted in accordance with the Rules. The Rules should be read and considered in conjunction with the Panel Arrangements.

1.3 The Rules shall be reviewed annually at the Panel's Annual meeting. In the first year of operation amendments may be made mid-year to take into account the Memorandum of Understanding between the Panel and the newly elected Police and Crime Commissioner; and at any time may be updated should regulations require.

1.4 The Rules shall not be amended unless written notification of the amendment/s required are received by the Panel Secretariat not less than fifteen working days prior to the Panel meeting. No amendment may be considered by the Panel which does not comply with the Act, relevant Regulations or statutory guidance.

APPENDIX

1.5 If there is any conflict in interpretation between these Rules and the Act or Regulations made under the Act, the Act and Regulations will prevail. The Monitoring Officer of the Host Authority will have the final ruling as to the interpretation of legal requirements, these Rules and the Panel Arrangements Document.

1.6 Where the Rules do not explicitly address an issue the Standing Orders from the Host Authority will apply.

1.7 All Panel members will be subject to a Member Code of Conduct which for elected members will be those of their own Council; co-opted members will be subject to the Code of Conduct of the Host Authority provided that the Panel may agree to adopt such additional protocols as it thinks fit.

2.0 Election of Chairman and Vice-Chairman

2.1 The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Panel shall be elected from amongst the members of the Panel. The election will take place annually at the Annual meeting of the Panel, which will normally be held in June of each year.

2.2 Save for the requirement for re-election; there is no maximum term length for the Chairman or Vice-Chairman positions.

2.3 The positions will be elected by those members present at the June/July Annual Meeting by a simple majority vote.

2.4 The Vice-Chairman will preside in the absence of the Chairman and if neither is present the Panel will appoint a Chairman from among the remaining Members for the purposes of that meeting.

3.0 Resignation and removal of the Chairman and Vice- Chairman

3.1 The Chairman and/or Vice-Chairman may be removed by a vote of no confidence by a simple majority vote at a formal meeting of the Panel.

3.2 In the event of the resignation or removal of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman an election for the position will be held at the next meeting of the Panel.

4.0 Panel Meetings

4.1 The Panel will hold at least six ordinary meetings per year to carry out its functions. The calendar of meetings will normally be agreed by the Panel at its Annual Meeting. .

4.2 Extraordinary meetings may also be called by the Chairman or by any four Members of the Panel by giving notice in writing to the Secretariat.

4.3 At least 10 working days notice will be given before an Extraordinary meeting (unless the Chairman agrees that there are special reasons for an urgent meeting) and the meeting must then be held within 20 working days of the notice.

4.4 Any request for an Extraordinary Meeting must specify the particular item of business for which the Extraordinary Meeting of the Panel is to be called.

4.5 The panel will meet at set locations within the Thames Valley area, one within each county area covered by the region. The Panel will favour venues that have webcasting facilities to allow residents and stakeholders the opportunity to access meetings.

APPENDIX

The venues are subject to change at the discretion of the Panel in exceptional circumstances.

4.6 Ordinary meetings will take place in accordance with a work programme agreed by the Panel, and will start at the time decided by the Panel. The maximum length of a meeting shall normally be three hours.

4.7 The agenda to be followed at ordinary meetings will be as follows:

- a) to receive apologies for absence;
- b) to receive any declarations of interest from members;
- c) to approve the minutes of the last meeting;
- d) to receive the minutes of sub-committees and task groups and any reports submitted to the Panel by those Sub-committees and task groups; and
- e) to consider written and verbal reports from officers and Panel members; and
- f) items requested by members of the Panel in accordance with 4.10

4.8 The only business to be conducted at an Extraordinary Meeting of the Panel will be to choose a person to preside if the Chairman and Vice-Chairman are absent or otherwise unable to preside and to consider the matter specified in the request to call an Extraordinary Meeting. No other business may be conducted at the meeting unless the Panel otherwise resolve.

4.9 The Panel Agenda, and accompanying papers, will normally be issued to Panel Members at least 5 working days before the meeting. It will also be published on the Panel's website, and publicised by any other means the Panel considers appropriate. Papers will normally be sent by Email.

4.10 The Secretariat will endeavour to co-ordinate the circulation of papers as early as possible to enable members to have as much time as possible to consider the issues before the meeting.

The scheduling of ad-hoc agenda items

4.11 Any Member of the Panel shall be entitled to give notice to the Secretariat that he or she wishes an item relevant to the functions of the Panel to be included on the agenda following the existing scheduled items of business. Items will normally be considered at the next ordinary meeting of the Panel, providing that the following conditions apply:

At least 15 working days written notice is given to the Secretariat (The PCC is required to be given 10 working days notice therefore this timing allows for discussions prior to this).

The item must be relevant to the remit of the Panel, as set out in the Panel Arrangements Document.

The item must not have been already considered within the last six months by the Panel.

4.12 In the event of a dispute on whether the conditions listed above apply, the Monitoring Officer of the Host Authority will advise the Chairman and Panel. The Panel's decision shall be final.

4.13 Where the conditions above apply and the agenda item is discussed, the Panel may consider at this point whether any further action is needed in terms of further agenda time; investigation outside of the meeting; or a written response or information from the PCC.

5.0 Quorum

APPENDIX

5.1 A meeting of the Panel cannot take place unless at least one third (7) of the membership of the Panel is present.

6.0 Voting

6.1 A decision is taken by a majority of those present and voting.

6.2 Voting is generally by a show of hands unless a named vote is called for by a member of the Panel.

6.3 If a Panel Member arrives at the meeting before the casting of votes on any item has been commenced he/she is entitled to vote on that item.

6.4 Immediately after a vote is taken any Panel Member may ask for it to be recorded in the minutes that he/she voted for or against the question, or that he/she abstained.

6.5 The Chairman of the Panel, or other person presiding, shall have a second and/or casting vote where votes for and against a proposal are equal. There shall be no restriction on the manner in which the casting vote is exercised.

7.0 Public Participation

The Panel will allow up to 20 minutes at each full meeting held in public for public questions. Public questions will be subject to strict criteria that will be set out and made publicly available in the Panel's Public Question Time Scheme. The scheme will be reviewed on an annual basis.

