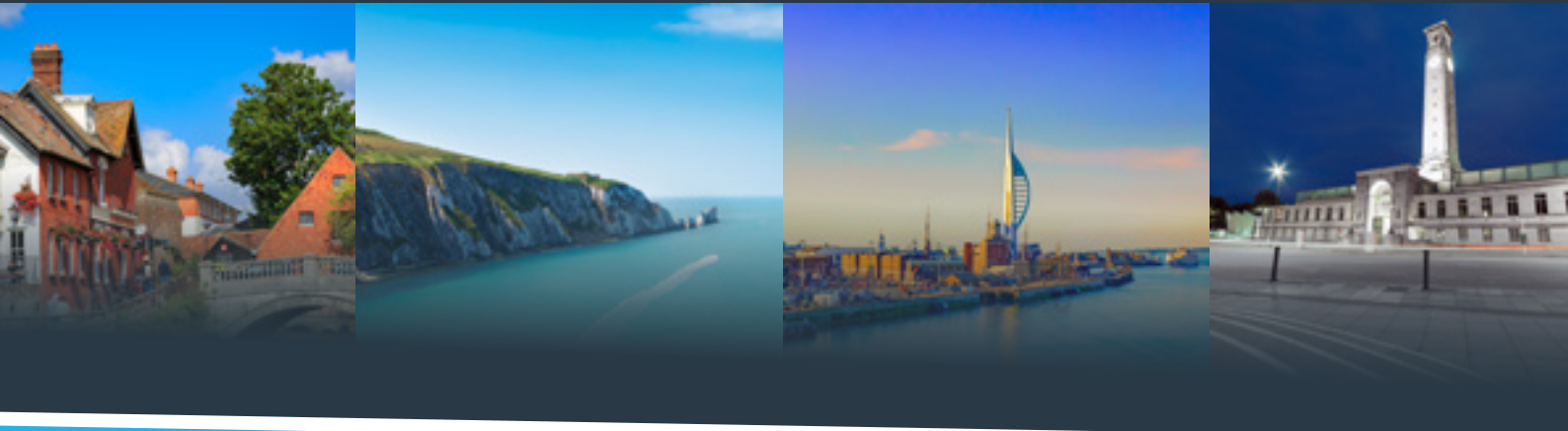




POLICE

# PCC 2024 ELECTION

Hampshire  
& Isle of Wight



# Candidate Briefing

**POLICE & CRIME  
COMMISSIONER**

HAMPSHIRE & ISLE OF WIGHT



## HM Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services (HMICFRS & PEEL)

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### Overview

HMIC independently inspects all Forces in England and Wales and reports on the efficiency and effectiveness of them, in the public interest. In 2017, HMIC took on inspections of fire & rescue services. To reflect this, the name changed to HMICFRS.

In preparing reports, HMICFRS asks the questions citizens would ask, publishes the answers in an accessible form, using expertise to interpret the evidence and makes recommendations for improvement. HMICFRS provides information to allow the public to compare the performance of their police force and fire & rescue service against others. Evidence is used to drive improvements in the services they provide to the public. For further information about HMICFRS and its role and responsibilities, click the attached link: [His Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services - His Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services \(justiceinspectorates.gov.uk\)](https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk)

### PEEL

In 2014, HMICFRS introduced PEEL (police efficiency, effectiveness and legitimacy) inspections, which assess the performance of all 43 Forces across the totality of policing. For the 2021/22 PEEL inspection into Hampshire & Isle of Wight Constabulary (HIOWC), Inspectors judged how good the Force was in 10 areas of policing and made the following graded judgements in 9/10 areas (below). They also inspected how effective a service HIOWC provides to victims of crime but do not make a graded judgement in this area.

Outstanding	Good	Adequate	Requires improvement	Inadequate
	Recording data about crime	Investigating crime	Preventing crime	
	Treatment of the public	Protecting vulnerable people	Responding to the public	
	Developing a positive workplace	Managing offenders		
		Good use of resources		

These are the areas which were highlighted within the Constabulary's PEEL report that inspectors rated the Force good at:

### Recording data about crime

- Hampshire & Isle of Wight Constabulary is good at recording crime. Accurate crime recording is vital to providing a good service to the victims of crime. Crime recording in Hampshire and Isle of Wight was inspected as part of HMICFRS's victim service assessments (VSAs). These track a victim's journey from reporting a crime to the police, through to the outcome. All forces are subject to a VSA within the PEEL inspection programme. In every other inspection forces
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will be assessed on their crime recording and given a separate grade. You can see what we found in the 'Providing a service to victims of crime' section of this report.

### **Engaging with and treating the public with fairness and respect**

- Hampshire & Isle of Wight Constabulary is good at treating people fairly and with respect.

### **Building, supporting and protecting the workforce**

- Hampshire & Isle of Wight Constabulary is good at building and developing its workforce.  
Innovative Practice Highlighted: An equality and inclusion caseworker is available to support staff from underrepresented groups.

Inspectors observed whilst some aspects of the performance of HIOWC were good, there were areas where it needed to improve. HMICFRS identified the following 18 areas that required improvement (AFIs):

### **Providing a service to victims of crime**

- The force needs to improve its recording of crimes involving vulnerable victims.
- The force needs to improve how it records crime when anti-social behaviour is reported.
- The force needs to improve how it records equality data.

### **Engaging with and treating the public with fairness and respect**

- The force should make sure the community's concerns are reflected through structured, local priority-setting.

