

Wiltshire Police and Crime Panel

MINUTES OF THE WILTSHIRE POLICE AND CRIME PANEL MEETING HELD ON 26 SEPTEMBER 2024 AT COMMITTEE ROOM 6, SWINDON BOROUGH COUNCIL OFFICES, EUCLID ST, SWINDON SN1 2JH.

Present:

Cllr Steve Bucknell (Chairman), Cllr Junab Ali (Vice-Chairman), Cllr Stanka Adamcova, Denisa Ahmeti, Cllr Abdul Amin, Cllr Ross Henning, Cllr Vijay Manro, Cllr Kelvin Nash, Cllr Tony Pickernell, Cllr James Sheppard and Cllr Ian Thorn

Also Present:

Cllr Gayle Cook
Naji Darwish – Chief Executive and Monitoring Officer, OPCC
Jen Liabach - Strategic Lead for Community Safety and Youth, OPCC
Emma Reid - Problem Solving and Prevention Supervisor, Wiltshire Police (online)
Sam Knight - Strategic Community Safety Manager, Swindon Borough Council
Annie Vickers – Committee Officer, Swindon Borough Council
Gary Tomsett – Public Protection Team Leader, Wiltshire Council
Sam Townley – Community Safety Officer, Wiltshire Council
Matt Hitch – Democratic Services Officer, Wiltshire Council

51 Apologies for Absence

Apologies were received from:

- Police and Crime Commissioner Philip Wilkinson, OBE, MPhil
- Cllr George Jeans
- Louise Williams (Co-Opted Member)

Wiltshire Police and Crime Panel gave consideration to the provisions under paragraph 3.14 of their Panel Arrangements, stipulating the attendance requirements for Co-Opted Members, and confirmed that they were happy for Ms Williams to continue her membership.

The Vice-Chairman arrived at 1:33pm.

The Chairman took the opportunity to thank Cllr Dr Brian Mathew MP, who had been replaced on the Panel by Cllr Ian Thorn, for his help in supporting its work. He also welcomed Cllr Thorn and said that he looked forward to working with him.

52 **Minutes and Matters Arising**

On the proposal of Cllr Abdul Amin, seconded by Cllr Vijay Manro, it was resolved to make the:

Decision:

To confirm the minutes of the previous meeting, held on 27 June, as a true and correct record.

53 **Declarations of interest**

There were no declarations of interest.

54 **Chairman's Announcements**

The Chairman reminded the Panel that Home Office had sought interest from Panels' lead authorities to host a Support Hub, as recommended by the Police and Crime Commissioner Review (part one). He explained that there had been a delay in progressing the initiative and the Home Office were awaiting further direction from the new Minister, The Rt Hon Dame Diana Johnson DBE, on how, or if, to continue with the Support Hub.

55 **Public Participation**

Mr Paul Summers, Chair of Wiltshire Neighbourhood Watch Association, made a statement about the impact that graffiti had on intimidating communities and damaging infrastructure. He sought assurances that the Panel shared his concerns about the issue.

The Chairman noted that the Panel did share Mr Summers' concerns and members of the Panel spoke about the varying levels of graffiti that took place in their local areas. It was reported that areas such as Marlborough and Chippenham had relatively low levels of graffiti whereas it was a more common issue in other areas, particularly on underpasses.

The Chief Executive and Monitoring Officer of the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner, ('the Chief Executive') Naji Darwish, reiterated that graffiti was criminal damage and that he recognised the distress that it caused to communities. He emphasised that a multi-agency approach was used to tackle antisocial behaviour and highlighted the importance of the strong links between communities and their Neighbourhood Police Teams in confronting the issue.

During a discussion, points included:

- It was possible to purchase very expensive anti-graffiti paint.
- Some perpetrators of graffiti used paint that was very hard to remove which incurred particularly high removal costs.

- Graffiti was generally treated as a low-level offence unless it contained offensive content, such as religious hatred.
- There were a number of deterrent measures that could be used, including designated graffiti walls, such as a community art project in Calne.
- CCTV could be an effective preventative measure in built up areas.