8.0 Work Programme

8.1 The Panel will be responsible for setting its work programme. In doing so it shall have regard to:

- a) the requirement to undertake the functions and responsibilities of the Panel as set out in the Act including consideration of the necessary timings to meet its legal responsibilities;
- b) the priorities defined by the PCC;
- c) the ascertainable views of the public on Police and Crime matters;
- d) the views of key partners, including Probation, Health, Community Safety Partnerships;
- e) the views of its members and advisers; and
- f) the resources available to support the delivery of the work programme.

9.0 Sub-Committees

9.1 The Panel may set up sub-committees to undertake specified functions of the Panel. The role of sub-committees is to carry out delegated Panel functions, excluding those functions that are not able to be delegated under the Act. Sub-committees may formally take decisions as delegated to them by the Panel.

9.2 The work to be undertaken by a sub-committee will be agreed by the Panel. In commissioning the work the Panel will agree as part of the scoping document the following:

terms of reference and delegations

purpose/objectives

resources

timescales for completing the work and reporting back

membership

APPENDIX

9.3 The Panel shall appoint sub-committees. The Chairman of the Panel may make a recommendation to the Panel on Membership.

9.4 The maximum size of a sub-committee shall be seven members. The minimum size is three members. Size shall be determined on a case-by-case basis at the point that the review is commissioned.

9.5 The membership of sub-committees shall be confined to members of the Panel.

9.6 In determining the membership of a sub-committee the Panel shall give so far as practicable, consideration to the duties in the Act to consider political balance; geographical balance; and the skills and expertise of members.

9.7 Sub-Committees shall report back to the Panel, and the minutes of the Sub-committee shall be received by the Panel.

10 Task Groups

10.1 The role of Task Groups is to undertake time-limited investigations into particular issues, such as a scrutiny topic review. They are informal working groups, and as such have no decision-making power. Task Groups will report back upon the completion of their work with a report and recommendations to the Panel.

10.2 The work to be undertaken by a Task Group will be agreed by the Panel. In commissioning the work the Panel will agree as part of the scoping document the following:

- terms of reference;
- purpose/objectives;
- approach to gathering evidence;
- resources to support the review;
- timescales for completing the work and reporting back; and
- membership.

10.3 Task Groups can only make reports or recommendations to the Panel. The Panel will consider reports it receives, and if agreed, such reports may be adopted as the Panel's report.

10.4 The Panel will appoint Task Groups. The Chairman of the Panel may make a recommendation to the Panel on the membership.

10.5 The maximum size of a Task Group shall be agreed by the Panel at the point that the review is commissioned. The minimum size is three members.

10.6 The Panel shall appoint a Chairman of the Task Group from within the membership of the Panel. The Chairman of the Panel may make a recommendation on whom to appoint.

10.7 The composition of a Task Group will be determined by the role it is to perform. Whilst issues of political and geographical balance may be taken into account, to help the effectiveness of the group consideration may also be given to:

- skills and expertise
- availability of members to undertake the work
- interest and commitment

APPENDIX

10.8 The Panel may choose to co-opt non-Panel members onto a Task Group if it is considered that they possess skills, expertise, or a perspective which will assist the Group in its work. Co-opted members on a Task Group are non-voting members of the Group.

10.9 The following eligibility rules will apply to non-voting co-opted members of Task Groups:

must live and/or work in the Thames Valley Police Force area; and

must be able to provide expertise/layperson's perspective to assist the group in carrying out its scrutiny function.

11.0 Panel Reports and Recommendations—General

11.1 Where the Panel makes a report to the PCC it will publish the report or recommendations on its website, except where the information is exempt or confidential as defined in the Local Government Act 1972 (as amended).

11.2 The Panel may require the PCC within 20 working days (or within such other period as is indicated in these Rules) of the date on which s/he receives the Panel's report or recommendations to:

- a) consider the report or recommendations;
- b) respond to the Panel indicating what (if any) action the PCC proposes to take;
- c) where the Panel has published the report or recommendations, publish the response from the PCC.

11.3 The Panel will formally make requests to the PCC or issue other statements by way of reports and recommendations. As the Panel is a scrutiny body, rather than an executive decision-making committee, motions or resolutions will not be considered by the Panel.

Procedure for Agreeing Reports and Recommendations

11.4 Recommendations to the PCC from the Panel will be made as an outcome of a scrutiny review or as a result of an agenda item discussion.

11.5 As a cross-party scrutiny committee reports and recommendations to the PCC should normally be agreed by consensus rather than a formal vote. Where this is not possible a vote may be taken, under the voting procedure outlined above. This includes the option of a Panel member requesting a named vote is taken at the meeting to ensure that views are minuted.

Minority Reporting

11.6 In exceptional circumstances, one minority report in relation to reports prepared by Task Groups may be prepared and submitted for consideration with the majority report to the PCC. Where a member or members wish to submit a minority report the Chairman of the Panel and Secretariat should be notified as soon as possible in advance of the Panel meeting, normally 10 working days notice should be given depending on the timing of the Task Group's consideration of its majority report.

11.7 The PCC's responsibilities and remit relate to the Committee as a whole, therefore the PCC will respond to the Committee as a whole and not to individual members of the Panel. This means that for the purposes of communication to the public, stakeholders and the PCC the majority report represents the viewpoint of the Panel and the PCC will be required only to respond to the majority report.

12.0 PCC and others giving account

12.1 The presumption will be that the PCC will be required to attend all formal Police and Crime Panel meetings (ordinary and extraordinary) to answer questions which may be

APPENDIX

necessary to assist the Panel in discharging its functions, unless the Panel decides that this is not necessary and informs the PCC that they will not be required.

12.2 The PCC shall be notified on the Annual Work Programme of the Panel including meeting dates.

12.3 In setting the Annual Work Programme the Panel should identify and consider where possible what papers will be required, and if any supporting staff from the Secretariat, Police or otherwise are likely to be needed in addition to the PCC, in order to give as much notice as possible.

12.4 Where a new agenda item is scheduled for a meeting that is not included within the work programme and the PCC (and staff/or Chief Constable) is required to attend, the Secretariat will inform the relevant persons of the nature of the agenda item and any written information that is required as soon as possible.

12.5 At least 15 working days notice will be given of the new agenda time to the PCC and any requirement to provide written information (owing to the access of information requirements this equates to 10 working days notice for the provision of written information).

12.6 In exceptional circumstances, and where there is agreement between the PCC and Chairman of the Panel, shorter notice may be required for either attendance or papers.