### **Preventing crime and antisocial behaviour**

- The force should make sure there is a clear strategy and direction for neighbourhood policing and that officers and staff at all levels understand it.
- The force should routinely evaluate and share effective problem-solving practice. It should identify and analyse crime and anti-social behavioural problems that neighbourhood teams and other organisations can work to prevent.
- The force should make sure it sticks to its abstraction policy for neighbourhood police officers. It should monitor abstractions and take action to protect neighbourhood-policing activity.

### **Responding to the public**

- The force should ensure call handlers use and correctly record structured initial triage and risk assessments so they can prioritise calls and give the most appropriate response.
- The force needs to make sure call takers give appropriate advice on preventing crime and preserving evidence.
- The force should improve the time it takes to answer calls from the public and reduce its abandonment rate.
- The force needs to attend more calls for service in line with its target response times.

### **Investigating crime**

- The force should make sure there is an auditable record of victims' decisions and their reasons when they withdraw support, and that it documents whether it has considered evidence-led prosecutions in all such cases.



- The force needs to put in place governance and monitoring processes to make sure it uses outcomes appropriately and complies with force and national policies.

### **Protecting vulnerable people**

- The force should reassure itself that it has effective arrangements to manage its response to those who are vulnerable as a consequence of mental ill health.
- The force should reassure itself that multi-agency risk assessment conference arrangements consistently operate in line with national guidelines and that the arrangements encourage partners at all levels to actively participate.

### **Managing offenders and suspects**

- The force needs to make sure there is sufficient governance and supervision to carry out nationally recognised risk assessments quickly enough. It should ensure that it uses regular, comprehensive intelligence checks to mitigate any risks posed by overdue risk assessments.
- The force should make sure it deals with cases involving suspected online offenders promptly. It should introduce a system of intelligence checks to improve its risk assessment process for cases involving online child abuse awaiting enforcement action, such as arresting a suspect.

### **Strategic planning, organisational management and value for money**

- The force needs to understand demand in more detail. It should reassure itself that when it moves resources to meet demand, it fully understands the effect on the wider organisation and services to the public.

The main inspection report can be accessed by clicking: [PEEL 2021/22: Police effectiveness, efficiency and legitimacy – An inspection of Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary \(justiceinspectorates.gov.uk\)](https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/peel/2021-22-police-effectiveness-efficiency-and-legitimacy/)

### **Further Information:**

- For further information about the 2021/22 PEEL inspection methodology, approach and questions asked, can be viewed by clicking: [PEEL assessments 2021/22 - His Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services \(justiceinspectorates.gov.uk\)](https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/peel/assessments/2021-22/)
- The 2023/25 PEEL Inspection programme including methodology, approach and questions to be asked, can be viewed by clicking: [PEEL assessments 2023 – 2025 - His Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services \(justiceinspectorates.gov.uk\)](https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/peel/assessments/2023-25/)
- Further HMICFRS publications about HIOWC (inspections and national thematic reports) can be accessed by clicking: [Hampshire - His Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services \(justiceinspectorates.gov.uk\)](https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmicfrs/)



## Police Performance

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### Overview

With a population of two million residents<sup>1</sup>, the 14 districts of the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary (HIOWC) policing area is built up of 1,602 square miles of geography to police. With 93%<sup>2</sup> of the workforce being frontline officers, there is a cost of 46p per person per day for local policing.

### Briefing Content

Total crime recorded by HIOWC in 2023 was 164,999 this is a decrease of 5.8% compared to 2022.

Crime type	Jan-23 to Dec-23	Jan-22 to Dec-22
All crime	164,999	175,083 (down 5.8%)
ASB	17,996	22,538 (down 20.1%)
Violence with injury	19,916	21,793 (down 8.6%)
Violence without injury	47,282	52,957 (down 10.7%)
Residential burglary	4,701	5,997 (down 21.6%)
Bicycle theft	1,782	2,644 (down 32.6%)
Shoplifting	13,701	9,186 (up 49.2%)
Criminal damage	14,157	15,331 (down 7.7%)
DA flagged offences	26,307	30,688 (down 14.3%)
Public order offences	17,824	21,306 (down 16.3%)
Hate crime flagged offences	3,894	4,562 (down 14.6%)
Sexual offences	6,946	7,266 (down 4.4%)
Most serious violence (MSV)	1,176	1,365 (down 13.8%)
Drug offences	5,932	5,326 (up 11.4%)

999 call answering times: [999 performance data](#)

Digital Crime Performance Pack (DCPP): [Digital Crime and Performance Pack](#)

Police.uk: [Performance for Hampshire Constabulary](#)

Confidence in policing:

YouGov: [How much confidence Brits have in police to deal with crime](#)

YouGov: [Are the police doing a good job?](#)

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<sup>1</sup> [Microsoft Power BI](#)

<sup>2</sup> [Hampshire - His Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services \(justiceinspectorates.gov.uk\)](#)  
[www.hampshire-pcc.gov.uk](#)



## **HIOWC & OPCC Structure, Governance, Roles & Responsibilities**

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### **Overview**

HIOWC & OPCC Structure, governance, roles and responsibilities.

### **Briefing Content**

#### **Chief Constable Scott Chilton**

The Chief Constable has overall responsibility for leading the Force, creating a vision and setting direction and culture that builds public and organisational confidence and trust, and enables the delivery of a professional, effective and efficient policing service.

The Chief Constable holds direct accountability for the operational delivery of policing services and the effective command and leadership of the policing response to crime, and major and critical incidents.

As a Corporation Sole, the Chief Constable is responsible for fulfilling all statutory and legal obligations of the office of Chief Constable and complying with any Schemes of Governance or Consent that exist, which determine force governance arrangements.