56 **Update from the Police and Crime Commissioner**

The Chief Executive and Monitoring Officer of the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC), Naji Darwish, compared the findings of the 2024 Police Effectiveness, Efficiency and Legitimacy (PEEL) inspection to the previous inspection in 2021 and outlined ways in which the OPCC was supporting Wiltshire Police to make further improvements. Points included:

- His Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary and Fire and Rescue Services (HMICFRS) monitored 10 different areas of service across the 43 police forces in England and Wales. The PEEL process, their regular inspection of forces, was a vital part of governance and oversight.
- A HMICFRS liaison officer monitored Wiltshire Police between inspections and regularly attended meetings. During the recent inspection, HMICFRS interviewed officers of all ranks and dip sampled cases.
- The 2021 inspection has identified several serious issues and had put Wiltshire Police into the ENGAGE process, which they came out of in June 2024.
- It was pleasing to note that Wiltshire Police had been rated as good at preventing crime and managing offenders in the 2024 inspection.
- It was important to identify areas in which Wiltshire Police had done really well. The Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) had attended the first graduation ceremony of the We Rise Programme in September, a leadership programme aimed at investing in underrepresented groups within Wiltshire Police. Many of the new graduates were able to share their experiences at the event.
- Although the innovative practice implemented since 2021 had been praised, and Wiltshire Police was found to have improved in all areas, the PCC believed that there was still much work to do.
- The 2024 HMICFRS inspection identified that further action was required in a number of areas, most of which related to data quality and the timeliness of the recording of crime in line with Home Office requirements.
- Other areas identified for improvement included, giving more confidence to officers in using stop and search powers, speeding up response times to calls and improving the oversight of investigations.
- The OPCC and Chief Constable Catherine Roper accepted the findings of the HMICFRS PEEL report. They were pleased that the fundamental elements of policing, such as direction and leadership, had improved since 2021 but were keen to achieve greater consistency of delivery.

- All of the findings from the 2024 inspection would be incorporated into governance and monitoring processes by Wiltshire Police and the OPCC.
- HMICFRS welcomed the transparency from Wiltshire Police about the areas in which they needed to improve. The Chief Executive was pleased that HMICFRS had not found any areas in need of improvement that had not already been identified by Wiltshire Police, as he saw it as an indication of the improved leadership throughout the force.
- There were still a number of long-term challenges, such as improving the use of data, the response times from the Crime and Communications Centre (CCC) and ensuring that victims were kept updated about the progress of their investigations. Continued improvement in culture and behaviour would be key to continue improvements throughout the force.

During the discussion, the following points were made:

- The Panel thanked the Chief Executive for his update and welcomed the improvements made since the PEEL inspection in 2021.
- When further details were sought about how changes to performance would be delivered, the Chief Executive explained that a culture of accountability was key. Great improvements had been made, but it was important to continue to spread this throughout the workforce. Clarity of tasking, appropriate governance and effective performance management mechanisms, were particularly important as Wiltshire Police had a relatively inexperienced workforce. Tiers of leadership management training were now in place, with help available for those new to management positions, such as first-time sergeants. Chief Constable Roper would be able to provide further detail when she attended the Panel's next meeting.
- In response to queries about the key challenges facing the CCC and the system wide impact that they had on response times, the Chief Executive emphasised that resourcing was an important factor. He noted that the CCC was fully staffed for the first time in five or six years. Whilst matching staffing levels to demand was important, the full benefits would take time to emerge as the newer staff gained the necessary experience. He also highlighted that new 'queue buster' technology was being introduced and pilot studies were underway to enable automatic data transfer between screens. Members of the public would be able to hang up and receive a call back, so they were not kept waiting on the line for extended periods.
- Consideration was being given to how transfer times with the call operator could be improved and, longer term, a review would be undertaken to establish whether Wiltshire had the best available call system on the market.
- The Panel offered to help if there was anything the two local authorities could do to assist with improving call times.
- When pressed about whether the Chief Executive thought that the combination of being fully staffed and the new technology purchased would put the Crime Reporting and Incident Bureau (CRIB) in the top

quarter of performance for forces nationally, he explained that the OPCC and Wiltshire Police would review performance over the next three months to monitor the impact of the changes. Although he noted that improvements were being made in call response times, he explained that, following this review period, further conversations would take place with the Chief Constable about the resources required to make significant improvements. Furthermore, the OPCC would continue to work with Wiltshire Police to ensure that demand was being managed in the best way, for example ensuring that queries went to the right people as well as to better understand the impact of diverting staff from CRIB from non-emergency to 999 calls during busy periods.