12.7 If the Panel requires the PCC to attend before the Panel, the Panel may also request the Chief Constable to attend on the same occasion to answer any questions which appear to the Panel to be necessary in order for it to carry out its functions.

12.8 In undertaking its functions, the Panel may invite persons other than those referred to above to attend Panel meetings, to address the meeting, discuss issues of local concern and/or answer questions. This may, for example and not exclusively, include residents, stakeholders, Council Members who are not members of the Panel and officers from other parts of the public sector.

13.0 Special Functions

13.1 The Special Functions of the Panel, as set out in the Panel Arrangements, are those functions which are conferred on the Panel in relation to:

- a) the review of the Police and Crime Plan as required by Section 28(3) of the Act;
- b) the review of the Annual Report as required by Section 28 (4) of the Act;
- c) the review of senior appointments in accordance with Paragraphs 10 and 11 of Schedule 1 of the Act;
- d) the review and potential veto of the proposed precept in accordance with Schedule 5 of the Act;
- e) the review and potential veto of appointment of the Chief Constable in accordance with Part 1 the Act.

14.0 Police and Crime Plan

14.1 The Panel is a statutory consultee on the development of the PCC's Police and Crime Plan and will receive a copy of the draft Police and Crime Plan, or a draft of any variation to it, from the PCC.

14.2 The Panel will:

- a) hold a meeting to review the draft Police and Crime Plan (or a variation to it); and
- b) report or make recommendations on the draft Plan which the PCC must take into account.

APPENDIX

15.0 Annual Report

15.1 The PCC must publish an Annual Report about the exercise of his/her functions in the financial year and progress in meeting police and crime objectives in the year. The report must be sent to the Panel for consideration.

15.2 The Panel must comment upon the Annual Report of the PCC, and for that purpose must:

- a) arrange for a meeting of the Panel to be held as soon as practicable after the Panel receives the Annual Report;
- b) require the PCC to attend the meeting to present the Annual Report and answer such questions about the Annual Report as the Panel think appropriate;
- c) make a report and/or recommendations on the Annual Report to the PCC.

16.0 Proposed precept

[this section will be updated in light of forthcoming regulations]

16.1 The Panel will receive notification from the PCC of the precept that they are proposing to issue for the coming financial year. The Panel will arrange for a meeting of the Panel to be held as soon as practicable after the Panel receives the proposed precept and make a report including recommendations.

16.2 Having considered the precept, the Panel will:

- a) support the precept without qualification or comment; or
- b) support the precept and make recommendations; or

The Panel would need to indicate whether it considered the proposed precept to be too high or too low.

c) veto the proposed precept (by the required majority of at least two thirds of the persons who are members of the Panel and present at the time when the decision is made).

16.3 If the Panel vetoes the proposed precept, the report to the PCC must include a statement that the panel has vetoed the proposed precept and give reasons for that decision. The Panel will require a response from the PCC to the report and any such recommendations.

17.0 Senior Appointments

17.1 The Panel must review the proposed appointment by the PCC of the Chief Constable, Chief Executive, Chief Finance Officer and Deputy Police and Crime PCC.

17.2 The Panel will receive notification of the proposed appointment from the PCC, which will include:

- a) the name of the candidate;
- b) the criteria used to assess suitability of the candidate;
- c) why the candidate satisfies the criteria; and
- d) the terms and conditions proposed for the appointment.

17.3 The Panel must hold a confirmation hearing for all proposed senior appointments within 15 working days of receipt of notification by the PCC. It must also report to the PCC at the same time with its recommendations. The 15 working days will not include the post-election period.

17.4 The confirmation hearings will be held in public and the candidates will be questioned in relation to their appointment. Candidates must attend, either in person or by video link.

APPENDIX

17.5 Following the hearing, the Panel will make a report and/or recommendations to the PCC on the proposed appointment. The PCC must respond in writing within the usual 20 working days confirming whether the recommendation has been accepted or not.

17.6 In relation to the proposed appointment of the Chief Constable, the Panel is required to make recommendations to the PCC and has the power to veto the appointment. Following the hearing, the Panel will be asked to:

- a) support the appointment without qualification or comment;
- b) support the appointment with associated recommendations, or
- c) veto the appointment of the Chief Constable (a two thirds majority is required of those members present at the time when the decision is made).¹

17.7 If the Panel vetoes an appointment, it must set out its reasons for doing so in a report to the PCC and the PCC must not then appoint that candidate as Chief Constable.

18.0 Suspension of the Police and Crime Commissioner

18.1 The Panel may suspend the PCC if it appears to the Panel that:

- a) the PCC is charged in the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man with an offence; and
- b) the offence is one which carries a maximum term of imprisonment exceeding two years.

18.2 This decision will be taken at a formal Panel meeting via a vote.

18.3 The suspension of the PCC ceases to have effect upon the occurrence of the earliest of these events:

- a) the charge being dropped;
- b) the PCC being acquitted of the offence;
- c) the PCC being convicted of the offence but not being disqualified under Section 66 of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 by virtue of the conviction; or
- d) the termination of the suspension by the Police and Crime Panel.

18.4 In this section references to an offence which carries a maximum term of imprisonment exceeding two years are references to:

- a) an offence which carries such a maximum term in the case of a person who has attained the age of 18 years, or
- b) an offence for which, in the case of such a person, the sentence is fixed by law as life imprisonment.

19.0 Suspension and Removal of the Chief Constable

19.1 The Panel will receive notification if the PCC suspends the Chief Constable.

19.2 The PCC must also notify the Panel in writing of his/her proposal to call upon the Chief Constable to retire or resign together with a copy of the reasons given to the Chief Constable in relation to that proposal.

19.3 The PCC must provide the Panel with a copy of any representations from the Chief Constable about the proposal to call for his/her resignation or retirement.

¹ Subject to change following HO regulations

APPENDIX

19.4 If the PCC is still proposing to call upon the Chief Constable to resign, she/he must notify the Panel accordingly (the 'further notification').

19.5 Within 30 days from the date of receiving the further notification the Panel must make a recommendation in writing to the PCC as to whether or not s/he should call for the retirement or resignation. Before making any recommendation the Panel may consult the chief inspector of constabulary, and must hold a meeting.

