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**Gwent Police
and Crime Panel**

**Panel Heddlu
& Throseddu Gwent**

Am bob ymholiad sy'n ymwneud â'r agenda hon, cysylltwch Mark Jacques
(Ffôn: 01443 864267 E-bost: jacqum@caerphilly.gov.uk)

Dyddiad: Dydd Iau, 4 Rhagfyr 2025

Annwyl Syr/Fadam,

Cynhelir cyfarfod o **Banel Heddlu a Throseddu Gwent yn Ystafell Syrhowy, Tŷ Penallta, Tredomen, Ystrad Mynach ar Dydd Gwener, 12fed Rhagfyr, 2025 am 10.00 am** I ystyried y materion a gynhwysir yn yr agenda ganlynol.

A G E N D A

Tudalennau

1 Datganiadau o Ddiddordeb.

2 I dderbyn ymddiheuriadau am absenoldeb.

Cymeradwyo a llofnodi'r cofnodion canlynol :-

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4	Diweddariad gan Gomisiynydd Heddlu a Throseddu Gwent	7 - 8
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9	Eitem Wybodaeth – Adroddiad i'r Bwrdd Sicrwydd ac Atebolrwydd 2025–26 (Chwarter 2)	31 - 82
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Banel Heddlu a Throseddu Gwent

AELODAETH:

Cynghorydd Malcolm Day, Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Blaenau Gwent. **Yn amodol ar gymeradwyaeth y Swyddfa Gartref**

Cynghorydd Jen Morgan, Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Blaenau Gwent

Cynghorydd Marina Chacon-Dawson, Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Caerffili

Cynghorydd Colin Mann, Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Caerffili

Cynghorydd Tony Easson, Monmouthshire Sir Fynwy

Cynghorydd Tony Kear, Monmouthshire Sir Fynwy

Cynghorydd Farzina Hussain, Cyngor Dinas Casnewydd

Cynghorydd Debbie Jenkins, Cyngor Dinas Casnewydd

Cynghorydd James Peterson, Cyngor Dinas Casnewydd

Cynghorydd Nick Byrne, Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Torfaen

Cynghorydd Lynda Clarkson, Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Torfaen

Aelodau Cyfetholedig- Mrs G. Howells a Ms K. Stevenson

Drwy Wahoddiad

Ms J. Mudd, Swyddfa Comisiynydd yr Heddlu a Throsedd

Ms E. Thomas, Swyddfa Comisiynydd yr Heddlu a Throsedd

Mrs S. Curley, Swyddfa Comisiynydd yr Heddlu a Throsedd

Mr D. Garwood-Pask, Swyddfa Comisiynydd yr Heddlu a Throsedd

A Swyddogion Addas.

Gwent Police
and Crime Panel

Panel Heddlu
Gwent a Throseddu

GWENT POLICE AND CRIME PANEL

MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD AT PENALLTA HOUSE ON FRIDAY 26TH SEPTEMBER 2025 AT 10.00AM

Present:

Mrs G. Howells – Chair

Councillors M. Chacon-Dawson, C. Mann, and A. McConnell – Caerphilly County Borough Council

Councillors A. Easson and T. Kear – Monmouthshire County Council

Councillors F. Hussain and J. Peterson - Newport City Council

Councillors N. Byrne and L. Clarkson – Torfaen County Borough Council

By invitation:

Ms J. Mudd - Police and Crime Commissioner for Gwent

Mr M. Hobrough – Gwent Police Chief Constable

Ms E. Thomas - Deputy Police and Crime Commissioner for Gwent

Mrs S. Curley - Chief Executive, Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Gwent

Mr R. Guest – Head of Communications and Engagement, Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Gwent

Ms. E. Lionel – Principal Commissioning and Finance Manager, Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Gwent

Together with:

Mr M. Jacques (Scrutiny Officer - CCBC), Mrs L. Lane (Head of Democratic Services – CCBC) and Mrs E. Sullivan (Democratic Services Manager - CCBC).

1. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

No declarations of interest were declared by Members.

2. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Apologies were received from Councillors M. Day (Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council nomination – pending Home Office approval), D. Jenkins (Newport City Council) and Ms K. Stevenson – Co-opted Member. Apologies were also received from the OPCC's Chief Finance Officer Mr D. Garwood-Pask and Head of Strategy Mr S. Slater.

3. TO APPROVE AND SIGN THE FOLLOWING MINUTES: Gwent Police and Crime Panel held on 27th June 2025

RESOLVED that the minutes of the Gwent Police and Crime Panel meeting held on 28th March

(minute no. 1 – 6) be approved as a correct record. In noting that there were 7 votes FOR, 0 AGAINST and 3 ABSTENTIONS, the accuracy of the previous meeting's minutes were approved by the majority present.

4. VERBAL UPDATE BY THE POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER FOR GWENT

The PCC began by giving Members an update on Police Landscape Reform proposals. The White Paper on these measures was expected in early 2026. Members also heard how the PCC had taken the Chair of the Police and Crime Commissioners' Collaboration Board. It was highlighted that this forum allowed oversight of partnership funding for projects such as the joint firearms facility. The PCC then highlighted Gwent Criminal Justice Board progress, the new robust scrutiny arrangements of Gwent Police by the OPCC, the Safer Streets summer programme, Community Safety Partnership funding, and OPCC public engagement with over 8,000 people over the summer. One example given of a sponsored public event was the StreetSoc tournament run by the Bengal Dragons. Members also heard about the positive feedback received from the independent custody inspectors.

On collaboration one Member enquired if funding was provided by Avon and Somerset Police when Gwent Police were monitoring heavy traffic on the English side of the Severn Bridge. The Chief Constable advised that there was shared responsibility on the legislative aspects, but he would check on the funding situation. The Chair reminded Members to focus their questions on strategic rather than operational matters.

A Member enquired how concerns over operational matters were raised by the PCC. The PCC gave detail on the shared understanding of herself and the Chief Constable on the segregated duties and different roles of each of them. Members heard how this was also set out in legislation. The PCC sets strategic direction through the Police, Crime and Justice Plan. Any concerns raised by Gwent residents to the PCC were conveyed to the Chief Constable during their confidential one-to-one meetings, but the PCC could not press the Chief Constable to make any decision in relation to these matters.

One Member observed that he preferred a written rather than verbal update from the PCC and asked for an update on the shared firearms facility. The PCC gave background information on the close monitoring and oversight of plans for this facility and highlighted that the Chief Constable was the lead officer on this multi-force project. Good progress was being made. The PCC highlighted to Members that she is giving a verbal update rather than replicate information already conveyed in the Performance Report.

A Member also highlighted his preference for a written rather than verbal update and wished to know the broad split between the PCC's time attending engagements and carrying out her scrutiny role of Gwent Police. Members heard from the PCC that it was balanced and that scrutiny of the Chief Constable had increased through the development of the Assurance and Accountability Boards. It was also outlined that there was a wide range of activities conducted besides public engagement and scrutiny responsibilities. The Member welcomed the PCC's public engagement and observed that many people did not understand the role of PCCs in general and enquired about ways of increasing understanding in this regard. The PCC gave details about the use of social media and literature at engagement sessions but recognised that greater work was required at a national level to increase public understanding of the role of PCCs which were created a considerable time ago in 2012. The issue of raising the profile of PCCs had been made in a letter to the Home Secretary from the Association of Police and Crime Commissioners.

5. TO RECEIVE AND ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS TO THE POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER FOR GWENT

The Chair raised the Peel Review in her submitted question and enquired about areas of focus for the PCC following the inspection. Panel heard from the PCC that the report was broadly an

improvement on previous reports and was conducted at a challenging time due to changes such as the appointment of a new Chief Constable, a new PCC, and an altered governance structure. Crime data integrity was one area highlighted as effective. Issues such as victim care and investigations were challenged through the Assurance and Accountability Boards and plans were now in place and designed to make improvements in this and other areas highlighted for improvement by inspectors. Members heard how a review into stalking and vulnerability would be conducted by the OPCC and the findings fed back to the Panel in due course.

One Member had submitted a question asking the PCC how she managed her continuing role as a Newport City Councillor alongside that of PCC and if there had been any conflicts arising in either role as a result. The PCC advised that she managed both roles fully and effectively. Panel Members heard how the Councillor role was a privilege reflected her commitment to the PCC's local community. The PCC also advised that since becoming PCC for Gwent she had improved the governance and scrutiny arrangements in addition to developing her own Police and Crime Plan. Members heard that the PCC had held full-time employment in addition to her Councillor role since first elected in 2012 and that this reflected the situation with most Councillors. It was stressed to the Panel that holding more than one role was not a unique situation.

6. UPDATE ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMMISSIONER'S ESTATE STRATEGY

The PCC introduced the report which highlights the ongoing work associated with the estate. Members heard how the Policing in Wales Strategy was still outstanding but would feed into the Estate Strategy when ready due to any potential financial implications. Members were advised that this was an audit recommendation to the PCC.

The Chair observed that if a final draft is presented to the Finance and Estates subgroup, she did not feel the Panel were being used to shape delivery. The Chair sought assurances that there would still be an opportunity to provide comment and shape the final strategy. The PCC provided this assurance to Members and outlined how she valued the expertise provided by Panel in this area. The Chair also sought and received assurances around timescales.