- When asked about whether the Chief Constable had set a timeline for call response targets to be reached, it was noted that the aim was for continual improvement. The Chief Constable would be able to provide further detail about the revised processes at the Panel's November meeting.
- It was suggested by a member of the Panel that it might be worth setting up a general query 'phone line to relieve pressure on the 101 service. The Chief Executive said that he would consider the suggestion during discussions about to divert demand away from the CCC. They would also review what information needed to be on Wiltshire Police's website to see if that could help to manage call numbers and allow the public to access information more quickly.
- The Chief Executive highlighted that the PEEL inspection had shown in 2021 that improving call times was not purely about financial resources but was also about processes and how resources were being used.
- The Panel noted that they wanted to see improvements in response to call times, especially as the precept had been increased in recent years.
- The 2021 PEEL inspection had identified issues with how the Threat, Harm, Risk, Vulnerability and Engagement (THRIVE) Model was being followed to support victims, but the 2024 inspection had found that a more rigorous process was in place.
- When asked about what Wiltshire Police were doing to improve the investigation of crime, an area identified as requiring improvement in the 2024 PEEL inspection, the Chief Executive spoke about the importance of supervision and consistency throughout investigations. He noted that the quality of investigation had improved over the past 18 months, as evidenced by the Formal Action Taken (FAT) rate increasing to be the third or fourth best in the country. He highlighted that the FAT rate for crimes against women and girls was very disappointing, but this was the situation nationally and Wiltshire compared well to similar forces. A national strategy had been developed to help tackle this issue.
- Wiltshire Police had its highest number of police officers since 2011.
- The Panel reported that they liked email contacts for individual officers to be made publicly available, in addition to group email accounts, to improve accountability and openness.
- A substitute/deputy member of the Panel highlighted that she would like to see police stations made more accessible to the public, explaining that she had been unable to get hold of anyone at Gable Cross Police Station

during the daytime. The Chief Executive observed that recent decades had seen a trend where fewer people were accessing services directly through police stations, but he recognised that it was important to maintain the appropriate balance between online, 'phone and in-person reporting options. He offered to take details after the meeting.

- Given the pressures on the 101 service, assurances were sought that Wiltshire Police had the appropriate reporting mechanisms in place to deal with the recent rise in hate crime. In reply, the Chief Executive stressed the importance of the call abandonment rate and ensuring that calls established the right threat assessment to understand the vulnerability of victims. Lots of analysis was being undertaken to understand what was happening after calls were abandoned, such as whether the caller 'phoned back and whether they tried to call 999 after initially calling 101. He also recognised that hate crimes could have an impact not just on individual victims, but on wider communities and their confidence in the police. This issue had been discussed at a performance board with the Chief Constable following the recent disturbances in other parts of the country.
- When asked about what lessons Wiltshire Police were taking from good and outstanding forces to help improve call response times and abandonment rates, the Chief Executive reported that Wiltshire Police made regular visits to other forces. He noted that most forces were able to invest more in their CCCs than in Wiltshire, as Wiltshire was one of the lowest funded forces per capita in the country. Discussions would be held with the Chief Constable about how best to finely balance the available resources.
- Some of the more longstanding members of the Panel explained that they had had concerns about performance of CCC over many years and said they would welcome a faster rate of improvement.
- The Panel requested that a report was bought to their next meeting comparing the financial investment in the CCC per capita with all of the other forces in the country. They also requested that they were given the OPCC and Chief Constable's views about how much additional funding would be required to put Wiltshire's call response times in the fastest quartile of forces nationally.
- The Chairman argued that the CCC should be the top priority area for investment as it was the first interaction between the public and the police. He felt that if the CCC was not operating effectively then the entire system would not be operating properly, so extra resources should be put in even if it meant reducing spending in other areas.
- Some members of the Panel had been given feedback from their local parishes saying that, although they recognised that significant progress had been made, they were keen for data from Auto Speed Watch and Speed Indicator Devices to be utilised more effectively.
- The Panel requested that a report was bought to their next meeting about the work being done alongside local communities to coordinate speeding data, as well as the next steps that could be taken to utilise it.