The Chief Constable sets and ensures the implementation of organisational and operational strategy for the Force, having due regard to the Police and Crime Plan and Strategic Policing Requirement and any wider plans and objectives, in order to provide an effective and efficient policing service that meets current and future policing demands.

The Chief Constable must develop a mutually productive strategic relationship with the Police and Crime Commissioner in line with the requirements of the Policing Protocol, whilst fulfilling all statutory and legal obligations as Corporation Sole.

#### **Deputy Chief Constable Sam de Reya**

Accountable to the Chief Constable, Sam de Reya is responsible for force performance and service delivery, optimising the potential and capability of our people, ethical and professional standards, force risk and audit, inspection activity, organisational learning and the Force Change Programme.

She is responsible for holding assistant chief constables (ACCs) and assistant chief officers (ACOs) to account for operational delivery across the force, as well as planning, resourcing and delivering transformational change within the force's allocated budget.

#### **Assistant Chief Constable (Local Policing) Lucy Hutson**

Strategic lead for local policing delivery across our four areas including neighbourhood policing, local crime investigation and emergency response teams. Responsible for building and maintaining relationships at executive level with partner agencies, including local authorities and



other emergency services. Leads on the force's use of police powers, serious violence reduction and rural policing matters.

**Assistant Chief Constable (Joint Operations) Rob France**

Strategic lead for all contact centres and the Joint Operations Unit, which includes Roads Policing, Armed Response, Public Order, Marine and Mounted Teams, across Hampshire, Isle of Wight and Thames Valley.

**Assistant Chief Constable (Crime and Criminal Justice) Paul Bartolomeo**

Strategic lead across all investigations teams, custody, intelligence, public protection and safeguarding, as well as the wider criminal justice system. Responsible for building and maintaining relationships with regional and national partners, including the Crown Prosecution Service, HM Prison Service, National Probation Service and the judiciary.

**Chief Finance Officer, Chief Officer for Transport (Fleet) and Procurement Richard Croucher**

Responsible for setting and maintaining the budget for police and fire in Hampshire. Acts as a strategic adviser to the Chief Officer Group on all financial matters, including planning for capital investment in new buildings and transformational change.

**Chief Information Officer Mike Lattanzio**

Responsible for IT and information management strategies across Hampshire and Thames Valley, increasingly focused on transforming the force's technology (e.g. the new Contact Management Platform) and developing regional and national IT solutions and appropriate data strategies and governance to enable a more joined up approach between forces and partners.

**Head of HR and Workforce Development Gemma Gair**

Accountable to the Chief Constable, Gemma is the strategic HR lead for the force, responsible for setting the direction of all people services. She is also responsible for the People Strategy and oversees equality and inclusion, as well as sharing responsibility for key parts of Hampshire's plans to bring in extra police officers under the national Uplift Programme. This includes improving recruitment diversity and retention.

**Assistant Chief Officer (Corporate Strategy) Ben Pratt**

Strategic lead for engagement and public confidence. Works alongside fellow chief officers to lead and implement initiatives and projects. Oversees the development of the force vision and priorities.

**West/ North/ East**

Area Commander – Detective Chief Superintendent  
Area Superintendents – Superintendent and Detective Superintendent  
District Commanders – Chief Inspectors x4  
Reactive and Proactive CID – 2 x DCI and 1x CI

**Isle Of Wight**

Area Commander – Superintendent  
District Commander – 1x Chief Inspector  
Reactive and Proactive CID – 1x DCI



## OPCC

### **Chief of Staff – Kate Gunson**

Every Police and Crime Commissioner must have a CEO and Monitoring Officer. The Chief of Staff fulfils this role. The Chief of Staff will work with the Commissioner to enable delivery of their vision, strategy and identified priorities. The Chief of Staff is head of paid services to the organisation.

### **Chief Finance Officer Richard Croucher**

The Chief Finance Officer of the PCC is a professional adviser on financial matters. The CFO has certain statutory duties which cannot be delegated, namely, reporting any potentially unlawful decisions by the PCC on expenditure and preparing each year, in accordance with proper practices in relation to accounts, a statement of the PCC's accounts, including group accounts.

### **Head of Legal and governance Eliot Glover**

Provides legal advice and guidance to the Police and Crime Commissioner and senior leadership team. Maintains oversight of legal matters. Responsible for Standards, Compliance and Governance matters, including Police complaints reviews, information management and data protection.

### **Head of Estates – Mike Ottaway**

Accountable for the provision of a fit for purpose and compliant built environment to enable policing to be effective. Responsible for ensuring that commercial arrangements entered into which support the estate are correctly specified and tendered, and once awarded managed in accordance with the specification to ensure the right outcomes for the properties being served.

### **Head of Commissioning – Lisa Allam**

The Head of Commissioning is responsible for leading the strategic planning, development and delivery of commissioning activities to drive effective services, and supports the delivery of the Police and Crime Commissioner's vision and Police and Crime Plan priorities.

### **Head of Communications – Marisa Charles**

The Head of Communications is responsible for working with the Commissioner to deliver their vision using a variety of internal and external platforms. They provide advice on media opportunity and risk. They lead on all consultations and public engagements to maximise the OPCC's understanding of communities.

### **VRU Director – Jim Pegler**

The VRU director's core function is to lead the VRU's strategic coordination in response to serious violence and establish a Violence Reduction Partnership under the Serious Violence Duty. The VRU team is made up of eight members of staff who work closely with the police Violent Crime Taskforce (VCT).