19.6 The scrutiny hearing which must be held by the Panel is a Panel meeting in private to which the PCC and Chief Constable are entitled to attend to make representations in relation to the proposal to call upon the Chief Constable to retire or resign. Appearance at the scrutiny hearing can be by attending in person or video link.

19.7 The PCC may not call upon the Chief Constable to retire or resign until the end of the scrutiny process which will occur:

- (a) at the end of 30 days from the Panel having received notification if the Panel has not by then given the PCC a recommendation as to whether or not she/he should call for the retirement or resignation; or
- (b) the PCC notifies the Panel of a decision about whether she/he accepts the Panel's recommendations in relation to resignation or retirement.

19.8 The PCC must consider the Panel's recommendation and may accept or reject it, notifying the Panel accordingly.

20.0 Appointment of an Acting Police and Crime Commissioner

20.1 The Panel must meet to appoint a person to be acting PCC if:

- a) no person holds the office of PCC;
- b) the PCC is incapacitated (i.e. unable to fulfil the functions of PCC) which is a matter for the Panel to determine; or
- c) the PCC is suspended.

20.2 In the event that the Panel has to appoint an acting PCC it will meet to determine the process for appointment which will comply with these Rules of Procedure and any legal requirements.

20.3 The Panel may appoint a person as acting PCC only if the person is a member of the PCC's staff at the time of the appointment.

20.4 In appointing a person as acting PCC in a case where the PCC is incapacitated, the Panel must have regard to any representations made by the PCC in relation to the appointment.

20.5 The appointment of an acting PCC will cease to have effect upon the earliest of the following:

- a) the election of a person as PCC;
- b) the termination by the Panel, or by the acting PCC, of the appointment of the acting PCC;
- c) in a case where the acting PCC is appointed because the PCC is incapacitated, the PCC ceasing to be incapacitated; or
- d) in a case where the acting PCC is appointed because the PCC is suspended, the PCC ceasing to be suspended.

APPENDIX

20.6 Where the acting PCC is appointed because the PCC is incapacitated or suspended, the acting PCC's appointment does not terminate because a vacancy occurs in the office of PCC.

21.0 Complaints

21.1 Serious complaints which involve allegations which may amount to a criminal offence by the PCC or senior office holders are dealt with by the Independent Police Complaints Commission (the 'IPCC').

21.2 The Panel may however be involved in the informal resolution of certain other complaints against the PCC and Deputy PCC, where they are not being investigated by the IPCC or cease to be investigated by the IPCC.

21.3 The Panel shall have a Complaints Procedure for complaint handling that shall be set out in a protocol.

22 Further Guidelines/Protocols

22.1 The Panel may agree further guidelines/protocols to assist it in carrying out its business so long as these are in accordance with the Rules of Procedure, Panel Arrangements and legal requirements.

ANNEX A: ACCESS TO INFORMATION STANDING ORDERS

1.0 SCOPE

1.1 These standing orders apply to all formal meetings of the Police and Crime Panel.

1.2 These rules do not affect any additional rights to information contained elsewhere in this Constitution or granted by law.

2.0 RIGHTS TO ATTEND MEETINGS

2.1 Members of the public may attend all meetings subject only to the exceptions in these standing orders.

3.0 NOTICES OF MEETING

3.1 The Secretariat will give at least ten clear days notice of any meeting by posting details of the meeting at the principal offices of the Host Authority and on the Internet.

4.0 ACCESS TO AGENDA AND REPORTS BEFORE THE MEETING

4.1 The Secretariat will make copies of the agenda and reports open to the public available for inspection at the designated offices at least five clear days before the meeting. If an item is added to the agenda later, the Monitoring Officer of the Host Authority shall make each report available to the public as soon as the report is completed and sent to members, and will ensure that it will be open to inspection from the time the item was added to the supplementary agenda.

5.0 SUPPLY OF COPIES

5.1 The Secretariat will supply copies of:

- a) any agenda and reports which are open to public inspection;
- b) any further statements or particulars necessary to indicate the nature of the items in the agenda; and
- c) if the Monitoring Officer of the Host Authority thinks fit, copies of any other documents supplied to members in connection with an item to any person on payment of a charge for postage and any other costs under the Host Authority's Charging Policy. Under the Freedom of Information Act, information would be

APPENDIX

supplied free until these costs go over the threshold of £450, when a charge would be levied.

6.0 ACCESS TO MINUTES ETC AFTER THE MEETING

- 6.1 The Secretariat will make available copies of the following for six years after a meeting:
- a) the minutes of the meeting, or, where appropriate, records of decisions taken, together with reasons, for all meetings of the Panel excluding any part of the minutes of proceedings when the meeting was not open to the public or which disclose exempt or confidential information;
 - b) a summary of any proceedings not open to the public where the minutes open to inspection would not provide a reasonably fair and coherent record;
 - c) the agenda for the meeting; and
 - d) reports relating to items when the meeting was open to the public.

7.0 BACKGROUND PAPERS

7.1 *List of background papers:* Reports will include a list (prepared by the Secretariat) of those documents (called background papers) relating to the subject matter of the report which in their opinion disclose any facts or matters on which the report or an important part of the report is based; and which have been relied on to a material extent in preparing the report but does not include published works or those which disclose exempt or confidential information.

7.2 *Public inspection of background papers:* The Council will make available for public inspection for six years after the date of the meeting one copy of each of the documents on the list of background papers.

7.3 *Use of media technology at Panel Meetings:* At the discretion of the Chairman of the Panel recording of meetings and use of media technology will be permitted provided that it does not release information that the Secretariat has identified as being confidential under the Access to Information Regulations.

7.4 The Secretariat supports the use of networking sites to disseminate information during their meetings, provided that confidential information as outlined above is not deliberately or inadvertently disclosed.

8.0 SUMMARY OF THE PUBLIC'S RIGHTS

8.1 A written summary of the public's rights to attend meetings and to inspect and copy documents is available for inspection at the Principal offices of the Host Authority.

9.0 EXCLUSION OF ACCESS BY THE PUBLIC TO MEETINGS

Confidential information – requirement to exclude public

9.1 The public must be excluded from an item at a meeting whenever it is likely in view of the nature of the business to be

9.2 *Meaning of confidential information:* Confidential information means information given to the Panel by a Government Department on terms which forbid its public disclosure or information which cannot be publicly disclosed by reason of a Court Order or any enactment.