In response to a question on the potential expansion of the custody suite in Ystrad Mynach, the PCC advised that this was looking unnecessary due to improvements in processing which meant that the facility was not oversubscribed. The Chief Constable confirmed this viewpoint by the PCC and highlighted that a final decision would be made when a full year's data was collected and analysed.

One Member believed a subgroup meeting on estates should have been held since the last briefing. The PCC reiterated that once the Policing in Wales Strategy was completed consultation with the Finance and Estates subgroup would take place.

One Member enquired if there had ever been Panel representation on the Commissioner's Estate Strategy Board (ESB), and if not whether future inclusion would be useful. The PCC advised that the ESB was an internal meeting and that it would not be appropriate for external members to be included. However, the PCC also highlighted her desire to have a collaborative model for developing the strategy prior to a final draft.

A Member asked if a further visit to the Ystrad Mynach custody suite could be arranged for Panel Members. The PCC suggested that once the strategy was finalised a familiarisation programme of the entire estate could be arranged for those who wished to attend.

The Chair clarified the role of both Performance and the Finance and Estates subgroups which were open to all Members to finalise annual Membership for those with an interest in the subject. Brief notes from these subgroup meetings were shared with all Members afterwards.

One Member requested a future report on decarbonisation initiatives, and the PCC welcomed

this request and suggested that it would be timely.

7. PRESENTATION ON VICTIM SUPPORT

The Chief Executive delivered a presentation to Members as an update on the services available to victims of crime. It began with an overview that outlined that there were 60,000 crimes in Gwent for 2024/25 and that there was an overall victim satisfaction rate of 64% from those surveyed. Members received detail on the work of the Victim Care Unit which in 2023/24 managed 55,105 referrals. A Survivor Engagement Coordinator specifically supported survivors of domestic abuse and sexual violence. Other support was provided by the Witness Care Unit and the Special Measures Advisor. Members heard about victim support services funded by the OPCC. The main beneficiary was the Victim Support organisation which received £409K in funding. Members heard how on average 88% of victims made positive progress towards achieving one or more outcomes. The presentation concluded with examples of partnership working and the role of the PCC in terms of monitoring, scrutiny, and accountability.

One Member enquired how victims found out about the services available. The Chief Executive advised that there was a mixture of referrals through Gwent Police, self-referrals and promotional work by Victim Support themselves.

A Member queried the sample size of those surveyed. The Chief executive gave detail on the randomised survey and outlined how due to restrictions it would not be appropriate to survey all victims of crime and that it was dependent on the type of crime committed.

8. MEDIUM TERM FINANCIAL PLAN UPDATE 2025/26 - 2029/30

The Chief Executive gave an update following questions raised at the Finance and Estates subgroup meeting and advised that there were currently thirty agency workers out of a workforce of 2,500 and they were used to cover long-term sickness and absence due to attendance at mandatory training sessions.

One Member asked about the number of officers off work due to long-term sickness. The Chief Constable offered to check and provide an accurate update after the meeting. The Member advised that the nature of his question related to establishing the health and well-being of officers. The Chief Constable provided assurances by outlining the work and role of the occupational health department at Gwent Police. Members heard about trauma referral interventions and how the general approach was very much people-focussed rather than task-focussed.

The Member then sought assurances that the projected £2.7M deficit was being addressed. The Chief Executive provided Members with an update and advised that the savings tracker was considered by the Force's Improvement Board every month. Members also heard how deferred borrowing was saving £120K a month, revising the capital programme had reduced the need for further borrowing, and additional funding in relation to dangerous dogs had been received from the Home Office. A national efficiency toolkit was also being considered on a regular basis.

The Chair raised concerns over being prepared for additional cost pressures ahead of the budget, she highlighted the additional costs of £3M in paragraph 3.3 of the report which had been identified since January 2025 and included such issues as overtime. The Chair also highlighted the lack of information over the extra £1M requested for the delivery of the PCC's Police, Crime and Justice Plan at the January meeting. The Chief Constable provided assurance that overtime was closely monitored but highlighted that during the summer there was unprecedented demand for public order management at demonstrations across the county which Gwent Police were obliged to support under mutual aid agreements. The Chair thanked the Chief Constable for his response and stressed that her question was focussed on financial management rather than questioning the reason for the extra costs.

One Member observed that it was disappointing that there was no financial representation at the meeting to answer questions. He then highlighted the rising collaboration costs, lack of Police visibility, and suggested that if the Ystrad Mynach custody unit no longer needed expanding it would have a positive impact on the capital programme. The PCC reminded Members that the Chief Finance Officer had sent his apologies for the meeting due to sudden illness. The Chief Constable then outlined the work being carried out by Community Action Teams whose time was allocated based on neighbourhood need. One highlight mentioned was combating off-road bikes through operations which also utilised the use of drones.

A Member queried the number of PCSOs funded by the Welsh Government. The PCC offered to check after the meeting and get back to the Member with the current figure.

One Member requested an update on the welfare vehicle highlighted by the PCC at a previous Panel meeting. The PCC advised that it was on order, stressed the importance of such a vehicle for issues such as personal hygiene, and suggested that it could be brought for Panel Members inspection at a future meeting.

9. BUDGET SETTING TIMETABLE 2026-27

The timetable was noted and there were no questions from Members.

10. PERFORMANCE MONITORING - QUARTER 1 25/26

The PCC introduced the report and highlighted that it was very different from previous performance reports as a new framework had been introduced which used crime plan priorities as a guide. There had been a lack of a baseline for measurement previously which had been addressed using key metrics. The role of partnership working and scrutiny and accountability also featured heavily in the new format. The drop in crime compared with the same period last year was highlighted by the PCC as was the increase in anti-social behaviour. It was stressed to Members that as the crime data integrity was outstanding the PCC was assured about the accuracy of figures used during the monitoring. The PCC highlighted the work done by Positive Futures and was also pleased with response times which came under the Making Communities Safer priority. Assurances had been received about daily management meetings at Gwent Police on the number of robberies which had concerned the PCC. Members heard how funding had been made available to support the Youth Offending Service so that they could invest in speech and language therapy and the results of this work would be brought to the Panel at a future date. Under the Protecting the Vulnerable priority the PCC reiterated the OPCC deep dive that was going to take place into how Gwent Police were performing in this area. The PCC also highlighted the launch of the Community Engagement Fund which was supporting activities across the Gwent region. The fund was used as part of a programme of delivery for the Strategic Equality Plan. Members were also updated on Putting Victims First activities based on early intervention.

The Chair expressed disappointment that the PCP Performance Subgroup was not part of the development of this new way of reporting performance data, but she observed that she was happy with the format and output of the new report. The Chair thought that some consideration was needed on how gaps such as engaging children and young people and addressing substance misuse could be demonstrated in future reports. Also, under the Making Communities Safer priority there was no baseline for serious youth violence. The Chair suggested that these were matters for future consideration.

A Member sought greater detail on the positive outcomes mentioned in the report. The Chief Executive advised that it was a defined outcome that included several factors in terms of policing performance rather than a single issue. More information on the criteria would be shared with Members outside of the meeting. The PCC suggested bringing some case study information to illustrate these outcomes at a future meeting. The Member also requested more information on the language skills programme of the Youth Offending Service. The PCC provided further detail

on this matter.

One Member queried the level of mental health support within the control room. The Chief Constable confirmed that this support was embedded within the control room and that was one reason why Gwent Police did not have to make significant changes following the introduction of the Right Care/ Right Person programme. The Member also had a query on caseloads mentioned within the funding and investments column on page fifty. The Chief Constable and OPCC officers provided further detail around violence against women and girls and the contracts awarded to the advocacy service for high-risk victims of domestic violence. The Member suggested that given the number of funding streams a detailed report on grants would be useful at a future meeting. The PCC confirmed plans to provide a complete overview of this work in an annual report to the Panel.

11. FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME

The Chair advised that the programme would be populated around themes/pillars established in the Police, Crime and Justice Plan and that Members were free to suggest reports for inclusion. One Member suggested information on the organisations that helped the OPCC on Plan delivery. The PCC confirmed that more information on this area of partnership working could be provided. The Scrutiny Officer (Mr M. Jacques) suggested that as the December meeting was focussed on the Chief Constable's bid that the decarbonisation report requested earlier by a Member should be presented as an Information Item. This was agreed by OPCC officers and Members. One Member enquired if information items could be brought forward to the main meeting. The Scrutiny Officer advised that this could be possible with the agreement of the Chair and Panel, he also advised that Members could direct questions directly to the authors of information reports by email if they wished.

The Chief Constable provided responses to the two questions raised earlier by Members on the collaboration work with Avon and Somerset Police and the current long-term sickness levels.

Meeting Closed at 12:50 pm.

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Question to the PCC submitted by the Chair – 12th December 2025

As part of the Budget Setting process in January 2025, a sum of £1m was set aside for the implementation of the PCC's Strategic Plan during the financial year April 25 - March 2026. The Panel have previously requested a breakdown at meetings of the allocation and spend of this £1m but this has yet to be provided.

Please can you provide an explanation for the delay in the provision of this information and provide the panel at the December 2025 meeting with a full breakdown of the actual and committed spend of this £1m set aside for the Plan implementation.