### **Partnerships Lead – Karen Dawes**

The Partnerships Lead builds relationships across the criminal justice system including the Local Criminal Justice Board and jointly chairs the reducing re-offending Board. They support the development of the Police and Crime Plan and associated implementation plan to enable priorities to be tracked and scrutinised. They are a member of the Integrated Care Partnership and Senior



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Responsible Officer for supporting 18 organisations to embed trauma informed practice across public services.



## Strategic Assessment

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**Information obtained from the Force Strategic assessment 2023/ 2024 which is protectively marked Official.**

### Briefing Content

**\*The Strategic assessment 2024/2025 is currently being written\***

#### **The Strategic assessment 2023/ 2024**

This assessment is produced each year to support the identification of the threats and risks faced by our communities. The assessment takes into consideration the Constabulary's work with other law enforcement agencies at a regional and national level to understand additional factors that will influence the approach to Policing in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight. It enables the Constabulary to understand the greatest risks and threats currently faced and ensure that policing can proactively counter their impact on the public.

The strategic assessment is collated from applying a MoRiLE (Management of Risk in Law Enforcement) score. In order of level of risk the strategy is focused as follows;

1. Drug Related Harm
2. Domestic Abuse
3. Serious Violence, Knife Crime and Firearms
4. Violence Against Women and Girls
5. Modern Slavery, Organised Immigration Crime
6. Criminal and Sexual Exploitation of Children
7. Road Collisions
8. Sexual Offences
9. Child Abuse
10. Fraud and Cyber Crime
11. Hate Crime
12. Burglary
13. Rural Crime
14. Serious Acquisitive Crime
15. Community Tensions

## Appendix D

### Budget 2024/25 and Medium Term Financial Strategy

<b>Medium Term Financial Strategy</b>	<b>Starting Budget 2024/25</b>	<b>Inflation</b>	<b>Efficiency Savings</b>	<b>Growth &amp; Budget Pressure</b>	<b>Funding Changes</b>	<b>Forward Budget 2024/25</b>	<b>Forecast Budget 2025/26</b>	<b>Forecast Budget 2026/27</b>	<b>Forecast Budget 2027/28</b>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
<b>Funding:</b>									
Expected amount from General Grants	(232,384)	0	0	0	(4,816)	(237,200)	(239,572)	(241,968)	(244,387)
Council tax freeze and benefit grant	(12,944)	0	0	0	0	(12,944)	(12,944)	(12,944)	(12,944)
Pension Grant	(2,988)	0	0	0	(6,812)	(9,800)	(9,800)	(9,800)	(9,800)
Uplift Grant	(7,133)	0	0	0	(3,867)	(11,000)	(11,000)	(11,000)	(11,000)
Additional Recruitment Top Up	0	0	0	0	(3,120)	(3,120)	(3,120)	(3,120)	(3,120)
Council tax precept	(179,539)	0	0	0	(8,073)	(187,612)	(192,300)	(197,110)	(202,036)
Council tax collection fund surplus	(520)	0	0	0	(230)	(750)	0	0	0
<b>Total amount funding expected:</b>	<b>(435,508)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(26,918)</b>	<b>(462,426)</b>	<b>(468,736)</b>	<b>(475,942)</b>	<b>(483,288)</b>
<b>Expenditure owned by the PCC:</b>									
Executive	1,306	31	0	0	0	1,337	1,356	1,374	1,392
PCC Business	1,564	102	0	0	0	1,666	1,701	1,735	1,770
Commissioning CJ & Partnerships	4,103	83	0	0	0	4,186	4,203	4,220	4,236
Estates	23,528	692	0	23	0	24,243	24,798	25,389	25,995
Interest on Balances	(2,000)	0	0	0	0	(2,000)	(1,250)	(500)	(500)
Capital Financing	5,158	0	0	0	0	5,158	5,158	5,158	5,158
Reserve Transfers	7,472	0	0	2,940	0	10,412	10,630	10,618	10,618
<b>Net Expenditure owned by Office of the PCC</b>	<b>41,131</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,963</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>45,002</b>	<b>46,596</b>	<b>47,993</b>	<b>48,669</b>
<b>Police Services</b>									
<b>Expenditure:</b>									
Employees	333,097	10,949	0	8,937	0	352,983	362,771	371,280	379,130
Indirect Employee Costs	6,025	0	0	20	0	6,045	6,109	6,192	6,277
Premises	1,057	29	0	135	0	1,221	1,155	1,084	1,221
Transport	7,374	537	0	0	0	7,911	8,144	8,384	8,632
Supplies and Services	21,575	958	(111)	207	0	22,628	27,918	33,356	39,112
Third Party Payments & Support Service	76,842	1,583	0	100	0	78,525	79,763	81,329	82,876
<b>Total Expenditure on Police Services:</b>	<b>445,969</b>	<b>14,056</b>	<b>(111)</b>	<b>9,399</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>469,313</b>	<b>485,859</b>	<b>501,624</b>	<b>517,248</b>
<b>Income:</b>									
Fees & Charges	(10,955)	(33)	0	0	0	(10,988)	(10,934)	(10,977)	(11,068)
Grants & Contributions	(40,900)	0	(1)	0	0	(40,901)	(41,619)	(42,348)	(43,091)
<b>Total Income on Police Services:</b>	<b>(51,855)</b>	<b>(33)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(51,889)</b>	<b>(52,554)</b>	<b>(53,325)</b>	<b>(54,159)</b>
<b>Net Expenditure on Police Services:</b>	<b>394,115</b>	<b>14,023</b>	<b>(112)</b>	<b>9,399</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>417,424</b>	<b>433,306</b>	<b>448,299</b>	<b>463,089</b>
<b>Net Expenditure on PCC and Police Services</b>	<b>435,246</b>	<b>14,931</b>	<b>(112)</b>	<b>12,362</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>462,426</b>	<b>479,902</b>	<b>496,292</b>	<b>511,758</b>
<b>Budget (surplus)/ shortfall:</b>	<b>(262)</b>	<b>14,931</b>	<b>(112)</b>	<b>12,362</b>	<b>(26,918)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,165</b>	<b>20,350</b>	<b>28,470</b>