9.3 *Exempt information – discretion to exclude public:* The public may be excluded from an item at a meeting whenever it is likely in view of the nature of the business to be transacted or the nature of the proceedings, that exempt information would be disclosed.

APPENDIX

9.4 *Meaning of exempt information:* Subject to, and to the test of the Public Interest set out in paragraph below, information is exempt information where it falls within any of the following categories:

- 1 Information relating to an individual.
- 2 Information which is likely to reveal the identity of an individual.
- 3 Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the public authority holding the information), except where the information is required to be registered under certain prescribed statutes including the Companies Act 1985 and the Charities Act 1993. "Financial or business affairs" includes contemplated, as well as past or current activities.
- 4 Information relating to any consultations or negotiations, or contemplated consultations or negotiations, in connection with any labour relations matter arising between the authority or a Minister of the Crown and employees of, or office holders under, the Authority. "Labour relations matter" means any matter which may be the subject of a trade dispute, or any dispute about any such matter (ie a matter specified in paragraphs (a) to (g) of section 218(1) of the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992.
- 5 Information in respect of which a claim to legal professional privilege could be maintained in legal proceedings.
- 6 Information which reveals that the Authority proposes:
 - a) to give under any enactment a notice, under or by virtue of which requirements are to be imposed on a person; or
 - b) to make an order or direction under any enactment.
- 7 Information relating to any action taken or to be taken in connection with the prevention, investigation or prosecution of crime.

9.5 *Public interest test:* Information falling within any of categories 1-7 set out above, which is not prevented from being exempt because it falls within category 3, and is required to be registered under the prescribed enactments is exempt information if, and so long as, in all the circumstances of the case, the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information.

10.0 EXCLUSION OF ACCESS BY THE PUBLIC TO REPORTS

10.1 The Monitoring Officer of the Host Authority may exclude access by the public to a report which, in his or her opinion, relates to an item during which, in accordance with this Access to Information Standing Order, the meeting is likely not to be open to the public; or, as the case may be, was not open to the public. Such reports will be marked "Not for publication", together with the category of information likely to be disclosed.

11.0 RECORD OF DECISIONS

11.1 After any formal meeting of the Panel, the Secretariat will produce a record of every decision taken at that meeting as soon as practicable. The record will include a statement of the reasons for each decision and, where appropriate, any alternative options considered and rejected at that meeting.

This page is intentionally left blank

Report to the Thames Valley Police & Crime Panel

Title: Topical Issues

Date: 21 June 2019

Author: Khalid Ahmed, Scrutiny Officer,
Thames Valley Police & Crime
Panel



£140,000 available to community and voluntary groups

The Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) for Thames Valley, Anthony Stansfeld, and the Chief Constable, John Campbell, on 30 May, 2019 opened a new grant round of the Police Property Act Fund.

The Fund, which is jointly managed by the PCC and the Chief Constable, is created from money recovered by the police and the proceeds from the sale of items that cannot be returned to identified owners, including seizures from criminals. Last year £198,650 was distributed to 52 different organisations in addressing Police and Crime Plan priorities and the PCC and Chief Constable expect to allocate around £140,000 in this grant round.

Applications were invited from local voluntary and community groups who can contribute towards two of the PCC's strategic priorities in his Police and Crime Plan priorities, which are:

- Reducing Reoffending
- Local response to Serious Organised Crime and Terrorism

Examples of projects which would be considered include those that aim to tackle:

- Substance abuse
- Gangs and knife crime
- Offender management
- Domestic violence perpetrators
- Public awareness of serious organised crime
- Prevent violent extremism
- Dare to Share culture across agencies who deal with vulnerable young people and adults.
- Exploitation of vulnerable people

The closing date for this round of applications is **9am Thursday 20th June** and applications will be considered jointly by the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) and the Chief Constable. More information and the application form can be found at:

<https://www.thamesvalley-pcc.gov.uk/get-involved/police-property-act-fund/>

New local police headquarters secured for Reading

The Police and Crime Commissioner for Thames Valley announced the exchange of contracts on a new Area Headquarters for Reading Local Policing Area (LPA). The new Area Headquarters will be at Atlantic House, located off Imperial Way to the south of Reading town centre.

Report praises Thames Valley Police's approach to domestic abuse

A new report has praised a pilot scheme aiming to improve the outcomes for domestic abuse victims in the Thames Valley. Thames Valley Police has been working closely with Her Majesty's Courts and Tribunal Service to decrease the time in which domestic abuse cases are listed to be heard at Aylesbury Crown Court.

The report aimed to examine the effectiveness of the pilot in improving the efficiency with which domestic abuse cases are managed in the crown court. It also looked at identifying areas of potential improvement and to explore the merits of rolling out this initiative nationally. Both victims and offenders were interviewed to seek their views on the scheme.

During the trial period the report examined, from October 2016 to November 2018, a total of 153 cases of domestic abuse were subject to the protocol. Fifty nine of the 153 cases met the criteria for fast tracking and of these cases more than 83 per cent resulted in a guilty plea. On average it took eight days between a person being charged and their first court hearing.

Collaborating with other Emergency Services (From the Deputy PCC's May Newsletter)

Collaboration makes a real difference in keeping the public safe. Earlier this month I attended the ground breaking ceremony for the new Tri-Service Station at Crowthorne. This is just the latest collaborations between Thames Valley Police and the three Fire and Rescue Services across Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire.

Once completed the new building will provide a base for Royal Berkshire Fire & Rescue Service, Thames Valley Police and South Central Ambulance Service. Not only is it more cost effective to share premises, but it also fosters the ever closer working relationship between the emergency services.

A change in the law is needed to tackle illegal encampments (From the Deputy PCC's May Newsletter)

"It is almost universally the case that the public expectation of action by the police in dealing with illegal traveller encampments is not matched by legislation. The limited powers that the police have, especially when an encampment is on private land, is a frustration to the landowners, local communities and indeed many police officers. I fear it can also damage wider confidence in policing as the public do not necessarily understand the limited powers the police have.

Last year the Government consulted on the powers to tackle unauthorised encampments and it has now indicated its intention to change the law to give greater powers to the police and local authorities. This is welcomed but the details will need to be scrutinised. There is an indication of some of the areas that will be considered, such as changing the threshold number of vehicles

that constitutes an unauthorised encampment and extending the period before anyone can return. The devil will be in the detail however and if meaningful changes are to be brought about it will need changes in the law and a different approach from the police and local authorities.