Police and Crime Plan Highlight and Performance Report

The Chief Executive and Monitoring Officer of the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC), Naji Darwish, gave an update about the progress that had been made towards the goals in the Police and Crime Commissioner's (PCC's) Crime Plan between July and September 2024. He also reported about the work that was being carried out on the PCC's emerging Crime Plan for 2024-2029 and provided information on the recent national prisoner release scheme. Points included:

- The PCC had completed his first consultation about the emerging Crime Plan with stakeholders and would bring an update to the Panel's November meeting.
- The OPCC had produced its delivery plan for 2024/25 laying out how it was going to meet the objectives of the PCC's Crime Plan.
- Work was ongoing ahead of the launch of a new Youth Commission, in April 2025, to get the views of young people about how policing could be improved.
- The OPCC was continuing to coordinate the Serious Violence Reduction Partnership, work on the Safety at Night Charter and focus on knife crime.
- There was an emphasis on intelligence led policing to tackle rural crime and a number of significant arrests had recently taken place.
- Swindon Borough Council were working alongside the OPCC on procurement for the Swindon Domestic Abuse Service.
- There had been around 6,500 enforcement offences for road safety in Wiltshire so far in 2024.
- Multiple agencies were working together to deliver projects to improve community safety and to spend grant funding from central government effectively.
- The (Horizon) Victim and Witness Care Hub was celebrating its tenth anniversary, so this represented a good opportunity to review whether it was still delivering services in the most effective way.
- It was noted that early SDS40 National Prisoner Release Scheme, to release pressures on prison capacity, was being run through the Ministry of Justice. At a local level, Wiltshire Police were working closely with probation services and other agencies to ensure that those released had appropriate accommodation and were being monitored. It was not possible to disclose the numbers being released locally but they were not a significant number for the system to cope with. There had been positive feedback from partners and the Chief Executive felt that the challenge presented had been used to help strengthen normal release procedures.
- It was highlighted that the availability of suitable accommodation for those released from prison was an ongoing national challenge for the Probation Service. However, the Probation Service worked closely with both local authorities in the police force area to provide the best available solution.

During the discussion, points included:

- The Panel thanked the Chief Executive for his update.
- In response to queries about whether the prisoner release scheme was expected to lead to an increase in reoffending and how it was being monitored in Wiltshire, the Chief Executive noted that there was a national reoffending performance measure. He explained that the national reporting mechanism had at least a year's lag in recording time, so reassured that Panel that Wiltshire Police would be working closely with the Probation Service to assess the risk for each individual. Given that the number of early releases in Wiltshire was relatively low, he did not anticipate that early release would have a significant impact on reoffending rates, but the OPCC would carefully monitor the situation.
- The Panel praised the OPCC's social media campaign for pre-empting public concern about the early release of prisoners.
- When asked about the possible cessation of central government funding in March 2025 for programmes to tackle serious violence, the Chief Executive stated that clarity would be provided by the government in the budget on 30 October. The OPCC had developed clear exit strategies with partners for those programmes if funding was discontinued and had been pressing central government for further information, although this had not yet been forthcoming.
- It was highlighted that Wiltshire Police would be running domestic abuse scrutiny panels in collaboration with the Crown Prosecution Service to identify areas of good practice.
- In reply to a question about whether courses about domestic abuse could become mandatory for perpetrators when they were released from prison, or on bail, the Chief Executive noted that proportional orders would be decided by courts. However, he explained that there were several proactive measures available to the police and judiciary, such as prevention orders. The Home Office were considering the use of new types of prevention orders to ensure that the appropriate powers were in place.
- The Chief Executive explained that support services were working to help victims of prisoners that were due to be released early. He also emphasised that, whilst the early release could cause significant distress to victims, none of the prisoners that had, or would be, released early were serving sentences for violent or sexual offences.
- When asked about reports in the national press that some of the prisoners released early had not been fitted with electronic tags, due to a supply shortage, the Chief Executive stated that he was not aware of any specific concerns about this issue in Wiltshire. He reassured the Panel that Wiltshire had a relatively low prison population, and he would ask questions about prisoner tagging at the next meeting of the Criminal Justice Board.
- The Panel requested that the percentage of 999 calls that were answered by the Crime and Communication Centre within 10 seconds was included in future performance reports.

The Chairman reminded the Panel that they were required by the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 to provide a report or recommendations on the Police and Crime Commissioner's (PCC's) Annual Report.

The Chief Executive and Monitoring Officer of the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC), Naji Darwish, thanked his team for drafting the engaging and well-designed report. He confirmed that it contained all the required statutory information about performance against the targets in the PCC's Crime Plan, before inviting comments from the Panel.

During the discussion, the Panel thanked the OPCC for producing the report. They noted that they would welcome a greater emphasis about the level of confidence and trust in the police. The Chief Executive explained that information about the level of engagement with the police, including how they had tried to make the police more visible in the community, was included on page 41 of the agenda pack, under the first priority of the PCC's Crime Plan. However, he would try to make the information about public confidence clearer in the report. He also confirmed that the OPCC were planning to undertake a comprehensive public confidence survey ahead of developing their budget proposals for the forthcoming financial year.