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Question to the PCC submitted by Cllr Easson – 12th December 2025

In Gwent, there are well over 200 Local Authority Elected Members and many more Town and Community Councillors. Do you as Commissioner have confidence that you can hold the Chief Constable to account in his ability to support and protect Elected representatives in carrying out their duties with due diligence.

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Agenda Item 7

GWENT POLICE AND CRIME PANEL FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME 2025/26

Meeting Date	Items – Theme
12th December 2025	PCC Update
	Panel Questions to PCC (if submitted)
	Operational Context and Requirements for the Finance Strategy
	Performance Qtr 2 (Information item)
	Information Item Police and Crime Panel Grant 2024/25 – Annual Report
	Information Item - PCP Recorded Complaints Report
Meeting Date	Items – Theme
30th January 2026	Panel Questions to PCC (if submitted)
	Police and Crime Commissioner for Gwent's Budget Requirement and Council Tax Precept Proposal
Meeting Date	Items – Theme
27th March 2026	PCC Update
	Panel Questions to PCC (if submitted)
	Performance Qtr 3
Meeting Date	Items - Theme
26th June 2026	Elect Chair and Vice Chair
	PCC Update
	Panel Questions to PCC (if submitted)
	Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Gwent Annual Report 2025/26
	Performance Qtr 4
Meeting Date	Items - Theme
25th September 2026	PCC Update
	Panel Questions to PCC (if submitted)
	Performance Qtr 1
	MTFP & Budget Setting Timetable
	Welsh Language Standards Annual Report
Meeting Date	Items - Theme
11th December 2026	PCC Update
	Panel Questions to PCC (if submitted)
	Operational Context and Requirements for the Finance Strategy
	Treasury Management Update
	PCP Recorded Complaints Report (Information Item)
	Performance Qtr 2 (Information Item)
Meeting Date	Items - Theme

29th January 2027	Panel Questions to PCC (if submitted)
	Police and Crime Commissioner for Gwent's Budget Requirement and Council Tax Precept Proposal
Meeting Date	Items - Theme
26th March 2027	PCC Update
	Panel Questions to PCC (if submitted)
	Performance Qtr 3
	Date to be confirmed
	Treasury Management Update (from December 2025)
	We Don't Buy Crime Initiative
	Decarbonisation Report
	Estates Strategy Update
	Serious Violence



Police, Crime and Justice Plan 2025-29

Performance Monitoring - Quarter 2 25/26

Improving Trust and Confidence Together



Q2 25/26 – Commissioner Scrutiny & Accountability

Date	Summary	Link
September 2025	<p>Special Public Accountability Forum – His Majesty’s Inspectorate of Constabulary: Gwent Police Efficiency, Effectiveness and Legitimacy Inspection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highlighting key issues and concerns raised by the PEEL Inspection into Gwent Police and the Chief Constable’s response to the report • Held at Gwent Police Headquarters in Cwmbran 	<p>https://www.gwent.pcc.police.uk/en/new-s-room/pcc-questions-chief-constable-on-latest-hmicfrs-inspection-report/</p>
September 2025	<p>Public Accountability Forum – Abergavenny, Monmouthshire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highlighting key issues and concerns raised by our communities and region bringing them directly to the attention of Chief Constable Mark Hobrough • Ensuring residents voices are heard and help to shape local policing priorities • Held at Abergavenny Community Centre 	<p>https://www.gwent.pcc.police.uk/en/new-s-room/speaking-up-for-abergavenny-pcc-puts-community-questions-to-chief-constable/</p>
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Page 17</p> <p>October 2025</p>	<p>Special Accountability & Assurance Board – Gwent Police Annual Reports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scrutiny of a range of annual reports relating to Gwent Police performance and delivery • Reports cover a range of thematic and business areas including victim services, community engagement and strategic equality plan delivery, through to fleet, estates and digital services. 	<p>https://www.gwent.pcc.police.uk/en/transparency/accountability-assurance-board/agendas-and-minutes-2025/24th-october-2025/</p>
November 2025	<p>Special Public Accountability Forum – White Ribbon Day</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Held on White Ribbon Day, the PCC met with Chief Constable Hobrough to discuss Gwent Police’s efforts to tackle misogyny in our communities and ensure the safety of women and girls • Held at Gwent Police Headquarters in Cwmbran 	<p>https://www.gwent.pcc.police.uk/en/new-s-room/public-accountability-forum/</p>
December 2025	<p>Accountability & Assurance Board Q2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of HMICFRS PEEL Inspection progress report from Gwent Police • Organisational Performance Report against the Police, Crime & Justice Plan priorities Q2 2024-25 • Q2 Finance Monitoring Report • Compliance with safeguarding (child welfare) and learning and development annual reports • Chief Constable budget requirement presentation and operational context report 2026/27 	<p>https://www.gwent.pcc.police.uk/en/transparency/accountability-assurance-board/agendas-and-minutes-2025/2nd-december-2025/</p>

Q2 25/26 Police recorded crime and incidents – at a glance

All Incidents	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2023-24	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2024-25	Q1	Q2	2025-26
Public Safety and Welfare	17,732	17,028	14,650	13,871	63,281	14,887	15,845	14,763	15,197	60,692	16,939	18,216	35,155
Crime Related	13,036	13,025	12,338	12,642	51,041	14,712	14,947	13,187	13,056	55,902	13,693	14,758	28,451
Transport	6,545	6,470	6,505	6,499	26,019	7,347	7,347	7,462	7,070	29,226	7,684	7,999	15,683
Anti-Social Behaviour	3,525	3,397	2,918	2,659	12,499	2,950	3,035	2,911	3,103	11,999	3,568	3,537	7,105
Admin	9,003	9,393	8,715	8,313	35,424	8,985	9,383	8,425	7,567	34,360	7,458	8,017	15,475
Open Log	15	35	17	6	73	19	8	11	25	63	84	103	187
Total	49,856	49,348	45,143	43,990	188,337	48,900	50,565	46,759	46,018	192,242	49,426	52,630	102,056
<i>% change since previous year</i>					<i>11%</i>					<i>2%</i>			

Crime Type	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2023-24	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2024-25	Q1	Q2	2025-26
All Other Theft	964	928	879	874	3,645	911	943	943	865	3,662	914	958	1,872
Bicycle Theft	71	93	71	51	286	79	78	59	58	274	83	67	150
Commercial Burglary	211	200	202	173	786	254	222	179	134	789	148	172	320
Criminal Damage & Arson	1,983	1,739	1,810	1,629	7,161	1,800	1,778	1,637	1,684	6,899	1,841	1,924	3,765
Drug Offences	322	387	360	346	1,415	410	511	506	425	1,852	457	459	916
Homicide	2	1	0	0	3	1	1	1	0	3	1	0	1
Miscellaneous Crimes	415	447	361	411	1,634	442	489	434	508	1,873	533	534	1,067
Non Notifiable Offences	28	20	24	29	101	21	20	35	38	114	22	27	49
Other Sexual Offences	312	266	275	283	1,136	360	379	386	420	1,545	394	414	808
Possession of Weapons	130	138	110	107	485	109	130	125	136	500	138	138	276
Public Order Offences	2,220	1,846	1,612	1,536	7,214	1,871	2,047	1,702	1,695	7,315	1,901	1,996	3,897
Rape	137	144	133	164	578	189	155	200	180	724	195	216	411
Residential Burglary	389	334	352	316	1,391	397	351	370	357	1,475	364	361	725
Robbery	65	87	67	80	299	88	88	75	74	325	109	120	229
Shoplifting	820	978	1,025	1,105	3,928	1,413	1,310	1,123	1,135	4,981	1,049	1,114	2,163
Theft From the Person	62	44	48	32	186	44	39	40	48	171	44	40	84
Vehicle Crime	713	845	741	760	3,059	758	829	647	541	2,775	572	685	1,257
Violence with Injury	1,837	1,670	1,572	1,662	6,741	1,794	1,807	1,687	1,453	6,741	1,590	1,659	3,249
Violence without Injury	4,601	4,192	4,164	4,151	17,108	4,424	4,324	4,195	4,113	17,056	4,115	4,401	4,238
Total	15,283	14,359	13,806	13,709	57,157	15,365	15,501	14,344	13,864	59,074	14,470	15,285	29,755
<i>% change since previous year</i>					<i>-1%</i>					<i>3%</i>			



Preventing Crime and Antisocial Behaviour

Monitoring Crime and Policing						
Priority	Measure	24/25 Baseline	28/29 Ambition	25/26 FYTD	Q2 25/26 vs Q2 24/25 % comparison	Raised with CC in Q2
Cross-cutting	Total Incidents	192,242	↓	102,056	+4.1 %	🚩
	Total ASB incidents	11,998		7,103	+16.5 %	
	Total Crimes	60,053		29,855	-1.1 %	
More visible and Accessible policing	Total Police Officers	1549	↑	1,566	No change	
	Total PCSOs	153		132		
	Total Special Constables	58		55		
	Total Police Staff	860		843		
	Proportion in front line and back office	<i>New for 25/26</i>	↑	<i>TBD</i>		
Proportion in neighbourhood policing	<i>New for 25/26</i>	185 officers		🚩		
Working with police and partners to address root causes, engage children and young people, increase crime prevention advice	<i>There are no specific measures/KPIs for this priority – relevant activity will be reported through other means, such as commissioned service reports</i>					

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Key Updates and Context

Scrutiny and Accountability

At December's Accountability and Assurance Board, the PCC scrutinised performance of Gwent Police on the following matters:

- Overall crime, which the Deputy Chief Constable said was within normal levels for Q2
- The benefits of the increasing social media presence in communities, which the Assistant Chief Constable reported had provided good engagement in communities since launching neighbourhood teams on Facebook, and also increases in reporting through online channels, alongside an increase in 101 calls
- Whether the levels of officers in each 'Pillar' of Gwent Police's operating model were appropriate and proportionate. The Chief Constable and his team reported that they were satisfied with these levels, which were reviewed monthly, along with any resourcing gaps. The Op Model is subject to a Post-Implementation Review and there are Modellers within the continuous improvement team who provide the evidence for the levels needed in each Pillar
- The new Neighbourhood Matters engagement tool has now been rolled out with early positive results of engagement with communities, which will be reported on further as it becomes established

Partnerships

The £1m funding for ASB-hotspot patrols continues this year under Operation Lockwood, a new approach focused on high-visibility policing in pre-identified hotspots for ASB, serious violence, and knife crime. This includes more visible patrols in 'micro-hotspots'.

