

Thames Valley Police and Crime Panel minutes

Minutes of the meeting of the Thames Valley Police and Crime Panel held on Friday 15 September 2023 in The Paralympic Room, Buckinghamshire Council, Gatehouse Road, Aylesbury HP19 8FF, commencing at 11.00 am and concluding at 1.30 pm.

Members present

Councillor Robin Bradburn (Milton Keynes City Council) (Chairman), Councillor Karen Rowland (Reading Borough Council) (Vice-Chairman), Councillor Shaista Aziz (Oxford City Council), Councillor Peter Brazier (Buckinghamshire Council - co-optee), Councillor Sam Casey-Rerhaye (South Oxfordshire District Council), Peter Gammond (Co-Opted Independent Member), Councillor Kandy Jefferies (Bracknell Forest Council), Pamela Mackenzie-Reilly (Co-opted Independent Member), Councillor Keith McLean (Milton Keynes City Council - co-optee), Councillor Stephen Newton (Wokingham Borough Council), Councillor Vicky Poole (West Berkshire Council), Councillor Simon Rouse (Buckinghamshire Council - co-optee), Councillor Geoff Saul (West Oxfordshire District Council), Councillor Mabu Shaik (Slough Borough Council), Councillor Richard Webber (Oxfordshire County Council) and Councillor Simon Werner (Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead)

Substitute Members in attendance

Councillor Andrew McHugh (Cherwell District Council) (for Cllr Chapman) and Councillor Richard Newcombe (Buckinghamshire Council) (for Cllr Carroll)

Officers Present

Khalid Ahmed (Scrutiny Officer).

Others Present

Matthew Barber (Thames Valley Police and Crime Commissioner) and Jason Hogg (Chief Constable of Thames Valley Police) (Remotely attended).

Agenda Item

13 Apologies for Absence

Apologies for absence were submitted by Cllr Carroll (Buckinghamshire Council) (Cllr Newcombe Substituting), Cllr Chapman (Cherwell District Council) (Cllr McHugh substituting) and Cllr Culverhouse (Buckinghamshire Council – co-optee).

14 Minutes of the last meeting

The Minutes of the Panel meeting held on 23 June 2023 were agreed as a correct record.

15 Public Question Time

Mr Andrew Hill attended the meeting and asked the following questions:

- (1) My understanding is that the panel scrutinises the PCC, and delivery of his crime plan. In the PCC's crime plan he states (page7) that:
"In tackling the exploitation of vulnerable adults and children, we will not lose sight of the high levels of acquisitive and environmental crime that is also perpetrated by serious organised crime groups. Resources invested in this area will have an impact in reducing many of the crimes that concern the public most in their communities."

and (page 15) that "environmental crime" is a strategy to be "developed".

Given that Thames Valley Police have no dedicated environmental crime officer, and (by its own admission) little or no expertise in the complex law surrounding environmental crimes, what steps has the PCC actually taken to "develop" strategies on environmental crime, and how does this panel routinely monitor progress this specific type of serious crime that often "concern[s] the public most"?"

Answer

[The PCC replied that the anticipated strategy produced by his office which is still part of his Police and Criminal Justice Plan, is a four year plan. He was two years into the Plan, and he had never suggested that this work would have been developed by now. The PCC said he was working with TVP and there was a growing capacity to deal with fly tipping and other environmental crime in most areas.

On most occasions, fly tipping was a responsibility for local authorities who all had a good relationship with the police. There was a very good rural crime partnership on a local level which involved Environmental Health Officers, Community Safety Partnership officers and officers from local Neighbourhood Teams worked closely on fly tipping.

However, there were issues around fly tipping on an industrial scale and that was where the Force liaised with the Environmental Agency who may be the appropriate prosecuting authority. The Rural Crime Taskforce took the lead on these. The Rural Crime Strategy was developed by the Force which would include environmental crimes.

The Chair also replied that local authorities had their way of dealing with fly tipping.

The questioner also referenced wildlife crime which was also an environmental crime. The PCC replied that the Force did prosecute wildlife crimes and referred to the prosecution of the sale of whales' teeth.

The Panel agreed that a report on the work of the Rural Crime Task Force (to

include wildlife crimes) be added to the work programme.] [ACTION PCC/Scrutiny Officer]

- (2) Agenda item 11 notes the record 5% increase in police precepts across the UK. The PCC issued a statement to all council taxpayers saying that the maximum precept of £15 should be collected. A request above £15 is classed as “excessive” and would have triggered a referendum.