## Commissioning

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### Introduction

Focusing on prevention, early intervention and support for victims of crime, the Commissioning Team commission services and interventions that reduce reoffending and trauma, improve public safety and quality of life for residents of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight. All commissioned services are commissioned in line with the PCC's Police and Crime Plan and strategic direction.

### Commissioning Overview

The needs of local people remain at the heart of commissioning decisions. This means that decision-making is informed by data through needs assessments, and feedback from service users, providers, commissioners, and other key stakeholders. The Commissioning Team co-commission services with partners where appropriate to achieve shared outcomes, value for money and avoid duplication.

The Commissioning Team utilises a combination of contracts and grants in order to meet the priorities of the Police and Crime Plan. Contracts are appropriate for core services that we need to ensure are available, often to safeguard the people most vulnerable to crime (for example, domestic and sexual abuse support services). Contracts require a rigorous and open procurement process with a clear specification of the service required. The Commissioning Team often work in partnership with local authorities to jointly fund and contract manage services within the local area.

Grants are generally more flexible, short term, and for less funding than contracts. They are a "gift" granted by the Police and Crime Commissioner. They are less prescriptive in terms of specification and are more appropriate for smaller voluntary organisations providing local services. They are also good for trialling new approaches, or meeting new and emerging areas of demand.

An evidenced based approach to commissioning is used i.e. based on credible evidence of what works or what is promising (innovation). This includes taking a whole system, trauma informed and public health approach to improve the services on offer.

There are many different ways of delivering services; therefore the Commissioning Team has developed an understanding of the commissioning landscape so as not to duplicate efforts or place effort into areas where no change in outcome has been achieved.

There are a number of funding sources used to commission services and grants. The following are the current funding sources for 2024/25; however, some of these are due to end 31 March 2025:

- Commissioner's Budget
- Drug Forfeiture Fund
- Ministry of Justice (MOJ) core victims funding
- Ministry of Justice uplift (finishes 31/03/25)
- Home Office (HO) funding for Violence Reduction Unit, Serious Violence Duty and Stalking Perpetrators intervention (finishes 31/03/25)

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The Commissioning Team often works in partnership with local authorities and other organisations to jointly fund and manage contracts. As a result the Commissioning Team also receives funding contributions from a number of top tier authorities, Integrated Commissioning Boards (ICBs), South Central Probation and NHS England towards commissioned contracts led by the Commissioning Team.

For 2024/25 the total funding allocated via Commissioning is £11,226,791, including grants of £4,945,211 from the MOJ, £1,805,852 from the Home Office and contributions of £566,021 from local authorities.



## Strategic Policing Requirement (SPR)

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### Overview

The Strategic Policing Requirement (SPR) sets out the Home Secretary's view of what the current national threats are, and the national policing capabilities needed to counter those threats.

The SPR was first issued in July 2012, in accordance with section 77 of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011. The SPR was last updated in February 2023.

Police and Crime Commissioners and Chief Constables must consider the SPR when carrying out their functions.

### National Threats

A “national threat”, as defined in s.37A of the Police Act 1996, is a threat (whether actual or prospective) which is: a. a threat to national security, public safety, public order or public confidence that is of such gravity as to be of national importance; or b. a threat which can be countered effectively or efficiently only by national policing capabilities to counter the threat.

Whilst many threats can be tackled by individual police forces within their own force area, national threats can also require a coordinated or aggregated response in which resources need to be brought together from a number of police forces. Forces often need to work collaboratively, with other local partners and emergency services, within regional collaborations or with national agencies, to ensure the national threats are tackled efficiently and effectively.

### Revised SPR – February 2023

The revised SPR published in February 2023 contains seven national threats overall, reaffirming the validity of six national threats from the previous version:

- terrorism
- serious and organised crime (SOC)
- a national cyber incident
- child sexual abuse
- public order
- civil emergencies
- violence against Women and Girls (VAWG)

The 2023 version introduced VAWG, reflecting the threat it presents to public safety and confidence at the time of publication and sets clear expectations for:

- local and regional police capabilities to tackle VAWG
- how local forces work with others, including collaborating with other agencies

Other changes included:



- a more detailed description of how threats should be tackled by police forces
- strengthened governance and assurance arrangements, including a requirement for more distinct references to SPR in police and crime plans
- an enhanced SOC section, to ensure prominence for crime types such as fraud and organised immigration crime

## SPR Framework

For each of the national threats, the SPR outlines what forces should be working towards, how the individual threats should be tackled by police forces, and who they should be working with. The SPR breaks down the response to each of the threats according to the following six pillars:

- 1) Outcomes
- 2) Capabilities
- 3) Capacity requirements
- 4) Consistency and standards
- 5) Collaboration
- 6) Connectivity with partners

## SPR Application

The SPR applies to Chief Constables and PCCs in Home Office forces in England and Wales and supports them to ensure their force fulfils its national responsibilities in tackling the national threats. The SPR:

- helps PCCs to plan effectively, in consultation with their Chief Constable, for policing challenges that go beyond their force boundaries;
- guides Chief Constables in the exercise of these functions;
- enables and empowers PCCs to hold their Chief Constable to account for the delivery of these functions

## Assurance and Accountability

PCCs must hold Chief Constables to account for having, or having access to, the capabilities identified as critical to the planning of an effective and proportionate response to the national threats.