The Panel also asked whether it would be possible to include more detail in the report about the Estates Strategy, specifically about the options being considered for a new hub in the south of the county. The Chief Executive explained that the OPCC were constantly reviewing sites of the appropriate size and location for a southern hub that were available. He then gave further information about two sites that were under active consideration, one at Old Sarum, near Salisbury, and one at High Post, on an industrial park development site between Salisbury and Amesbury. Investigations about services and utilities were ongoing at the Old Sarum site. A planning application at High Post had been refused and consideration was being given to a future planning application. The Chief Executive emphasised that the OPCC had a rigorous duty of due diligence before purchasing a site and progressing the scheme. A comprehensive review of the available options would be presented to the PCC and Chief Constable in November.

At the conclusion of the discussion, the Panel confirmed that they were happy for the two recommendations, to include more information about public trust and options being considered for a new southern policing hub, to be included in the report.

The Chairman challenged Wiltshire Police to add trust pilot reviews with QR codes on all their emails.

59 **Antisocial Behaviour**

Representatives from Wiltshire Police, the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC), Wiltshire Council and Swindon Borough Council gave a

presentation about the multi-agency work that was being undertaken to combat antisocial behaviour (ASB).

Jen Liabach, Strategic Lead for Community Safety and Youth at the OPCC, gave an overview of the responsibilities of different agencies in dealing with varying types of ASB. Points included:

- ASB was categorised in three different ways, as personal, nuisance and environmental.
- Personal ASB, around 30 percent of all ASB reported to the police, was purposefully directed towards individuals.
- Nuisance ASB, around 62 percent of ASB reported to the police, was not intentional, but a result of a lack of consideration to others. Common examples included noise pollution and inconsiderate driving.
- Environmental ASB tended to be acts which had an impact on the appearance and wellbeing of a community, such as fly tipping, graffiti and littering.
- Although the agencies worked together closely, Wiltshire Police was normally the lead agency in dealing with Personal ASB, whereas efforts to tackle Nuisance and Environmental ASB were usually led by the two local authorities, or by housing providers.

Sam Knight, Strategic Community Safety Manager at Swindon Borough Council, then gave examples of how ASB could be reported and listed the powers available to different agencies under the Antisocial Behaviour Act 2014, such as civil injunctions, dispersal and closure powers.

Information about Public Space Protection Orders, one of the powers allowed by the Antisocial Behaviour Act 2014, was given by Sam Townley, Community Safety Officer at Wiltshire Council. The Community Safety Officer explained that a Public Space Protection Order had been implemented in areas of Salisbury to tackle street drinking and to outlaw the possession of a catapult, slingshot or similar item. There was also a Public Space Protection Order in Downton and Redlynch, with further orders planned for Wiltshire Council's authority area. A recent consultation about implementing a Public Space Protection Order in Devizes had received 824 responses, with 90 percent in favour. In addition, conversations were being held about consulting on similar schemes in Chippenham and Trowbridge.

The Strategic Lead for Community Safety and Youth at the OPCC, provided detail about the governance structures in place to ensure best practice. She emphasised the importance of ensuring that local policies aligned with regional and national objectives, as well as the need to avoid overlap, or duplication, between agencies. She reported that a Community Safety Partnership review had been undertaken and a Community Safety and ASB Transformation Lead had been appointed to ensure that practice was aligned between different agencies.

Examples of multiagency work were then provided by the Community Safety Officer at Wiltshire Council, who chaired two ASB Risk Assessment

Conferences (ASBRACs). These groups contained representatives from partner agencies to review the progress towards resolving underlying issues and consider the victim's best interests. It was also possible for victims to request case reviews so that agencies worked together to develop an action plan. There was a focus on problem solving and developing Problem Orientated Policing (POP) Plans. Working together also allowed agencies to agree the best enforcement actions and share best practice. Social workers were also heavily involved, so could make referrals and ensure that appropriate safeguarding was in place.

Problem Solving and Prevention Supervisor, Emma Reid, from Wiltshire Police's Neighbourhood Harm Reduction Unit, provided further details about the governance arrangements. She explained that a Strategic and Operational ASB Meeting, with representatives of multiple partner agencies, maintained oversight of efforts to tackle ASB, including by monitoring the number of referrals into the ASBRACs. It was a useful forum in which to discuss issues impacting both local authority areas, such as car meets. In addition, ASB officers attended fortnightly police taking meetings held by Neighbourhood Police Teams so they could input into their priorities and receive local feedback.