In the Royal Borough Of Windsor and Maidenhead, the PCC actively campaigned during the local elections to support the conservative party plan for warrant officer funding above the referendum trigger, with around £250k for an additional funding of 4 police officers through a “section 92” overpayment grant (Police Act 1996), and also for 8 officers in 2024-25, notwithstanding that his crime plan was already supposed to ensure adequate and safe policing in the Borough (indeed, in all areas).

Neither the PCC, nor Chief Constable, brought this matter to the crime panel’s attention for any scrutiny, nor were these payments openly disclosed to all council tax payers in the wider TVP consultation documents that led to the setting of the current budget.

What therefore is the maximum sum of money, and maximum number of officers, that this panel would accept being paid for by any council through a section 92 payment, and does it even accept the principle that richer areas can ‘top up’ their warrant officer provision using this mechanism to achieve a higher level of policing in richer areas than poorer areas (beyond the levels identified as objectively needed in the plan’s evidence base)?

Answer

[The Chair replied that the Panel discussed the budget in detail. There was a Panel Budget Task and Finish Group which scrutinised the PCC’s proposed budget and the Panel discussed the report of the Task and Finish Group. Section 92 payments were not discussed and the Panel was given assurance by the PCC that the budget was required to enable the Chief Constable to adequately police Thames Valley.

Reluctantly, in the times of a cost of living crisis, the Panel agreed the Police Precept. The Chair proposed that an item on Section 92 payments be added to the Panel’s work programme.] [ACTION: PCC/Scrutiny Officer]

Mr Andrew Hill added a supplementary comment that Section 92 funding, in effect bypasses the referendum figure and calls into question, that the Chief Constable determines where police resources were deployed in Thames Valley, particularly when a local authority area provides Section 92 funding for police resources in their area.

The PCC replied that the funding received had not been requested by his Office or by TVP, but the offer had been made by the local authority. Reference was made to the funding he provided for Community Safety Partnerships to work in partnership with TVP to tackle crime.

The PCC commented that the funding was not included in the Police budget but was included in the local authority's budget. The Police Precept budget was set before local authorities set their Council Tax budgets.]

16 Update on the Force Review progress

The report of the PCC provided an overview of the progress of the Force Review to date, and the remaining work to complete.

It explained the expected benefits of the changes proposed through the Force Review on Local Policing and in particular to Neighbourhood Policing, as well as the changes for Crime & Criminal Justice. The current savings position and plans for delivery of the agreed savings were also provided.

The PCC reported that the move to 5 Local Command Units would release resource for neighbourhood policing. Upon completion of the first three phases of the Force Review would deliver over £8m of savings.

Details of the structural changes and the impact on Thames Valley were reported.

The five-area model would consist of Local Command Units in Oxfordshire, Berkshire West, Berkshire East, Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes.

A Member referred to the lack of detail provided in the report in relation to the configuration of the Local Command Units and that the first three phases of the Force Review had been completed with little information available for the Panel.

Members' Questions

- (1) A Member referred to the paragraph on crime and criminal justice which was brief and did not provide enough information on the new Crime and Criminal Justice structure which was required. The PCC was asked to provide a more substantial report to a future meeting.

[The PCC replied that the report focused on local policing and was what the Panel had requested, however, he was more than happy to bring a fuller report back on the new Crime and Criminal Justice structure, linking it in with the wider custody 2025 strategy which looks at the locations of custody, staffing scale, what other services could be co-located. A conversation had taken place with the Head of Criminal Justice at how people in custody could be looked after.] [ACTION : PCC]

- (2) A Member commented that neighbourhood policing had been effectively delivered in his area with the teams strengthened and higher visibility. Reference

is made to neighbourhood policing, community policing and local policing; it needed to be clearer on what these definitions were.

[The PCC reported that in Thames Valley, local policing would describe those officers who were locally geographically based and under a local commander and part of the local response teams. Neighbourhood policing are in neighbourhoods, to be preventative. Community policing were involved in the wider community engagement and would involve the use of Special Constables, working with retailers (tackling shoplifting).