PCCs have the legal power and duty to set the strategic direction and objectives of the force through their police and crime plan which must have regard to the SPR. PCCs also have the legal power and duty to decide the budget, allocating assets and funds to the Chief Constable.

## Additional Information

[Strategic Policing Requirement \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://publishing.service.gov.uk)

[APCC Accessible Template \(apccs.police.uk\)](https://apccs.police.uk)



## Local Criminal Justice Board

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### Overview

Local Criminal Justice Boards (LCJBs) bring together partners within criminal justice to identify priorities, address transverse issues, reduce reoffending, improving the experience of victims and witnesses, and deliver agreed objectives to improve efficiency and effectiveness of the local criminal justice system. Aligned predominantly with Police Force Areas, LCJBs operate as voluntary partnerships, working together in the common interest to improve the local criminal justice system.

### Briefing Content

The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 set out in law the reciprocal duty on Police and Crime Commissioners and other Criminal Justice agencies to work together to provide an efficient and effective Criminal Justice System. One way this works effectively is through LCJBs, the majority of which are chaired by PCCs.

The Hampshire and Isle of Wight LCJB meets quarterly and is supported by sub-groups, which can drive work on behalf of the LCJB.

### LCJB Membership:

- Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner:
  - PCC, Chair
  - Karen Dawes, OPCC Partnerships Lead
- Hampshire & IoW Constabulary
- Wessex Crown Prosecution Service (CPS)
- His Majesty's Court and Tribunal Service (HMCTS)
- Probation Service
- Youth Offending Team (YOT)
- His Majesty's Prison Service
- Crown Court Judges
- Magistrates Bench Chairs
- Defence Representative
- Legal Aid
- Health Representatives
- LCJB Business Managers

### Regions / Areas Covered by Partners:

- His Majesty's Court and Tribunal Service, South West Region – Dorset, Hampshire, Wiltshire, Avon & Somerset, Gloucestershire and Devon & Cornwall.
- Probation Service, South Central – Hampshire and Thames Valley





- Youth Offending Teams – There are four YOTs, Southampton, Portsmouth, Hampshire and IOW. Anna Harbridge is the Manager for Southampton and she represents the other three YOT areas at the LCJB.
- HMP – HMP/YOI Winchester is the only local prison in Wessex and generally receives Hampshire male offenders. Other prisons within the three counties (these fall under the South Central and South West prison clusters) include, HMP Isle of Wight, HMP Guys Marsh, HMP/YOI Portland and HMP Erlestoke. Female offenders generally are held in HMP Bronzefield or HMP Eastwood Park which are both outside of the Wessex area.

## LCJB Subgroups:

The LCJB has a number of sub-groups which support the aims and objectives of the board and serve to provide a link between the strategic and operational levels within the criminal justice system.

- **Victims and Witnesses Board** - Multi agency board aiming to ensure quality support is provided to victims and witnesses meeting their needs and improving their experience of the Criminal Justice System.
- **Reducing Reoffending Board** - This board aims to bring all relevant agencies together and work collectively to improve the overall approach to providing suitable support to aid rehabilitation and reduce re-offending for adults and young people. A subgroup focusing on reducing reoffending for women support this group and is a collaboration between the Hampshire and Isle of Wight and Thames Valley areas.

## Wessex Joint Working:

Hampshire & IoW LCJB is closely aligned to the other Wessex LCJBs, Dorset and Wiltshire. There are a number of key areas of work where collaboration with Wessex colleagues has brought opportunities for sharing resources, learning best practice and supporting effective service delivery. These are identified below:

- **CJS Efficiency Board** – Partners include senior police officers from each of the three forces, Wessex's Deputy Chief Crown Prosecutors, and members from HMCTS Wessex legal team attend these quarterly meetings. The aim of this meeting is to identify and address areas that have a clear and tangible effect on the operational difficulties which drive inefficiency in the Criminal Justice System. The Strategic and Operational Joint Operational Improvement Meetings are sub-groups of this board.
- **Disproportionality** – A Wessex-wide subgroup scrutinising the available data, identifying any gaps and seeking to address any identified disproportionality. The group aims to support the LCJBs' ongoing commitment to understand and address disproportionate representation of minority ethnic groups in the criminal justice system. This is a multi-agency meeting including leads from each police force who are the chairs for their own internal disproportionality boards, as well as senior leaders from Prisons, Probation, Youth Justice, and CPS.