The Strategic Lead for Community Safety and Youth at the OPCC then took the opportunity to give examples of programmes funded by the Home Office to tackle ASB, such as the Safer Street Programme and ASB Hotspot Funding. She noted that the Hotspot Funding had provided over 4,000 hours of police overtime in specific locations, in addition to extra warden patrols. The Strategic Community Safety Manager at Swindon Borough Council, explained that the four wardens in the town had been really beneficial in reassuring the public, gathering intelligence and engaging with Neighbourhood Police Teams.

During the discussion, the following points were made:

- The Panel thanked the officers for their very detailed presentation.
- Public Space Protection Orders could last for up to three years.
- ASB workshops were run by an external training agency for Neighbourhood Police Teams.
- The Problem Solving and Prevention Supervisor was working with Neighbourhood Police Teams to refine POP plans and make best use of technology, such as CCTV.
- The government would clarify in the budget, on 30 October, whether funding would continue for the current initiatives to tackle ASB.
- When asked about the work that agencies did in schools and specialist educational settings, it was confirmed that the police worked closely with schools and detached youth work providers.
- It was noted that, if Neighbourhood Police Teams had continuity in staffing, then they could more easily develop links with young people as they grew up. A good example of this was Police Community Support Officer Mark Cook, who had done lots of valuable work to support young people in Calne.

- The Chief Executive noted that the OPCC were working with Wiltshire Police to ensure that improved transition plans were in place when officers had to move away from Neighbourhood Police Teams. He reported that the National College of Policing had stated that nationally there were not enough opportunities for career progression within Neighbourhood Police Teams and that officers often had to move into different specialisms to move through the ranks.
- It was requested that the presentation slides were sent to the Panel and that the Strategic Lead for Community Safety and Youth at the OPCC attend Chippenham and Villages Area Board to speak about ASB.
- The Panel stated that they would welcome further information about what influence the police could have on landowners who held car meets on their land.
- When asked whether it would be possible to speed up the application process for Public Space Protection Orders, the Community Safety Officer at Wiltshire Council explained that they required legal input, and a six-week statutory consultation, so there were limits on how quickly they could be processed. He noted that the process in Devizes had been quicker than in Salisbury.

Cllr Stanka Adamcova left the meeting at 3:37pm. Co-Opted Member Denisa Ahmeti left at 3:39pm.

60 **Forward Work Plan**

The Chairman reminded the Panel that Chief Constable Catherine Roper would be attending their next meeting. They would also be reviewing the Police and Crime Commissioner's emerging Crime Plan and receiving a presentation about reducing reoffending.

61 **Communications**

The Chairman gave a breakdown of the viewing figures of their recent meetings and was pleased to report that there had been a general upward trend in the number of views. He caveated the lower viewing figures in February 2024 by reminding the Panel that the meeting was recorded using an experimental camera and was not broadcast live. The Panel's last meeting, held in Salisbury, was not broadcast. The latest viewing figures were:

- 14 December 2023 – 75 views
- 18 January 2024 – 89 views
- 8 February 2024 – 21 views
- 7 March 2024 - 119 views

62 **Commissioner's Question Time**

The Panel asked for an update about their request to shadow police teams for a day. The Chief Executive and Monitoring Officer of the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner, Naji Darwish, reported that he had spoken to an area commander about the request on Tuesday and that the Panel would be emailed shortly.

The Chief Executive also suggested that members of the Panel might also like to be involved in Wiltshire Police's scrutiny groups, as it would give them a valuable insight into some of the challenges that the police faced, such as when to use stop and search powers or PARVA spray.

Cllr Vijay Manro highlighted that car meets on private land could lead to extra costs for local authorities, as traffic issues impacted the wider road network.

63 **Future Meeting Dates**

The next meeting of the Police and Crime Panel will be on Thursday 14 November at 10:30am.

Future meeting dates were:

Thursday 16 January 2025, 10:30am – Kennet Room, County Hall

Wednesday 5 February 2025, 10:30am

Wednesday 26 March 2025, 10:30am

Thursday 26 June 2025, 10:30am

Thursday 11 September 2025, 10:30am

Tuesday 25 November 2025, 10:30am

Thursday 15 January 2026, 10:30am

Wednesday 4 February 2026, 10:30am

Thursday 12 March 2026, 10:30am

(Duration of meeting: 1.30 - 3.51 pm)

The Officer who has produced these minutes is Matt Hitch of Democratic Services,
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