I have written to all twenty-one of the MPs across Oxfordshire, Berkshire and Buckinghamshire asking them to meet collectively to discuss the problem of unauthorised encampments once the government proposals have been published. In the meantime Thames Valley Police have made significant progress with local authorities in establishing a joint protocol to better coordinate the response to unauthorised encampments. The lack of transit sites in the Thames Valley is one of the issues that limit the powers that the police have at their disposal and one of the issues that I believe needs to be addressed.

I will continue to encourage the police to do everything they can to use their powers within the existing system in order to limit the harm to communities from unauthorised encampments, but the system is flawed and I welcome the opportunity being offered by the Government to change it.

Tackling County Lines and criminal exploitation (From the Deputy PCC's May Newsletter)

The threat from serious organised crime has never been greater as shown by the National Crime Agency's (NCA's) recent national assessment. The impact of County Lines drugs gangs and criminal exploitation is a threat that Thames Valley Police has been taking incredibly seriously. In a recent week of action alone more than 70 arrests were made and £85,000 seized across 42 separate operations.

Crime up by 10 per cent in Thames Valley

<https://www.bucksfreepress.co.uk/news/17647535.crime-up-by-10-per-cent-in-thames-valley-see-the-breakdown-of-every-type-of-crime/>

Crime recorded by Thames Valley Police is up by 10 per cent, according to police figures collated by the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW). This is three per cent higher than the average in England and Wales, according to the latest statistics for the calendar year of 2018.

Five types of crimes have been recorded less in 2018 compared to 2017: Bicycle theft, criminal damage and arson, death or serious injury caused by illegal driving, homicide, and shoplifting.

All other crimes have gone up, including drug offences, possession of weapons offences and robbery. Stalking and harassment more than doubled from 2017 to 2018, while violence without injury, public order offences and residential burglary has also risen significantly.

The data does not include fraud and cybercrime, which is now recorded by Action Fraud on behalf of individual police forces and has gone up by 17 per cent in the last year.

An increase in the number of crimes recorded by the police does not necessarily mean the level of crime has increased. For many types of crime, police recorded crime statistics do not provide a reliable measure of levels or trends in crime as they only cover crimes that come to the attention of the police.

Police recorded crime can be affected by changes in policing activity and recording practice and by willingness of victims to report.

The CSEW does not cover crimes against businesses or those not resident in households and is not well-suited to measuring trends in some of the more harmful crimes that occur in relatively low volumes, such as homicide.

Crime up but cases facing criminal justice system at 50-year low

<https://www.standard.co.uk/news/crime/crime-up-but-cases-facing-criminal-justice-system-at-50year-low-a4144026.html>

The number of people formally dealt with by the criminal justice system fell last year to the lowest level since 1970 despite police figures showing a six per cent rise in offending, official statistics revealed today. The Ministry of Justice figures showed that the number of people dealt with by the justice system in England and Wales fell by three per cent in 2018.

The decline was made up of a two per cent drop in prosecutions and an 11 per cent fall in “out-of-court disposals”, such as community punishments.

The statistics also revealed that nearly two-fifths of offenders now have long criminal records, up by 10 per cent on the figure a decade ago.

The disclosures will heighten concerns that cuts to police funding and other parts of the justice system are affecting the ability of law enforcers to bring criminals to court and to stop reoffending.

Among the exceptions to the trend were prosecutions for possession of weapons, which rose by four per cent during 2018 in response to the significant increase in knife offending nationwide.

Prosecutions for sex offences and fraud were also up over the year, but all other categories of offending fell.

The result was that the number of people taken to court fell to 1.38 million, marking a 16 per cent drop compared with the equivalent tally for 2008.

An analysis accompanying the figures said a nine per cent fall in people charged by police over the past year was one factor behind the phenomenon.

It also pointed out that police recorded crime rose by six per cent over the same period, with a total of 5.7 million offences, including fraud crimes, registered by forces during 2018. The conviction rate remained high at 87 per cent.

Police not investigating stalking cases effectively, report finds

<https://www.itv.com/news/2019-04-10/stalking-laws-shana-grice-sussex-police-protection-against-stalking-definition/>

Firefighters acting as Police Officers

<https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2019/apr/15/firefighters-police-officers-devon-somerset-separate>

The police and crime commissioner for Devon and Cornwall, has commented that she welcomes a new pilot scheme that will see seven firefighters trained up to be the UK's first firefighter-police hybrids or "special constables". The Devon and Cornwall police force has lost 600 officers over the past decade, with the national picture frequently described in recent months as being at tipping point.

The Devon and Somerset fire and rescue service scheme is being launched to ease the pressure on the chronic shortage of police cover in rural areas. Various pilot schemes around the country in recent times have deployed firefighters for a range of other tasks, from identifying vulnerable elderly people during fire safety visits etc.

Police detectors to warn mobile phone-using drivers

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-47896472>

The Thames Valley and Hampshire forces are rolling out the technology to show when motorists are using their phones. A sign will flash at the driver telling them to stop using their mobile - but the detectors cannot tell if it is a driver or passenger using the phone.

The technology will not be used as an "enforcement tool", the forces said, but was instead aimed at educating motorists and identifying offending "hotspots".

Thames Valley Police and Hampshire Constabulary have developed the technology with Westcotec Ltd. The system, which cannot record footage, was initially tested in Norfolk last year.

The detector picks up 2G, 3G and 4G signals and will therefore flash to alert people in cars who are using phones to call, text or data. If people are using a Bluetooth hands-free device, the detector will recognise this and not flash. The technology cannot distinguish if a passenger or a driver of a vehicle is using a phone and so the sign will be activated regardless of who is using the mobile.

The forces say the two detectors, which cost £6,000 each, will be located on the A34 in Oxfordshire but will be posted at different locations throughout the Thames Valley and Hampshire to start - but more could be rolled out.

Drivers caught using a mobile phone while driving are currently fined £200 and given six points on their licence.

Police are using buses to catch drivers on mobile phones

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/av/uk-england-hampshire-48091981/police-are-using-buses-to-catch-drivers-on-mobile-phones>

Police officers are riding on buses to catch drivers using their mobile phones. Road Safety Officers from Hampshire and the Thames Valley are taking part in a joint operation, using the height of a bus as a vantage point to spot wrongdoing.