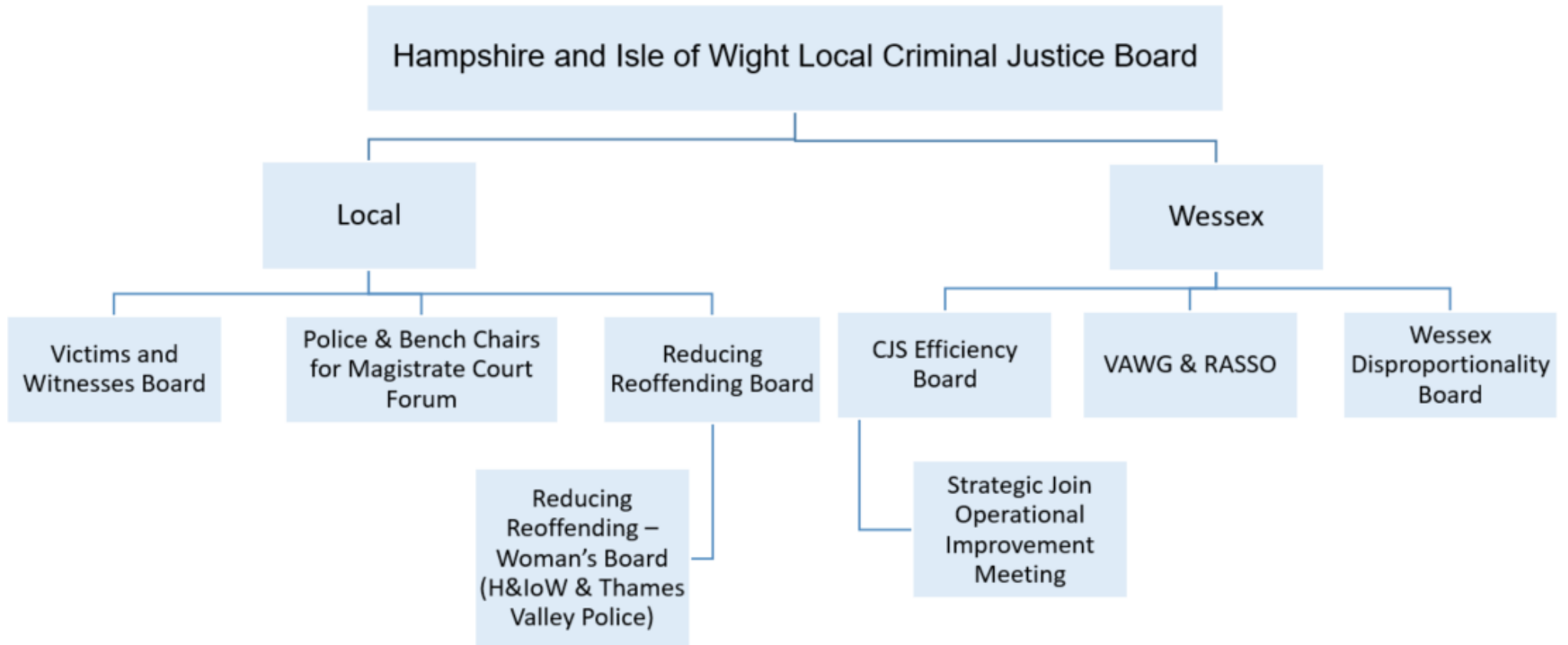


- **Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) & Rape and Serious Sexual Offences (RASSO)** – Collaboration across Wessex Boards to deliver improvements in efficiency and effectiveness in relation to cases of VAWG, RASSO and Domestic Abuse. The group aims to ensure everything possible is done to support victims, placing them at the heart of the criminal justice system to improve outcomes and victim satisfaction.

# BRIEFING

PCC 2024  
ELECTION

Hampshire  
& Isle of Wight





## Partnership Profile and Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs)

### Partnerships

The role of PCCs in developing partnerships, providing leadership, setting priorities and commissioning services makes them well placed to influence how their office, police and partner agencies collaborate to identify and tackle shared priorities.

Local Partnerships include:

- Local Criminal Justice Board (LCJB)
- Victim and Witnesses Board
- Reducing Re-offending Board
- Local Resilience Forum
- Youth Offending Team Management Board (YOT Management Board)
- Combatting Drugs Partnership
- Homicide Prevention Board
- Anti-Social Behaviour Task Force (ASB Task Force)
- Violence Against Women and Girls Board (VAWG)
- Violence Reduction Partnership (VRP)
- Integrated Care Partnership
- Trauma Informed Executive Board (TIE Board)
- Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs)

### PCCs have the following statutory duties regarding Partnership Working

Partnership working	
To provide or arrange for the provision of— (a) services to secure crime and disorder reduction; (b) services to help victims or witnesses of, or other persons affected by, offences and anti-social behaviour; (c) services specified by the Secretary of State	s143 ASBP&CA'14
Have regard to the relevant priorities of each responsible authority	s10(1)
Act in co-operation with responsible authorities	s10(2) (CDA Regs)
Make arrangements with criminal justice agencies for the exercise of functions so as to provide an efficient and effective criminal justice system for the area	s10(3)
Prepare a community remedy document for the area	S101 ASBP&CA'14
Enter into collaboration agreements	s22A PA'96
Keep collaboration agreements under review	s22C PA'96
Enter into emergency service collaboration agreements	s1 P&CA'17
Keep considering emergency services collaboration	s2 P&CA'17
Provide advice and assistance to a body outside the UK	s26 PA'96



## Overview of Community Safety Partnerships

Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) were introduced by Section 6 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 and bring local partners together to formulate and deliver strategies to tackle crime and disorder in their communities. Responsible authorities that make up a CSP are Police, Fire and Rescue, Local Authorities, Health Partners and Probation. Fourteen CSPs operate across Hampshire and the Isle of Wight at a Unitary and District/Borough level.

The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act places a mutual duty on PCCs and the responsible authorities on CSPs to cooperate to reduce crime and disorder and re-offending. The Act also requires that a PCC, when putting together their Police and Crime Plan, must have regard to the priorities of the responsible authorities in their force area, while the CSPs will have regard to the objectives in the PCC's Police and Crime Plan when exercising their functions.