(3) In relation to neighbourhood policing, the number of police officers had increased, but the number of Police Community Support Officers (PCSOs) had reduced. The PCC was asked whether there had been a cost benefit analysis and were there any Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) to monitor performance after the implementation of the changes brought about by the review. The PCC was also asked to assure the Panel that there would be a crime reduction with this review.

[The PCC replied that the increase in constables in geographic neighbourhood teams was important. PCSO numbers have reduced. For this financial year, some of the funding for the vacant posts allowed the funding of police officers for this year. The intention was not to permanently reduce the establishment of PCSOs.

There was active recruitment taking place to replace the PCSOs who had predominantly left their roles to become police officers with the Uplift Programme. The PCC commented that he would like to tie PCSOs a little bit longer into their contracts, but this was difficult in a difficult market.

In relation to KPIs, there were several areas to look at. On crime, the PCC said he wished there would be a link to the change in organisational structure with a reduction in crime, however, you needed to look at the wider context of what was going on.

There would be KPIs around the finances, to monitor the budget to make sure that forecast savings were being made. Regular work was taking place with the Chief Finance Officers of the Force and of the Office of the PCC monitoring the current planned savings for this financial year and savings not yet identified. An important area of monitoring would be around the workforce, monitoring retention, sickness, stress, psychological sickness etc.]

(4) The PCC was asked about section 6 of the report and the target of £15m on savings. In the last five-year period, in terms of what Council Tax payers have had to pay and the level of increases compared to CPI and RPI. The Police precept increase has been significantly higher than both the CPI and RPI levels. Also, over the last 10 years, the number of households in the Thames Valley has increased by around 10% which means there are more households contributing into the pot. The PCC was asked if savings were being made and where was the increased

money going? Was there a shift away from reliance on the Government grant to the Council Tax residents have to pay more. This amounted to around £40-£50 more per household.

[The PCC referred to the challenges of inflation, pay rise increases, increase in the South East allowance, the costs of vehicles such as electric vehicles. There were significant work builds such as the new police station in Reading. Pension Costs had increased for the Force.]

Recruitment to the Rural Crime Task Force as part of the Uplift Programme, and the additional 80 police officers were funded by the Police precept increase. This helped with the growth in neighbourhood policing.

The funding formula had still not been revised which disadvantaged TVP. Reference was made to Durham where the funding per head was much higher than Thames Valley. Thames Valley deserved a better settlement and was in the bottom half of funded forces.

The PCC commented that like local authorities, difficult decisions around funding had to be made.]

(5) The PCC was asked about the data breaches which had occurred with Greater Manchester Police and the Police Service of Northern Ireland and how secure was TVP in this respect.

[The PCC replied that there were concerns nationally, however, good IT security work had been carried out in TVP with Hampshire. However, there was always the risk of data breaches with third parties.]

(6) The PCC was asked for his views on the Home Secretary's comment that all crimes would be investigated by the Police.

[The PCC commented that in Thames Valley, all burglaries were investigated by TVP. Any crime where there was a line of enquiry was investigated.]

RESOLVED - That the report of the PCC together with the responses given to Members' questions be noted.

17 Update report on police recruitment and retention in TVP along with ethnicity representation/positive action initiatives

The Panel was reminded that at its meeting in November 2022 an update was provided on police officer and recruitment. The report of the PCC provided a report which updated Members on police recruitment and retention in TVP, which included further detail and progress of Race/BAME initiatives.

Particular attention was given to the work carried out on retention in TVP, although retention was not just an issue for TVP. Police officers had a pay rise of 7% and

officers in TVP received a South East Allowance which was capped. However, TVP was competing with the Met Police where officers received a bigger salary.

Work had been carried out on retention measures such as providing free parking for officers at Police stations, rail discounts, and the proposal for Special Constables to receive a Council Tax discount and to be provided with local discounts.

Members' Questions

- (1) The PCC was asked whether a metric was maintained for the average length of service for response officers as this was low for the Met Police. Reference was made to the need for officers who turned up to investigate a crime or attend a public order incident were sufficiently experienced.

[The PCC replied that he completely agreed on the experience point. He did not have the average length of service to hand, but discussions did take place with the Chief Constable and his management team on workforce monitoring.]

The PCC commented that new recruits may decide that policing was not for them, but in fairness they put themselves forward to do a difficult and stressful job. The role of the Assessment Centre was to get the right people in post.]