Those caught using a mobile phone while driving can get a fixed penalty notice.

Mental health nurses join police officers on duty

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/av/uk-england-berkshire-47941819/mental-health-nurses-join-police-officers-on-duty>

Police in Berkshire have stopped more than 150 mental health patients from being sectioned or detained unnecessarily in cells over the past year. Officers credit an initiative where mental health nurses join them on duty for an evening. Thames Valley Police said the "invaluable" service saves officers' time because the nurses have access to medical records. There are now calls for the service to be expanded so it's available around the clock.

Thames Valley Police volunteer led scheme wins prestigious award for upholding police custody standards

<https://www.bracknellnews.co.uk/news/17685868.thames-valley-police-volunteer-led-scheme-wins-prestigious-award-for-upholding-police-custody-standards/>

The independent custody visiting association (ICVA) presented Thames Valley Polices' Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner with a Code Compliant Award at a ceremony held at the House of Lords on May 15. Delivered by a group of dedicated volunteers, the Independent Visitor Scheme (ICV) makes unannounced visits to police custody to check on the rights, entitlements, well-being and dignity of detainees held in police custody.

The volunteers then report their findings to the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) who in turn holds the Chief Constable to account.

The ICVA is the national organisation which supports, leads and represents locally-run custody visiting schemes.

Councils with large cuts to youth services were more likely to also have seen an increase in knife crime in the area's police force, research suggests

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-48176397>

The All-Party Parliamentary Group on Knife Crime (APPG) studied budgets for youth services from 2014/15 to 2017/18. It also analysed knife crime data. It said the four areas worst-hit by youth spending cuts also saw some of the biggest knife crime rises. But comparison is not like for like as council and policing areas differ.

The government said there was a "range of factors" driving the increase in knife crime, which it called "complex". It said changes to the drugs market is one factor.

The APPG's research found the average council cut spending on youth services - such as youth clubs - from 1.9m in 2014/15 to 1.2m in 2017/18. In real terms, this marked a decrease of 40%, it said.

The City of Wolverhampton and the City of Westminster were the worst hit, with youth services cut by 91% since 2014/15, followed by Cambridgeshire County Council (88%) and Wokingham

Borough Council (81%), according to the figures. Although it is not possible to directly compare the geographical areas covered by police forces and local authority boundaries, the APPG analysis suggests forces serving areas with the biggest cuts, such as West Midlands Police, the Metropolitan Police, Cambridgeshire Police, and Thames Valley Police, have also seen some of the highest increases in knife crime.

West Midlands Police has seen an 87% increase in knife crime offences since 2013/14, while there has been a 47% rise for the Metropolitan Police, a 95% increase for Cambridgeshire Police, and a 99% increase for Thames Valley.

The APPG obtained the figures on youth service budgets using freedom of information requests sent to 154 local authorities in England, which 106 replied to.

Knife crime reached a record level last year in England and Wales with 40,829 offences involving knives or sharp objects recorded by police in 2018.

The Office for National Statistics said cases of murder and manslaughter, excluding terror attacks, increased by 12%. There were 732 killings, up from 655 in 2017 - the highest since 2007. The Metropolitan Police recorded the most knife offences - 14,660 - representing a 1% yearly rise. The biggest increase of 54% was recorded by British Transport Police, while Merseyside saw a 35% rise and Dyfed-Powys 28%.

The figures show there were 252 killings involving a knife or sharp instrument in 2018. There were 18,950 assaults and 17,402 robberies where a knife or sharp instrument was used.

Prison increases youth knife-crime reoffending, says police report

<https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2019/apr/27/prison-increases-youth-knife-crime-reoffending-says-police-report>

Prison does not work for young knife-crime offenders, and while stop and search has a short-term benefit, it risks alienating key sections of society, a police study has found.

The study by the College of Policing, the government-backed body aiming to improve law enforcement, has been sent to all forces in England and Wales as they grapple with rising knife crime. It reviewed research on causes and effective strategies.

Knife Crime reached record levels

<https://www.itv.com/news/central/2019-04-25/knife-crime-reached-record-level-across-britain-in-2018/>

Victims of Crime including rape victims among those to be asked to hand phones to police

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-48086244>

Consent forms asking for permission to access information including emails, messages and photographs have been rolled out in England and Wales. It comes after a number of rape and serious sexual assault cases collapsed when crucial evidence emerged.

Victim Support said the move could stop victims coming forward. But police and prosecutors say the forms can plug a gap in the law which says complainants and witnesses cannot be forced to disclose relevant content from phones, laptops, tablets or smart watches.

Domestic abuse: PM vows to end 'postcode lottery' for victims

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-48249330>

Councils in England will have a legal duty to provide secure homes for victims of domestic abuse under new plans announced by Theresa May. People seeking refuge from abuse and violence can receive varying levels of support depending on their location. But Mrs May has vowed to end the "postcode lottery" for victims and their children, creating a legal duty for councils to provide refuge.

Oxford Against Cutting launches campaign to boost girls' body confidence

<https://www.oxfordmail.co.uk/news/17618590.oxford-against-cutting-launches-campaign-to-boost-girls-body-confidence/>

A charity fighting to save girls from mutilation in Africa, is combatting what it says are unrealistic depictions of female bodies at home.

Anti-female genital mutilation (FMG) group, Oxford Against Cutting (OAC) is holding a workshop for young women to address the increasing social pressures put on young people to look a certain way, including altering their genitalia. It wants to show young people that social media, pornography and other influencing factors are often untrue representations of reality.

Banking fraud complaints surge 43% to all time high

<https://www.itv.com/news/2019-05-15/banking-fraud-complaints-surge-43-to-all-time-high-heres-how-you-can-stay-safe-online-when-moving-money/>

Teens in care 'abandoned to crime gangs'

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-48300157>

Thousands of teenagers in care are being "dumped" in unregulated homes and "abandoned to organised crime gangs", the BBC has been told. The number of looked-after children aged 16 and over living in unregistered accommodation in England has increased 70% in a decade, Newsnight has found.

Police forces have raised concerns, saying criminals see the premises as an easy target for recruitment. The government said children in care "deserve good quality accommodation".

The Association of Directors of Children's Services (ADCS) said local authorities do "many things" - including unannounced checks and DBS checks - to monitor provision.