Strategic Assessments are assessments of crime and disorder which allow CSPs to respond more effectively to the community, and deliver activities that focus on priorities and achieve results. The Strategic Assessment informs a partnership plan, which details how partners will work together to tackle identified priorities.

**CSPs across Hampshire and the Isle of Wight are focusing on the following priorities:**

### East Hampshire CSP

- Domestic Abuse
- Drug Related Harm
- Drug Taking and Supplying of Drugs to School Aged Children

### Eastleigh CSP

- Young people prevention from harm
- Reducing Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) and related low level criminality
- Environmental ASB
- Tackling Drug related harm

### Fareham CSP

- Prevention and early intervention
- Protecting people from harm

### Safer Gosport

- Community Crime Prevention and Public Safety
- ASB
- Community Wellbeing and Cohesion

### Safer Havant Partnership

- ASB including vulnerable victims of ASB
- Violence, particularly domestic abuse and assault
- Improving public confidence
- Serious Crime Reduction



## Isle of Wight CSP

- Serious Violence Duty Compliance
- Reduce Reoffending and first-time entry into criminal justice system
- Reduce Anti-social Behaviour
- Complete Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHRs)
- Produce the Prevent Strategy and Partnership Plan
- Community Engagement and awareness
- Gender Based Violence and VAWG in public spaces

## Safer New Forest

- Shoplifting & Burglary (Business and Community)
- Serious Violence Possession of Weapons
- Violence against Women and Girls including Domestic Abuse

## Safer North Hampshire Basingstoke, Hart and Rushmoor

- Improved feelings of safety and health outcomes (public, virtual and private space)
- Serious Violence
- ASB
- Domestic Abuse

## Safer Portsmouth Partnership

- Young people at risk
- ASB
- Substance Misuse
- Violence and Sexual Violence
- Improve accessibility and capacity of mental health provision
- Increase the awareness of cyber-related harm

## Southampton Safe City Partnership

- Keeping people safe from harm
- Prevent and reduce offending
- Creating safe and stronger communities

## Test Valley CSP

- ASB
- Combat the misuse of drugs and alcohol
- Reduce the fear of crime

## Winchester CSP

- Domestic Abuse and Violence
- Priority Crime
- Quality of Life



## Police and Crime Panel

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### Police and Crime Panel

The Hampshire and Isle of Wight Police and Crime Panel (PCP) is responsible for scrutinising and supporting the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) for Hampshire and the Isle of Wight.

The PCP is made up of representatives from each of the local authorities in the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary area. This includes the unitary authorities of Portsmouth, Southampton and the Isle of Wight, the 11 Hampshire Borough and District councils and Hampshire County Council. To better meet the balanced appointment objective, three additional local authority members have been co-opted to the PCP following agreement from the Home Secretary. Two non-political members of the Panel are also appointed to add to the collective spread of experience and knowledge.

Meeting formally around four times per year, the PCP examines and makes recommendations on various aspects of the PCC's activity.

PCPs concentrate on scrutinising plans and decisions to support and challenge the PCC. This is achieved through an agreed programme of scrutiny, with a forward plan to support and challenge the PCC to deliver against their Police and Crime Plan. The forward plan should also allow flexibility to bring forward matters of emerging interest or importance.

### Powers of the Police and Crime Panel include:

- Review and report on all elements of the PCC's Police and Crime Plan
- Review or scrutinise decisions made and actions taken by the PCC
- Publish any reports and recommendations made
- Review (and if necessary veto) PCC's level of precept
- Review and report on the PCC's annual report
- Initial handling and informal resolution of complaints against PCC / DPCC
- Review senior appointments (Deputy PCC, Chief Executive and Chief Finance Officer)
- Review (and if necessary veto) Chief Constable appointments
- Review and report on PCC's proposals to remove a Chief Constable
- Suspend the PCC on their being charged
- Appoint an Acting PCC if necessary

The PCC attends meetings of the PCP and where applicable, provides information to support the above points. The PCC answers any questions raised by the PCP and responds to recommendations.

### Police and Crime Panel Chairs

Each year the Panel appoints a Chairperson, who should ensure that discussions at meetings include input from all and enable conflicting viewpoints to be heard without becoming confrontational. The Chair should act clearly and authoritatively to enforce meeting rules and encourage inclusive, focused and balanced participation. They manage the agenda by introducing items, summarising debate, focusing on outcomes and limiting discussions which do not contribute



to the outcomes. Chairs have an important role to ensure that members of the public feel welcome, understand the meeting purpose and recognise how they can contribute.

The Chair acts as a conduit between supporting officers and Panel members. Along with the Panel's supporting Officers, the Chair ensures that Members receive information necessary to make informed decisions about areas on which to focus their scrutiny. They work with supporting officers to ensure that follow-up actions are taken outside of Panel meeting. The Chair identifies emerging issues and sets the agenda for each panel meeting, working with the panel's supporting Officers to ensure that Panel resources are used in the most effective way, as well as providing direction and enabling decisions to be reached.

## **Panel Administration**

Each panel is hosted by a local authority within the police force area, known as the 'host authority'. In Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, the Police and Crime Panel is hosted by Hampshire County Council who are responsible for establishing and maintaining the Panel and provide administrative and democratic support to ensure the smooth running of the Panel. Legal advice is provided by Portsmouth City Council's Legal Team.

**Please follow these links for further details about the Police and Crime Panel:**

[Hampshire and Isle of Wight Police & Crime Panel](#)

[Committee details - Hampshire and Isle of Wight Police and Crime Panel \(Statutory Joint Committee\)](#)