- (2) The PCC was asked about a Ministry of Defence (MOD) Police intake and the advertisement of the trial programme and whether the quality and diversity of applicants was of a good standard and that the process was transparent and gave an equality of opportunity.

[The PCC replied that MOD police were recruited for specific purpose and those with firearm skills were particularly helpful in terms of the specialism skills. New recruits still had to go through the recruitment process and through vetting but recruits from the armed forces had a transferable skill set. The pool of applicants was big enough to ensure there was a competitive and transparent recruitment process.]

- (3) In relation to diversity, this was a strength, however, with Thames Valley having a BAME representation of 19.8%, TVP only had 6.5% BAME representation. The PCC was asked how would the culture of TVP change to attract more applicants and recruits from BAME communities?

[The PCC referred to the Positive Action Engagement Team, who worked with the Force around opportunity. Recruitment events were held in the evening, in areas traditionally where Police did not go. This was proactively proving that the Force wanted to recruit people who represented the Thames Valley Community. The PCC referred to individuals who had expressed a desire to join the Police but had been put off, by their parents and friends.]

Current serving Police Officers had engaged with potential recruits from the same ethnic background to offer reassurance of a career in the police force. Whilst this

could not be done for every recruit, it was important at that stage in the recruitment process to get potential recruits attracted and interested. It was important to recognise the differences in applicants and to support them through the recruitment process as well as part of retention.

The PCC also referred to the need to support officers from ethnic minority backgrounds during career progression in the Force. With the influx in new recruits, it would take a while for positive action work to result in progression in the Police hierarchy for newer recruits and representatives from BAME.]

(4) The PCC was asked about support which was given to women who came into the Force had and the difficulties with shifts, particularly for those with child care and caring responsibilities and those with cultural differences.

[The PCC gave an example of the parking initiative for officers at Police Stations, which was a practical measure which helped support women, who for example worked late shifts could not travel on public transport.

The PCC referred to various Staff Support Associations and Networks which had been designed to support diverse staff but also helped influence policy. There had been changes made to the maternity policy which had been influenced by the Thames Valley Womens Network.]

(5) The PCC was asked what progress was made on the Race Action Plan in relation to the recruitment and retention of racial minorities and what additional resources had been made available.

[The PCC replied that the Race Action Plan was a very important piece of work with the Assistant Chief Constable leading on this. There were internal resources being used. There were two aspects to this, the Independent Scrutiny and Oversight (ISO) Board which was part of the Action Plan and there was work carried out within the Force around recruitment and retention.

A governance review was taking place which looked more specifically around the ISO. A report was expected in the next month looking at the governance boards and there would be more resource in this area.]

(6) There was a lot of work taking place in making the working place more suitable for women and attracting BAME candidates. However, there was work taking place on paternity rights, shared parental responsibilities and being a dynamic work place. Work patterns perhaps needed to fit in with the culture / responsibilities of the individual.

[The PCC said he welcomed that there were a greater proportion of women joining policing, but in terms of police officers, it was still a male dominated organisation. It was important to make hours as flexible as possible, to enable the workplace to accommodate those who required those adjustments, however, these operational decisions of the Chief Constable needed to be balanced with the main objective of

the Police which was to provide an effective police force for the 3 million Thames Valley residents.]

- (7) A Member referred to the importance of the perception of TVP and how interactions were important for a positive impression of dealing with the Police which would attract people to joining the police.

[The PCC agreed with the statement made and commented that officers in the neighbourhood teams would do some of that engagement. Nine times out of ten, TVP got it right and when they did not get it right, he was pleased with how the Chief Constable and his officers dealt with and made improvements in areas where things have gone wrong.]

- (8) The Chair referred to the comment in the report that TVP now had the largest number of officers in the force's history, however, he would like the Home Office method of recording officers per 100,000 of the population to give a truer reflection on the level of police resources. The Chair also said he was pleased to see the increase in the number of applications going to 3,122 which was very encouraging.

[The PCC replied that he would be happy to use the officers per 100,000 of the population method when presenting police numbers.]

RESOLVED – That the report of the PCC be noted and the responses given to the questions asked by Panel Members.

18 Thames Valley Police Call Handling Overview

The Panel was provided with an update from the PCC on the Contact Management Centre which includes an update on the performance of "101" Calls and on-line reporting.

The Chair thanked Superintendent Bullivant and his staff for hosting a visit by several Panel Members to the Contact Management Centre.