As part of a special series of reports, Britain's Hidden Children's Homes, Newsnight has learned that - according to figures from the Department for Education - around 5,000 looked after children

in England are living in so-called 16+ supported or semi-supported accommodation - up from 2,900 10 years ago.

This type of accommodation is not inspected or registered by Ofsted, even though residents are in the care of the state. But because they are deemed to be receiving support, rather than care, the accommodation is not subject to the same checks and inspections as registered children's homes.

Local authorities can pay to place children in unregistered accommodation if they deem it is in a child's best interests. This can often be simply a house on a residential street, with staff on site or visiting for as little as a few hours a week.

Police arrest 586 people in county lines crackdown

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-48345399>

More than 144,000 accessing child sex abuse images through dark web in Britain

<https://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/home-news/child-porn-dark-web-uk-number-nca-serious-organised-crime-a8912306.html>

Tens of thousands of individuals accessing the most harmful categories of child abuse images through the dark web are in part fuelling the “truly staggering” level of serious and organised crime in the UK. Top child abuse investigators have warned more than 144,000 web users in Britain are increasingly using the anonymisation technology to chase niche material while lowering the risk of detection.

Lynne Owens, director general of the National Crime Agency (NCA), said the scale of serious and organised crime in the UK posed a “chronic and corrosive” threat to the country. She called for a £2.7bn investment from the government to tackle the swelling numbers of people

In its annual report on serious and organised crime released on Tuesday, the NCA said the majority of child sexual abuse material existed on the open web. However, it said its own research had found almost 2.9 million individuals worldwide were now accessing the most harmful materials available through the dark web.

Meanwhile, the NCA also said it had seen a 700 per cent increase in the number of reports of online child abuse and exploitation it received from internet firms. The report also noted the number of county line chains across the country had rocketed from 720 to around 2,000 in little over a year.

The agency also said fraud cases had risen by 32 per cent between April and September 2018, with 3.6 million incidents reported across England and Wales in 2018.

It estimated at least 181,000 people were involved in either organised crime or dark web-based child sexual abuse.

Although the NCA says reports it receives involve male runners between the ages of 15 and 17, it also believes the number of cases involving teenage girls and vulnerable adults are under-reported. The agency has called on the government to make more funding available for tackling

serious and organised crime, which it says should be used to fund digital forensics, covert surveillance and financial investigations.

Forced marriage cases dealt with by an official outreach unit jumped 47% in a year

<https://www.theguardian.com/society/2019/may/24/forced-marriage-unit-reports-spike-cases-awareness-rises>

A forced marriage is defined as one in which one or both spouses do not or cannot consent to the marriage, and violence, threats, or any other form of coercion is involved, and is a criminal offence. The Forced Marriage Unit (FMU), a joint Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) and Home Office unit which leads on the government's forced marriage policy, outreach and casework, gave advice or support related to a forced marriage in 1,764 cases in 2018, up 568 cases or 47% on 2017, an annual report shows.

Cash machine thefts: How rural communities are paying for ATM crime

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-48024850>

Home office announces that calls to 101 the police non-emergency number will be free

<https://policehour.co.uk/2019/05/sajid-javid-has-today-announced-calls-to-101-police-non-emergency-number-will-be-free-from-april-2020/>

Currently it costs people 15p to call and report an emergency, those without credit on their phones or unable to pay the 15p have been unable to call.

While others have called the free 999 number and have been told despite having no money to make the call they'd have to call 101 which only results in crime and incidents being unreported.

The 101 number receives over 30 million calls a year and connects people to their local police force.

The intention of the 101 number was launched to free up 999 calls and jumps 999 calls ahead of waiting 101 calls.

Despite the number being answered by the same people in the control room as 999 call handlers it is for reporting non-emergency incidents.

The Home Office will also fund a national website where the public will be able to contact police and report crimes online.

The service, named the Single Online Home (SOH), will be fully launched in the summer.

The region's police force is losing more than 50 officers every year on average, according to recent figures.

<https://www.oxfordmail.co.uk/news/17670060.thames-valley-police-losing-more-than-50-officers-a-year/?ref=ebIn>

Thames Valley Police & Crime Panel Work Programme 2019/20

Date	Main Agenda Focus	Other agenda items
12/4	Local Policing Model – Update on Model	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public questions • Annual Assurance Report – Joint Independent Audit Committee • Performance Reports - Reducing Reoffending , Prevention and Early Intervention • Chairman/ PCC Updates /Topical Issues • Work Programme
21/6	PCC Annual Report Themed Item – Governance of Thames Valley Police Collaborations Local Policing Model – Update on Model	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Election of Chairman/Appt of Vice Chairman • Public questions • Community Safety Partnerships update • PCP Annual Report • Report of the Preventing CSE Sub-Committee • Annual Review of PCP Rules of Procedure and Budget • Chairman/ PCC Updates /Topical Issues • Work Programme

Date	Main Agenda Focus	Other agenda items
6/9	Themed Item - Victims First Scheme – to include Domestic Violence and Abuse and Exploitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public questions • Update on the work and structure of the Thames Valley Road Safety Working Group / Safer Roads Strategy • Performance Report – Police Ethics and Reform • Performance Reports – Serious Organised Crime and Terrorism • Chairman/PCC Updates/Topical Issues • Work Programme
22/11	Themed item – Increase in Crime rates and falling number of prosecutions/ Restructuring of Courts and the implications of this on the Criminal Justice System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public questions • Performance report – Vulnerability • Update on the additional funding and commitment made by the PCC from the increase in the Police Precept for Council Tax • Chairman/PCC Updates/Topical issues • Work Programme
31/01	PCC Draft Budget – To review and make recommendations on the proposed precept for 2019/20 and to receive a report from the Budget Task and Finish Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public questions • Annual Assurance Report – Joint Independent Audit Committee • Complaints Integrity and Ethics Annual Assurance Report • Performance – Prevention and Early intervention • Chairman/PCC Updates /Topical Issues • Work Programme

Date	Main Agenda Focus	Other agenda items
March 2020?	Themed Item: Exploitation - Preventing CSE/Modern Slavery/Forced Marriage/Hidden Harm/ FGM	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Public questions• Performance Reports - Reducing Reoffending , Prevention and Early Intervention• Chairman PCC Updates /Topical Issues• Work Programme

This page is intentionally left blank