Significant engagement remained a priority throughout Q2 which focused on the development of the Commissioner's Children's Charter, which was launched in November. This ongoing work involved extensive consultation with children and young people through a series of focus groups, alongside a wide range of surveys and other engagement mechanisms. This Charter sets out the principles and commitments guiding the Commissioner and her office in improving the experiences of children and young people in relation to policing.

A virtual reality knife crime education programme is live under the Serious Violence Duty. The programme is available to access across the Youth Offending Services, Positive Futures and all local authorities. Two girls who were victims of CCE used the equipment through YOS and as a result they both returned to school and took part in their exams.

Funding and Investments

Fearless: The team engaged with 6794 young people, delivered 23 sessions and interacted with 51 professionals in schools. During this period, Fearless saw an increased demand for content focusing on knife crime and county lines, alongside a growing need around hate crime awareness.

Positive Futures: 518 young people attended their sessions, 132 of these were new. They've also delivered 85 sessions due to local ASB needs / requests from police or community safety.

PCC Police Community Fund (PCF): Five grant recipients received a further 12 months of funding, whilst the new PCF is developed: EYST, Community House, SYDIC, Cwmbran Centre for Young People, and Media Academy Cymru. The new PCC Community Fund is launching in Q3.



Monitoring Crime and Policing

Priority	Measure	24/25 Baseline	28/29 Ambition	25/26 FYTD	Q2 25/26 vs Q2 24/25 % comparison	Raised with CC in Q2
Cross-Cutting	999 Volume	92,275	↔	49,706	+6%	
	999 Service Level (% calls answered in 10s)	96.8%		96.5%	-0.9%	
	101 Volume	219,010	↔	135,222	+25.3%	🚩
	101 Abandonment rate (average)	9.1%		9.8%	-2.4%	
	101 Speed of answer (average)	01:43		01:45	-00:37	
	Emergency Response in 15mins Priority Response in 60mins	68.7% 74.5%	↑	81.8% 87.3%	+13.5% +13.3%	🚩
Reducing Serious Violence and Knife Crime	Most Serious Violence. Volume	611	↓	319	+7.3%	🚩
	Serious Violence Volume	948		528	+8.3%	🚩
	Knife crime Volume	389		185	+2.8%	🚩
Tackling Retail Crime and Assaults on Staff	Volume of Shoplifting <i>Volume of assaults of retail worker</i>	4,997 <i>Offence not established</i>	↓	2,161 <i>TBC</i>	-15.1% <i>TBC</i>	🚩
Cracking down on Anti Social Behaviour	ASB volume	11,999	↓	7,103	+16.5%	🚩
Tackling Burglary, Robbery and Theft	Residential Burglary Volume	1,481	↓	728	+3.7%	🚩
	Robbery Volume	330		228	+36.4%	
	Theft from the person Volume	173		85	+2.6%	
Drug Offences	Drug Possession	1,042	↓	567	+12.6%	🚩
	Drug Supply	780		352	-33.6%	🚩

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Key Updates and Context

Scrutiny and Accountability

The Commissioner scrutinised this area at length in the Q2 AAB across a range of crime areas. The Chief Constable and his team were able to report:

- Sustained good performance in Q2 in the control room handling 999 and 101 calls, and from response teams attending emergency and priority calls.
- The successes of the new Community Action Team were highlighted in relation to tackling antisocial behaviour, with excellent solved rates. The aim would be to mainstream this team within future funding
- Increases in drug offences were resulting from some national border agency work, but also increased confidence to report intelligence and the work of PCSOs to engage with communities to draw out intelligence
- Robbery increases continue to be monitored more intrusively to tackle this increase, much of which is across Newport.
- The serious violence and homicide meeting will be looking at the increases in knife crime and serious violence. Operation Sceptre during Q2 contributed to some of the increases
- Dangerous Dogs were discussed at length due to recent tragic events. The Chief Constable gave updates on changes to ways of working to help prevent and deal with dog offences and offenders, and funding needs.

Partnerships

In Q2 there was a continuation of the Gwent Strategic Safer Communities Board (GSSCB) with partners, chaired by the PCC. The meeting focused on establishing the Boards priorities and developing its forward work plan, while also identifying items to be progressed through future subgroups.

The Home Office's Safer Streets Summer Initiative (SSSI) took place during Q2. The Commissioner allocated £50k to SSSI, to enable Community Safety Partners to deliver targeted summer programmes within their local areas. Some key initiatives include:

- Community and business engagement to strengthen local partnerships and collaboration.
- Forums and engagement activities for children and young people.
- Public awareness campaigns aimed at promoting safety.
- Extended youth outreach and youth work programmes to provide targeted support and intervention.
- Enhanced street patrols to improve visibility and reassurance within communities.
- Regular PSCO and ASB Warden patrols, alongside visits to local retailers and businesses, to address concerns and maintain positive relationships.

Funding and Investments

Community Safety Partnerships: All community safety partnerships reported on their funding in Q2. Although too numerous to include here, examples of activity included a strong focus on ASB reduction across all areas through the community safety team roles that the funding supports.

St Giles Trust: The Service worked with 17 young people this quarter and 7 new referrals were received for the coming quarter. 64 1-2-1 sessions with 3 Young People exited, all planned with positive outcomes achieved.

Serious Violence Duty: An allocation for seven interventions was agreed during Q2. Funding covers:

Newport: Nighttime economy Ambassador service in the city
Caerphilly: Night Safety - Safeguarding training for Taxi Drivers; Specialist Therapeutic Counselling for children who have been victims of sexual violence; School-Based Sessions to Challenge Harmful Gender Narratives and Promote Healthy Relationships.

Street Doctors violence reduction programme

Torfaen: Youth Inclusion Zone; sports and strength conditioning prevention/intervention programme; Street Doctors.

Monmouthshire: Serious Violence Prevention in Schools
Blaenau Gwent: TBC focusing on youth service provision



Monitoring Crime and Policing

Priority	Crime/Policing Measure	24/25 Baseline	28/29 Ambition*	25/26 FYTD	Q2 25/26 vs Q2 24/25 % comparison	Raised with CC in Q2
Tackling Violence Against Women and Girls, Domestic Abuse, and Sexual Violence	Rape volume	752	↑ ↓	414	+38.0%	☐
	Serious Sexual offence volume	1,000		529	+5.1%	
	Domestic Abuse volume	8,500		4,359	+0.6%	
	Violence against Women and Girls volume	13,732		6,830	+1.4%	
	Stalking volume	2,081		1,239	+23.1%	
	Harassment volume	5,943		2,858	-1.7%	
Tackling Hate Crimes	Hate crime volume	1,595	↑ ↓	808	-11.2%	
Safeguarding Children and Young People	Public Protection Notifications (PPN) submitted to Social Services	26,277	↓	In June	N/A	☐
	Op Encompass Referrals	9,902		In June	N/A	
	Missing Child Reports	4,385		2,481	+13.9%	
	Child Sexual Exploitation Volume	167		55	-58.3%	
	Child Criminal Exploitation Volume	40		11	-41.7%	
Protecting People from Online harms	Cyber-fraud National Fraud Intelligence Bureau Investigations	861	↑ ↓	440	+14.7%	
	'Cybercrime' cases:	<i>New for 25/26</i>		3,249	N/A	
	• Protection from Harassment Act s2	-		Q1 313 Q2 292	N/A	
	• Stalking (online)	-		Q1 214 Q2 291	N/A	
	• Putting people in fear of violence	-		Q1 169 Q2 180	N/A	
	• Take/make indecent photographs of children	-		Q1 94 Q2 114	N/A	
	• Stalking involving fear	-		Q1 99 Q2 93	N/A	

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*These arrows reflect an ambition to see police recorded crime increase, but publicly reported crime decrease (as reflected in ONS/local surveys)



Key Updates and Context

Scrutiny and Accountability

The Commissioner further scrutinised this area, building on the questions in Q1 and with White Ribbon Day having recently been held. The Chief Constable and his team gave an assurance to provide the new vulnerability strategy for scrutiny when complete.