The PCC reported that there had been problems making 999 calls from Samsung mobile phones as there had been an update to the firmware, where pressing the side button on the mobile phone, put the caller through to the emergency services. There had been hundreds of thousands of calls made from these devices which had inadvertently dialled 999. This caused a big issue to police handling centres nationwide.

There had been significant calls coming in, which had caused operational problems. The PCC referred to callers to 101 who called 999 when they could not get an answer.

The PCC provided an update on some of the developments which would be taking place to improve performance.

Members' Questions

1. The PCC was asked about the plans to recruit because of the deficiency in numbers and the programme to recruit would be implemented by July 2024. The PCC was asked if there was a way this implementation day could be brought forward to deal with the deficiency issues. In addition, the PCC was asked about the suitability of the shift patterns for staff and whether flexibility could be given to this.

[The PCC said he would take this away and have a look at the practicalities of bringing this date forward.]

A Member expressed his thanks for enabling Panel Members to visit the call handling centre and referred to the human element of this operation where staff worked remarkably well with limited resources. The pressure the call handlers worked under was immense and their work was stressful. They required care and attention, and the message should be passed onto the public to be more patient and understanding of the situation.

A Member referred to the offer given to Panel Members to sit and observe at a local control room which he would recommend.

2. A Member referred to a call he had made to 999 and which was referred to another force area because of the volume of calls and that this call was in relation to a live crime. The PCC was asked why were calls answered by non-Thames Valley call handlers?

[The PCC replied that calls could be referred to other force areas (Bedfordshire and Cambridgeshire) during busy periods. There was an anomaly when calling 999 if the caller when using a mobile phone was close to the border of another force area, with that call referred to that force area.]

3. The PCC was asked about on-line reporting and how could this be increased to relieve the pressure on 101 and 999 calls. The PCC was asked if there were targets set to improve the use of on-line reporting. In addition, in relation to abandoned calls, there were also some calls which were disconnected. Was there any monitoring of these calls?

[The PCC acknowledged that there was an opportunity there with the possible use of the "chat box" service, using robotics. Thames Valley Police was part of the single on-line home system which was a national system and procured by the Metropolitan Police. The on-line system needed to be more user friendly.]

In relation to disconnected calls, there was a technical challenge such as the reliability of some of the systems. BT as the 999 operator, have been contacted regarding some connectivity issues which causes calls to be disconnected. This was outside the control of the Contact Management Centre.]

RESOLVED – That the report of the PCC be noted and the responses given to Members’s questions.

19 Update on Operation Deter

The PCC provided a report on Operation Deter which combined two approaches; a more robust criminal justice approach to adults found in possession of an offensive weapon, and for young people, earlier and intensive intervention through the Youth Offending Team Act Now programme which aimed to divert them from the criminal justice system and prevent further offending.

The PCC referred to the work on under 18s and referred to the work in Milton Keynes and Slough by the Youth Offending Teams (YOTs) on Achieving Change Together – Now (ACT) programme. He was hoping that the under 18s process in custody would operate across Thames Valley.

Initially, the PCC funded the YOTs, but this could not continue. For Milton Keynes YOT, the local authority had part funded the team as well as the PCC. It was hoped that funding could be received from the Home Office through the Homicide Prevention Fund. It needed to link in the YOTs and custody suites.

Work took place with Oxfordshire County Council for Oxfordshire and with Buckinghamshire Council for Buckinghamshire, but it was more complicated with Berkshire. For example, if you were in Loddon Valley which was in the Bracknell and Wokingham LPA, the greatest number of knife offences were likely to come in from Reading. Would Reading Borough Council fund a YOT where the custody suite was in Loddon Valley, Wokingham?

There needed to be a formula with Berkshire local authorities on funding and who was host it. The under 18s programme was valuable in terms of early intervention for people who have already carried a weapon. Engagement with young people is so important and it was important that there was partnership work with local authorities.

Members’ Questions

(1) A Member referred to a good initiative in terms of getting offenders to court quickly. However, there were problems with terminology, when an offensive weapon was not referred to as a bladed or sharply pointed article. There were too many people employed in the Criminal Justice System who have failed to make that leap in the terminology because it is easier to prove the offense relating to offensive weapons.