Performance related to rape crimes was highlighted, with a large number of historical crimes driving up the figures. This was good from a public confidence perspective, and the work supporting victims was evident in low rates of withdrawal during investigations and justice proceedings. The Positive Action Team are working hard to increase reporting from marginalised communities. The ACC highlighted that Gwent Police’s recording of sexual offences was excellent, evidencing that crimes will be recorded, victims will be believed and investigations undertaken.

The annual Child Protection report was provided to AAB, which the Commissioner scrutinised. Key issues discussed included the training requirements across the whole organisation, levels of missing children and a positive reduction of repeat missing children in Gwent. Levels of resources were discussed, which have been increasing to address concerns raised by the recent inspection, and work is underway with partners to improve data sharing.

Partnerships

The OPCC continues to work with the Regional VAWDASV Lead Advisor to develop a Whole System Approach to VAWDASV perpetrator interventions and is preparing to co-deliver a workshop during Q3 for the VAWDASV Tackling Perpetration subgroup to reach consensus on a cohesive approach.

The September Gwent Criminal Justice Strategy Board (GCJSB) meeting, chaired by the Commissioner, held a spotlight session to better understand the consistent positive pre-charge victim engagement and retention for domestic abuse and rape cases in Gwent. The session was presented by Gwent Police with contributions from the IDVA service and the CPS.

During Q2 the Domestic Abuse Charging Authority Project (CAP) launched in Gwent. This pilot aims to return certain charging decisions to police officers. This initiative is part of a broader effort to streamline the charging process, reduce delays, and improve outcomes for victims – particularly in domestic abuse (DA) cases. We are working with other Criminal Justice partners on this pilot.

Funding and Investments

The Commissioner has invested in a number of services which directly tackle VAWDASV. These include services for victims and interventions for perpetrators and have as such been allocated under Priorities 4 & 5, where more details can be found around their delivery and outcomes.

A new Engagement Fund has been introduced in Q3, which aims to tackle community cohesion issues, which can lead to hate crimes. More details are available in the PCC update report.

No new/additional funding or investment for this priority was made during Q2.



Putting Victims First

Monitoring Crime and Policing

Priority	Measure	24/25 Baseline	28/29 Ambition	25/26 FYTD	Q2 25/26 vs Q2 24/25 % comparison	Raised with CC in Q2	
Working Together to Improve the Justice System	Protecting Victims from Further Harm	Number of victims Number of repeat victims	39,977 7,252	↓	19,926 7,165	+1.4% -0.2%	
	Improving Victim's Access to Information and Updates	Compliance levels with Victim Codes of Practice Victim satisfaction rate (surveyed)	<i>Being Established</i> 64%	↑	<i>TBC</i> 65%	<i>TBC</i> No change	
	Ensuring Access to Help and Support	<i>There are no specific measures/KPIs for this priority – relevant activity will be reported through other means, such as commissioned service reports</i>					

Working Together
to Improve the
Justice System
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Key Updates and Context

Scrutiny and Accountability

There were no specific questions related to the victim measures in the Q2 Accountability and Assurance Board. Many of the questions related to specific crime types, covered elsewhere in this document.

However, at the October AAB, the Victim Services Annual Report was scrutinised by the Commissioner. The Chief Constable and his team reported that some of the key challenges relating to victim care are the levels of demand. Some technological solutions to this are being explored to improve victim contacts and updates. The new Head of Victim Services and Detective Superintendent are working on this and other cultural improvements through a new change programme and a new performance framework for victim services.

The all-Wales work relating to Victim Codes of Practice compliance was highlighted as a key piece of work to support all Welsh forces with compliance. The current focus is determining how to get the data needed to monitor performance from police systems.

Partnerships

The GCJSB Supporting Victims and Witnesses Subgroup has agreed its performance metrics and indicators and new performance report for the strategic Board. In Q2, positive outcomes were noted in relation to the number of suspects referred to the CPS for early advice or charging decisions, victim engagement and the number of effective trials.

Work continues with partners on the Wales Victims Code compliance pilot. In Q2, the Wales Working Group met to review the data collection exercise and agree an information provision process to local Criminal Justice Boards. The Supporting Victims and Witnesses Subgroup has proposed the establishment of a Victim Journey Oversight Group to monitor compliance with the Code informed by victim experience.

The OPCC continues to work with the VAWDASV Regional Team on the relocation of the Remote Evidence Site (RES) for victims of domestic and sexual offences.

Work has commenced jointly with Gwent Police to improve the Victim Satisfaction Survey carried out quarterly. The aim is to increase sample sizing and get into more detail with victims about the main issues they have and learning for Gwent Police and other services.

Funding and Investments

Victim Service: Q2 saw 684 referrals during this quarter, up from 555 in Q1. 4% of cases involved children aged under 18. 95% were successfully contacted and 35% of these responded to the offer and went on to complete a needs assessment. 228 cases went on to receive support. Overall, 91% of people who used the service made progress towards achieving one or more positive outcomes.

ISVA service: received 211 referrals in Gwent during Q2 and worked with 157 new victims. This is a considerable (approx 25%) increase on 24-25. The number of CSA referrals have been noted as low and this has been raised with Gwent Police to look at it further. 86% of victims who received the service made positive progress towards one or more outcomes upon exit from the service.

IDVA Service: The service received 434 new referrals and were managing over 600 cases at any one time - 441 cases were closed in the quarter. Caseloads are still higher than the Safelives recommendation of 30 to 40, this is being mitigated by clinical and casefile supervision. The long term solution is being managed with the Gwent VAWDASV Board.

TABW: The service received 6 victim referrals in Q2. This is steady in comparison to Q1 but lower than previous quarters.

FAMILY COURT PATHFINDER: The service in Gwent received 87 referrals for IDVA support for Q2, all for adult victims. Notably there were no referrals for direct CHIDVA (child IDVA) support in Gwent and in South Wales 12 were signposted to other local CYP DA support but received no direct support.



Reducing Reoffending

Monitoring Crime and Policing

Priority	Measure	24/25 Baseline	28/29 Ambition	25/26 FYTD	Q2 25/26 vs Q2 24/25 % comparison	Raised with CC in Q2	
Using my Legal Duty to Bring Partners Together to Improve the Justice System	Catching Offenders, Solving More Crimes	Number of offenders Number of repeat offenders* Gwent Police crime solved rate Timeliness of investigations – median days	27,039 7,062 12.5% 31	↓	13,442 6,880 11.5% 34	-3.6% -1.5% -1.3% 64%	■
	Diverting Young Offenders from a life of Crime	Number of young offenders (under 18) Number of young offenders First Time Entrants (under 18) Number of children held in Police Custody	4,908 2,018 754	↓	2,177 885 290	-9.2% -10.5% -28.9%	
	Rehabilitating and Reintegrating Offenders	<i>There are no specific measures/KPIs for this priority – relevant activity will be reported through other means, such as commissioned service reports</i>					

*For the purposes of this report, a repeat offender is defined as an individual who has been linked in this capacity to two or more separate offences within a 12-month period. This does not necessarily mean that they have been charged with or found guilty of the offence in question.



Reducing Reoffending

Key Updates and Context

Scrutiny and Accountability

A key focus for scrutiny by the Commissioner at AAB related to the solved rates of various crimes. The Deputy Chief Constable highlighted concerns in relation to the crime 'solved rate', which is a key focus for Gwent Police. It was highlighted that detective levels are now where they should be after consistent recruitment campaigns and direct entry approach.

Residential burglary was particularly highlighted as a key area of focus, and the Commissioner was advised that neighbourhood teams will be supporting this work by supporting burglary investigations through local neighbourhood engagement.

At the end of September, the Out of Court Disposal Scrutiny Panel was chaired by the Commissioner's office, which reviewed 9 youth cases to determine the appropriateness of the disposal. All cases were agreed to be appropriate by panel members, which highlighted sustained good practice of decision making, although some comments reflected that an improved rationale could be provided by officers, which has been fed back to Gwent Police.

Work is underway to establish a new Custody Scrutiny Panel, with the terms of reference being developed.

Partnerships

The GCJSB Reducing Reoffending Subgroup has agreed to hold a multi-agency workshop to identify the most prevalent driving factors under the priority offences of Violence, Theft and Drugs for both children and adults. The workshop, scheduled for November, will also aim to agree a set of performance indicators that can be used to measure success or identify issues for consideration.

The OPCC participated in the review of the Gwent Children's Out of Court Disposals Framework. The workshop supported Youth Offending/Justice partners in updating the Gwent document to reflect changes and incorporate areas of good practice identified in other regions. The finalised document was ratified by the GCJSB in June prior to implementation.

Funding and Investments

One Wales: Positively, referral numbers increased in Q2 to 38 18-25 referrals and 80 women's referrals in Gwent. All KPI's were green for this quarter with data showing that 100% of 18-25 year old and 95% of women were making positive progress towards achieving one or more outcomes upon exit from the service.

Gwent Drug and Alcohol Service: During this quarter 965 people were seen in custody by the service, compared with 814 in Q1, 55% of these were identified as having a substance use support need. 163 individuals were already on the GDAS or ABSDAS caseload and 14 referrals were made in the quarter from custody (1 Conditional Caution, 6 from test on arrest, 7 from other police sources).

Cautioning And Relationship Abuse (CARA): During Q2, 10 referrals were made for CARA, comprising of 6 IPV cases and 4 non-IPV cases. 7 offenders were male and 3 were female. The suitability of referrals to CARA continues to be assessed at the CARA scrutiny panel. The Commissioner has made the decision to accept the Home Office offer of funding for the DRIVE Programme, an evidence-based programme that targets high risk, high harm perpetrators.

Multi-Agency Tasking And Coordination (MATAC): Challenges continue for the delivery of MATAC due to the team not being up to full establishment. A total of 65 subjects were referred to MATAC, 51 were triaged and 31 assessed as suitable and 12 are currently being monitored. Two victims have been supported and referred to victim support. One MATAC meeting was held during this quarter.

Foundations and Cross-Cutting

Monitoring Crime and Policing						
Foundation	Measure	24/25 Baseline	28/29 Ambition	25/26 FYTD	Q2 25/26 vs Q2 24/25 % comparison	Raised with CC in Q2
Trust and Confidence	Confidence Survey Trust Survey	62.5% 66.5%	↑	62% 68.1%	-1.0% +1.6%	🚩
Sustainability	Staff numbers	1506 FTE 801.8 FTE 155 FTE 100 Establishment	↑	Current headcount 1,551.9 799.1 127.8 55	N/A – not tracked quarterly	
	Officer sickness levels	Under development	↓	TBC – expected March 26	TBC	
	Staff sickness levels Carbon Emissions	Under development Under development		TBC – expected March 26 TBC – subject to Welsh Gov reporting	TBC TBC	
Ethics and Standards	Complaints (Schedule 3 – managed formally) Complaints (non Sch3 – managed informally)	624 627	↓	TBC – expected March 26	TBC – expected March 26	
Equality, Diversity and Inclusion	Staff Demographics		↑			
	• Gender (Female - Officers/Staff/PCSO/Special)	Officers 38% , Staff 68.4% PCSO's 46.7% , Specials 25%		Officers 38.8% Staff 68.1% PCSO's 49.2% Specials 23.6%	N/A – not tracked quarterly	
	• Ethnicity (Ethnic Heritage - Officers/Staff/PCSO/Special)	Officers 3.8% , Staff 2.5% PCSO's 8.9% , Specials 3.8%		Officers 3.8% , Staff 2.4% PCSO's 9.1% , Specials 5.5%	N/A – not tracked quarterly	

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Key Updates and Context

Scrutiny and Accountability

Other Activity

The Commissioner scrutinised Gwent Police’s performance in relation to confidence and satisfaction at AAB. Discussions focused on the new Neighbourhood Matters application rolled out across Gwent. This has been covered above.

The Legitimacy Scrutiny Panel met in September, chaired by the Commissioner’s office. Body worn video for 9 incidents was reviewed (3 stop searches, and 6 use of force) with a thematic focus on use of force of children in custody. 1 written stop search grounds were assessed as ‘strong’, 1 as ‘moderate to strong’ and 1 as ‘weak to moderate’. The use of force was deemed to be appropriate and justified in 100% of the incidences reviewed.

As reported in Q1, the PCC’s Chief Executive chaired the Professional Standards Scrutiny Meeting on Tuesday 9th September. The meeting scrutinised performance relating to complaints, conduct and vetting. Given the sensitivity of information reviewed, work is underway to determine the appropriate measures to report publicly across these themes. The next meeting is in December.

OPCC and Gwent Police Welsh language leads attended the ‘Dysgu, Datblygu, Defnyddio / Learn, Develop, Use’ conference hosted by the Welsh Language Commissioner. The event aimed to share good practice and to support organisations to improve and maintain their delivery of bilingual services.

The Commissioner accompanied members of the Independent Custody Volunteer Scheme during an inspection of conditions and the welfare of detainees at Gwent Police’s custody suite in Ystrad Mynach. The scheme is managed by the OPCC and supports volunteers to check on the treatment of detainees, the conditions in which they are being held, and to ensure that their rights and entitlements are being upheld.

The Commissioner’s new Community, Engagement, and Partnership funds were developed in Q2 and launched in October 2025. More details are available on the Commissioner’s Update Report.

The Commissioner joined members from Newport’s Windrush community, along with representatives of Age Alive, a volunteer group dedicated to improving social inclusion for Black and ethnic heritage residents over the age of 50 in Gwent, to welcome the UK’s new Windrush Commissioner, Rev. Clive Foster MBE, during his first visit to Wales. Rev. Foster was appointed to service as an independent advocate and trusted voice for Windrush Generation and their descendants.

OPCC staff supported VIVA (Vision, Inclusion, Voice and Advocacy) Fest at the ICC in Newport. Developed by members of People First, VIVA Fest is an accessible music festival for people with learning disabilities to come together to celebrate their identify. The team provided information on a range of issues including hate crime, promoting our Easy Read Hate Crime leaflet to help people with disabilities to recognise the signs of hate crime and how to report it.



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Organisational Performance against the PCC Priorities

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Report to the Assurance and Accountability Board

Quarter 2 2025-26



Agenda Item 9

Glossary of Terms

Common Terms:

Financial Year to Date (FYTD) – This date range encompasses the first quarter of the current financial year through to the end of the latest complete quarter (in this case comprising quarters one and two of the 2025-26 financial year).

Percentage Points (PP) – Percentage points are used to indicate the numeric difference between two percentages. For instance, moving from 10.0% to 12.0% is an increase of two percentage points.

Solved Crimes – For the purposes of this report, a crime is considered 'solved' if it has been finalised with a criminal justice outcome (outcomes 1-8, excluding 5). This includes out of court outcomes such as community resolutions and cautions, in addition to formal charges.

Solved Rate – The solved rate for a given quarter is calculated by dividing the number of crimes which were assigned a criminal justice outcome during that quarter by the number of crimes recorded during that quarter.

Graph Elements:

Average – For the purposes of this report, this graph element is calculated based on the mean value of the eight quarters preceding quarter two 2025-26.

Trendline – This graph element indicates the overall direction of the data within the graph. All 12 quarters represented within the graph are taken into account.

Upper and Lower Control Limits (Upper CL and Lower CL) – These graph elements mark the points beyond which a value is considered a special case, often implying the influence of one or more abnormal external factors. The upper control limit indicates that a value is higher than would be expected, whereas the lower control limit indicates that the given value is below the expected level.

Pillar One - Preventing Crime and ASB

1. Representative Workforce
2. Quarterly Summary
3. Perceptions Survey - Engagement
4. Perceptions Survey – Local Concerns and Confidence
5. Overall Crime
6. Overall Incidents
7. Anti-Social Behaviour
8. Community Action Team
9. Preventing Crime and ASB – Emerging Issues

1. Representative Workforce

Employee Type	Establishment Numbers					Gender		Ethnicity				Number of Officers by Operational Pillar		
	Finance Budget FTE	Establishment Budget FTE	Actual FTE	Actual FTE v Establishment FTE Variance	Headcount	Female	Male	Ethnic Heritage	Not Stated	Prefer Not to Say	White	Crime	Neighbourhood	Response
Police Officer	1506.0	1506	1551.9	45.9	1566	38.8%	61.2%	3.8%	0.3%	3.6%	92.3%	385	185	568
Police Staff	795.8	811.1	799.1	-12.0	843	68.1%	31.9%	2.4%	0.5%	3.1%	94.1%			
PCSO	135	135	127.8	-7.2	132	49.2%	50.8%	9.1%	0.0%	1.5%	89.4%			
OPCC	23	23	22.8	-0.2	24	66.7%	33.3%	8.3%	8.3%	0.0%	83.3%			
Special Constable	0	100	0	-45	55	23.6%	76.4%	5.5%	1.8%	0.0%	92.7%			
Agency Worker	0	0	0	0	18	44.4%	55.6%	5.6%	11.1%	0.0%	83.3%			
Cadets	0	0	0	0	119	51.3%	48.7%	6.7%	3.4%	0.8%	89.1%			
Volunteers	0	0	0	0	277	46.9%	53.1%	2.2%	45.1%	0.4%	52.3%			

These figures pertain to the numbers of Police Constables, Police Sergeants, Detective Constables, and Detective Sergeants assigned to departments within each operational pillar.

A number of officers operate outside of these pillars.

Operational Overview

There is a gender disparity evident in the workforce for both officers and staff. For officers, females are under-represented by approximately 12 percentage points (females account for 51% of the population in Gwent based on the 2021 Census). However, females are overrepresented in the staff workstream area by approximately 17 percentage points. There is also a disparity in ethnic heritage representation within the workforce. According to the 2021 Census, 5.8% of the Gwent population are people of ethnic heritage. As of July 2025, 3.8% of police officers are of ethnic heritage, whereas ethnic heritage representation in the staff workstream is lower, at 2.4%.

A representative workforce is crucial for fostering public trust, improving community relations and enhancing operational effectiveness. It is vitally important that Gwent Police mirrors the diversity of the community it serves, in order to better understand and address the unique needs and concerns of all residents. This can lead to greater public confidence in approaching officers for help, reporting incidents, or providing valuable information, as well as creating opportunities to build cohesion and forge stronger relationships. It is also important to recognise that officers from diverse backgrounds may be better equipped to handle specific situations involving vulnerable individuals or specific groups.