On the statistics in the report, there were 694 arrests across the whole of Thames Valley (July 2022 – 31 May 2023), however, there were still 327 cases outstanding. The PCC was asked if he would submit a more detailed report to a future meeting with greater detail on the statistics. Also, the PCC was asked

what did the term “straight to prison mean”. Was it from people who were on licence for carrying offensive weapons and effectively their licences have been withdrawn and they were now in prison?

[The PCC made the point that he could not directly get involved in the charging route area as it was operational. However, the PCC commented that the approach was right. The figures were for the first six months and he would be happy to provide further figures. [ACTION: PCC]

The PCC talked about timescales of getting prosecutions to court and admitted that a better outcome would occur if someone carrying an offensive weapon was put to the courts quickly. With regard to “straight to prison”, most of these would be those where there have been a number of verdict and sentencing on the same day.]

RESOLVED – That the report of the PCC be noted.

20 Formation of Task and Finish Groups - Strategy for Violence against Women and Girls and on Road Safety

The Panel was asked to give consideration to the Chair’s suggestion to the formation of two Task and Finish Groups to enable the Panel to scrutinise how the PCC holds the Chief Constable account in two areas:- Strategy for Violence against Women and Children and on Road Safety.

Terms of reference for the proposed Task and Finish Groups were attached for Members’ information.

Members were asked to contact the Scrutiny Officer to the Panel if they wished to become members of the Task and Finish Groups.

RESOLVED – (1) That approval be given to the setting up of two Task and Finish Groups - Strategy for Violence against Women and Children and on Road Safety.

(2) That approval be given to the draft terms of reference, and it agreed that the Road Safety Task and Finish Group reports back to the Panel in January 2024 and the Violence against Women and Children Task and Finish Group reports back to the Panel in March 2024.

(3) That the Chair, in consultation with the Scrutiny Officer, be given delegated authority to agree the membership of the Task and Finish Groups.

Subsequent to the meeting, the membership of the two Task and Finish Groups as follows:

Strategy for Violence against Women and Children

Cllr Aziz, Cllr Culverhouse, Cllr Poole and Pamela Mackenzie-Reilly (1 vacancy)

Road Safety

Cllr Brazier, Cllr McLean, Cllr Rowland, Cllr Shaik and Cllr Webber

21 Report of the Complaints Sub-Committee

The report of the Panel's Complaints Sub-Committee was noted.

22 Updates from the Chair of the Panel and the PCC, together with the Topical Issues report Members' Questions

(1) The PCC was asked for assurance that TVP turned up for theft (shoplifting) from shops in view of the recent media reports that Police did not attend shops when shoplifting had taken place and had been picked up by CCTV? Also, where there were threats involved this amounted to attempted robbery.

[The PCC replied that he agreed that there needed to be improvement in this respect and referred to the shoplifting incidents in Co-Op supermarkets where the Police had not attended 999 calls. He had meetings with big names in retail, including the Co-op and was excited at a possible Thames Valley wide Business / Crime partnership. He was looking at procuring a new system to improve reporting of such offences.]

The PCC acknowledged that he does not think the Police have always got the judgement right in terms of attendance and follow up. Most retailers had a centrally controlled CCTV system which would support investigations.]

A Member referred to juvenile offenders and how it was important to prevent this as there could be links to organised crime.

(2) A Member asked whether there was dialogue around addiction and cost of living being a principal cause of theft from shops. Local shops such as Co-ops needed assurance regarding thefts as there were threats to move local shops out of areas where there were high levels of thefts.

[The PCC said he would have conversations with local branch managers to offer that assurance. There was a major impact of shoplifting; on the employment of staff who feel threatened. Although there was a cost of living crisis, this was still a crime although there needed to be a proportional approach to the crime.]

The Topical Issues report was noted.

23 Work Programme

The Panel received the Work Programme and the following were added:

Report of the Road Safety Task and Finish Group added to January 2024 meeting.

Report of the Strategy for Violence against Women and Children added to March

2024 meeting.

Operation Deter – Detailed Report on Statistics on outcome of arrests added to March 2024 meeting.

New Crime and Criminal Justice structure, linking it in with the wider custody 2025 strategy

March 2024 meeting.

Work of the Rural Crime Task Force (to include wildlife crimes)

March 2024 meeting.

Section 92 payments

January 2024 meeting.

Anti-Social Behaviour To be added to a future meeting.