The force has recently been reorganised into three operational pillars – Crime, Neighbourhood, and Response. There are currently 385 officers working within the Crime Pillar, 185 within the Neighbourhood Pillar, and 568 within the Response Pillar. This new operating model has been designed to influence how the force works together to improve trust and confidence. Removing geographic barriers will put the community at the heart of everything the force does, working as one team to deliver on issues that matter to people. The model offers opportunities to bring consistency of approach to communities irrespective of the pillar or area of the force, notwithstanding local nuances which will require a tailored delivery dependent upon their needs.

Establishment data is accurate as of July 2025. The Establishment Budget for Special Constables is a target headcount, aimed to be achieved over the next three years.

Officers by Operational Pillar data is accurate as of October 2025.

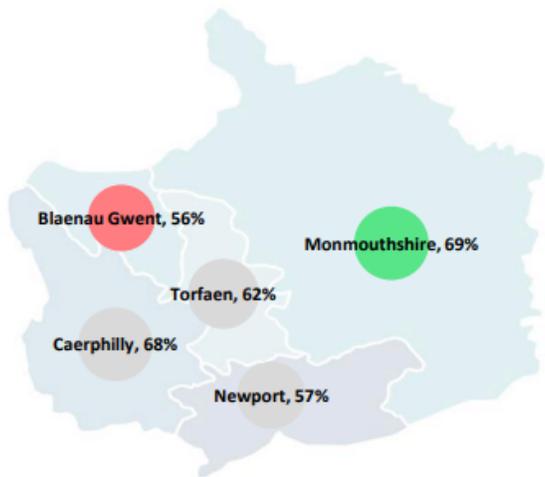
2. Quarterly Summary

Quarter 2 2025-26 - Crime Volume and Solved Rate by Crime Category		
Crime Category	Volume	Solved Rate
-	12	8.3%
All Other Theft	966	2.9%
Bicycle Theft	68	0.0%
Commercial Burglary	172	9.9%
Criminal Damage & Arson	1,931	6.5%
Drug Offences	461	56.6%
Fraud	0	0.0%
Homicide	0	0.0%
Misc Crimes Against Society	538	15.6%
Non-Notifiable Offences	28	0.0%
Other Sexual Offences	357	9.0%
Possession Of Weapons	138	39.9%
Public Order Offences	2,000	9.4%
Rape	218	10.6%
Residential Burglary	364	4.9%
Robbery	120	10.0%
Shoplifting	1,111	25.8%
Theft From The Person	40	7.5%
Vehicle Crime	687	1.5%
Violence With Injury	1,656	13.9%
Violence Without Injury	4,475	8.6%
Total	15,342	11.5%

Crime Volumes in Red and Solved Rates in Green are above the eight-quarter rolling average.

3. Perceptions Survey – Engagement

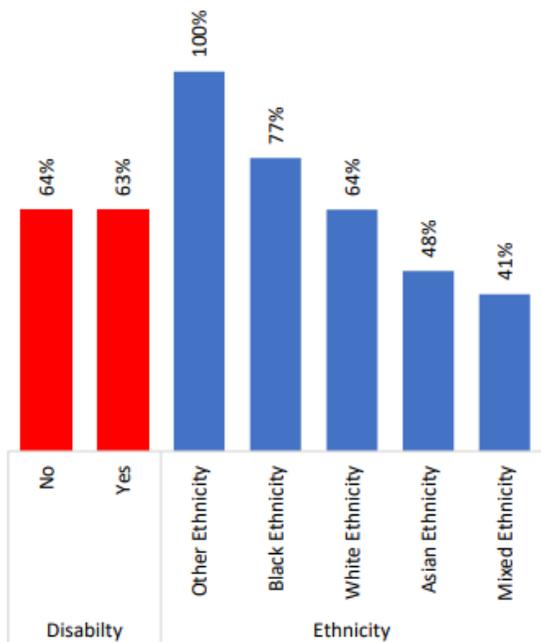
Sense of Community



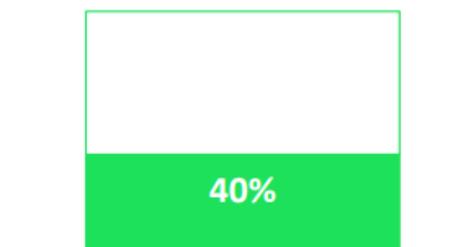
Monmouthshire (69%) residents agree there is a strong sense of community in their area. This is the highest of all areas.

Blaenau Gwent (56%) has the lowest perceived sense of community.

Those with a disability (63%) and residents of Mixed Ethnicity (41%) felt less likely to feel a strong sense of community. 100% of respondents of Other Ethnicity felt a strong sense of community, however there were very few respondents.

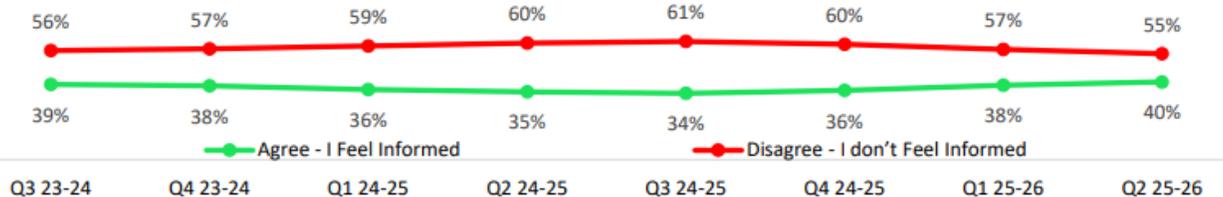


Communication



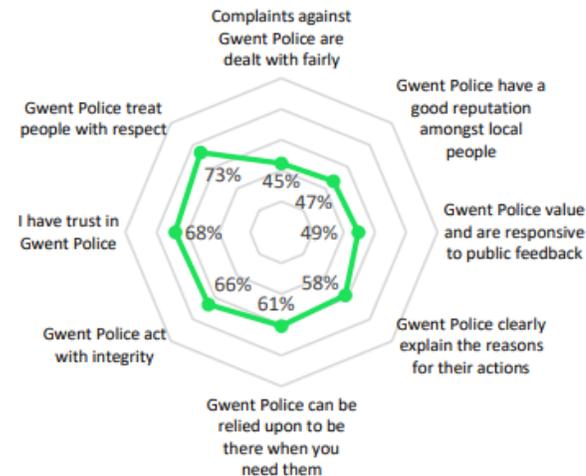
I Feel Informed (Rolling 12 months)

Overall, how well informed do you feel about what Gwent Police is doing in your local area?



In the 12 months to Q2 2025-26, 68.1% of people agreed they had trust in Gwent Police, 44.7% of people said complaints against Gwent Police are dealt with fairly.

Trust



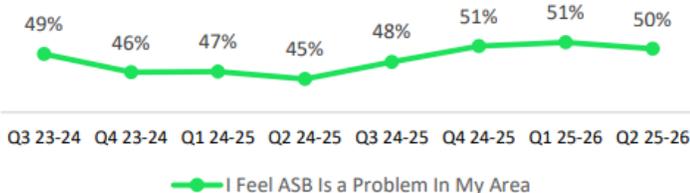
(Left) For the rolling 12 months, 40% of respondents agreed they felt informed of what Gwent Police were doing in their local area. 55% disagreed about feeling informed.

(Below) There is an upward trend in feeling informed over the last eight quarters (Rolling 12 months).

4. Perceptions Survey – Local Concerns and Confidence

Local Concerns

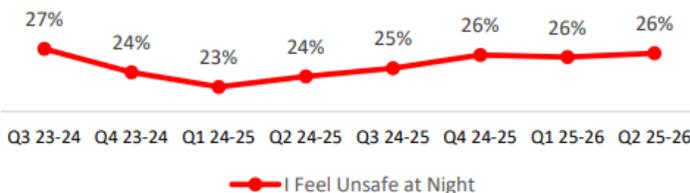
Percentage of people who feel Crime and ASB is a problem in their area



In the 12 months to Q2 2025-26, 50% of residents perceive crime and ASB to be a problem (12 month rolling quarterly trend above). This perception is at it's highest in Blaenau Gwent (where 66% agreed) and at it's lowest in Monmouthshire where 36% of respondents felt this way.

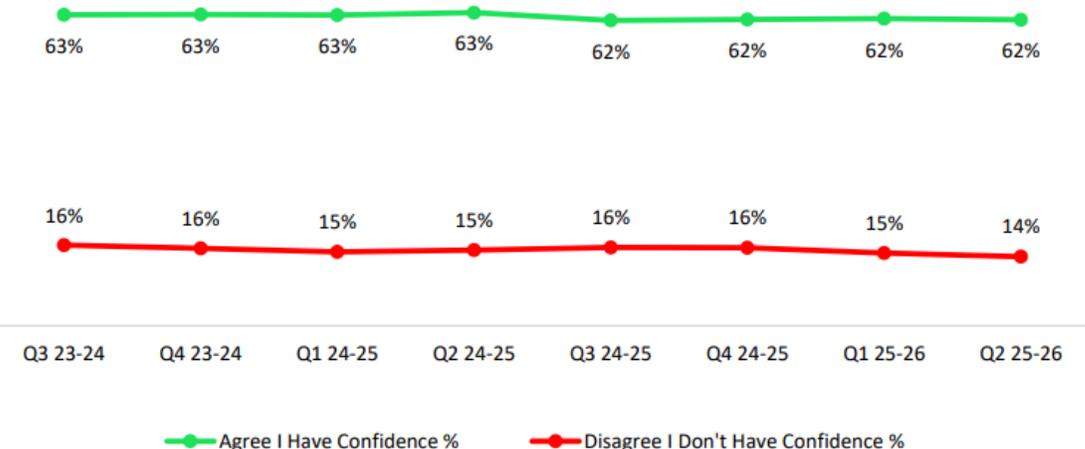
In the 12 months to Q2 2025-26, 26% of respondents said they felt unsafe at night (12 month rolling quarterly trend below). This perception is at it's highest in Newport (where 31% agreed) and at it's lowest in Monmouthshire where 16% of respondents felt this way.

How safe do you feel in your local area during the night?

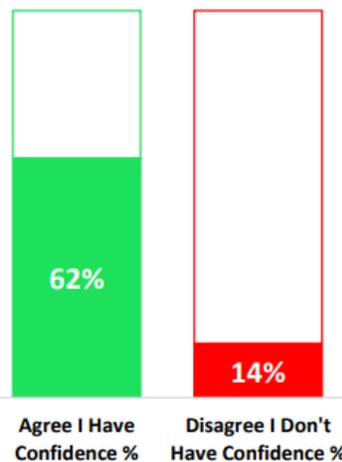


Overall Confidence

The final question in the survey asks: - Please say how much you agree or disagree with the following statement about the police in your local area: Taking everything into account I have confidence in the police in this area.



Rolling 12 months Confidence in Gwent Police

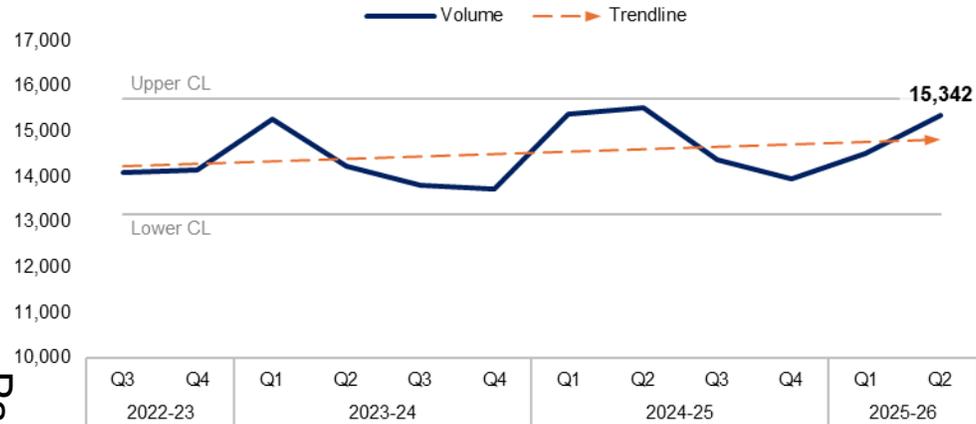


In the 12 months to Q2 2025-26, 62% of respondents said they agreed they had confidence in Gwent Police (Left). This perception is at it's highest in Torfaen (where 66% agreed) and at it's lowest in Blaenau Gwent where 53% of respondents felt this way. (Above) There is a downward trend in overall confidence in Gwent Police over the last eight quarters (Rolling 12 months to quarter).

5. Overall Crime

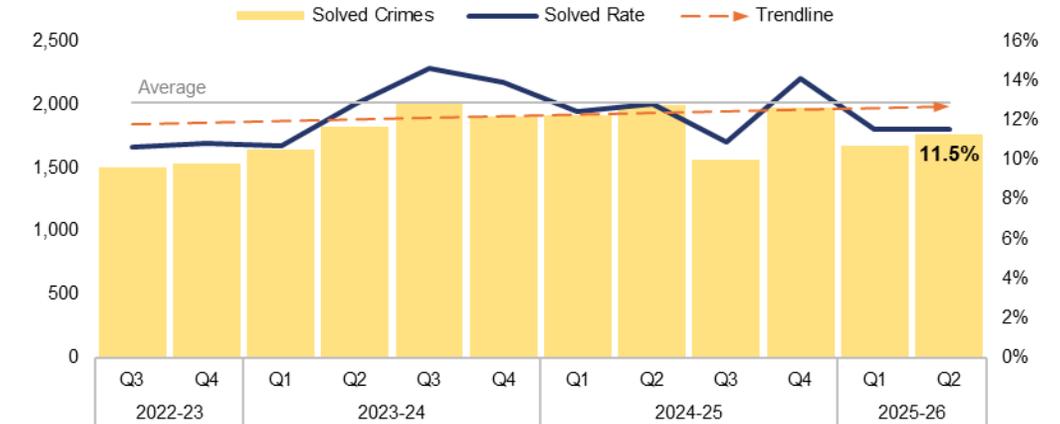
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Overall Crime Volume



Financial Year	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	FYTD	25-26	Quarter	Q1 25-26	Q2 24-25
Volume	52,945	58,089	57,021	59,197	Volume	29,855	% Change	5.7%	-1.1%

Overall Crime Solved Rate



Financial Year	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	FYTD	25-26	Quarter	Q1 25-26	Q2 24-25
Solved Rate	11.0%	9.5%	12.9%	12.5%	Solved Rate	11.5%	PP Change	0.0	-1.3

Operational Overview

Overall, 15,342 crimes were recorded in Gwent during the second quarter of the 2025-26 financial year (Q2 2025-26). This represents an increase of 5.7% (829 additional offences) when compared to the quarter prior, but a reduction of 1.1% (170 fewer offences) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

The overall solved rate for Q2 2025-26 stands at 11.5%, with 1,761 crimes solved. This is equal to the previous quarter, albeit with 87 additional crimes solved. The solved rate has fallen by 1.3 percentage points when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year, with 228 fewer crimes solved.

A Quality Investigation and Victim Care Change Programme is underway. The principal leads are currently researching and progressing benefits assessments of proposed activity. The project aligns with the force's Investigation Standards Plan and includes the introduction of a functional role to provide 24-hour scrutiny on investigation standards, particularly when suspects are brought into custody. Supervisors are currently being supported through the transition to these new functional roles. It is believed that this level of scrutiny will contribute to positive outcomes being secured for victims earlier in the investigative journey.

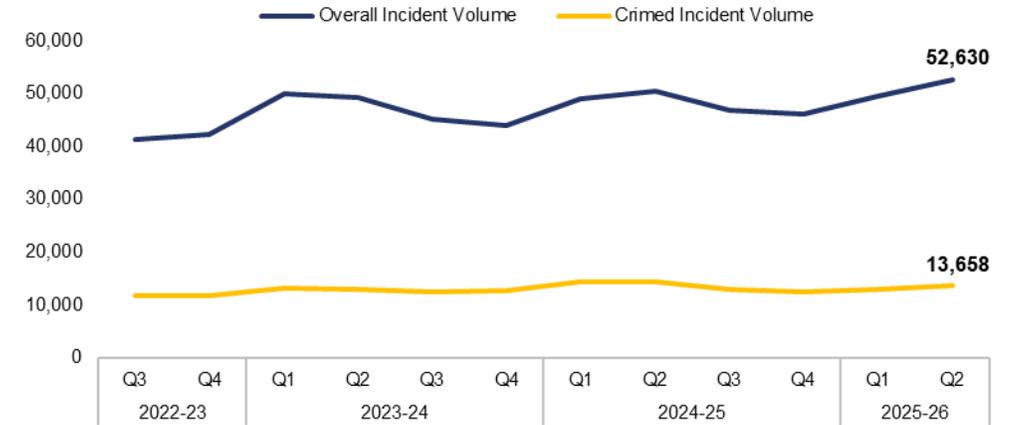
The changes to the operating model continue to facilitate cross-pillar collaboration, including close links between the Response Pillar and the Investigation Hub (which forms part of the Crime Pillar). The Investigation Hub consistently manage prisoner demand and offer a bridging position between the Response and Crime Pillars in handling complex priority and volume crime investigations. The team recorded a positive outcome rate of 59.9% during Q2 2025-26, an increase of 18.8 percentage points when compared to the quarter prior.

6. Overall Incidents

Overall Incident Volume



Crimed Incident Comparison



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Financial Year	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	FYTD	25-26	Quarter	Q1 25-26	Q2 24-25
Volume	170,175	170,356	188,434	192,239	Volume	102,056	% Change	6.5%	4.1%

Financial Year	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	FYTD	25-26	Quarter	Q1 25-26	Q2 24-25
% Crimed	26.6%	28.8%	27.2%	28.0%	% Crimed	26.1%	PP Change	-0.3	-2.3

Operational Overview

Overall, 52,630 incidents were reported during Q2 2025-26. This exceeds the upper control limit, representing an increase of 6.5% (3,204 additional incidents) when compared to the quarter prior, and a less prominent increase of 4.1% (2,067 additional incidents) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

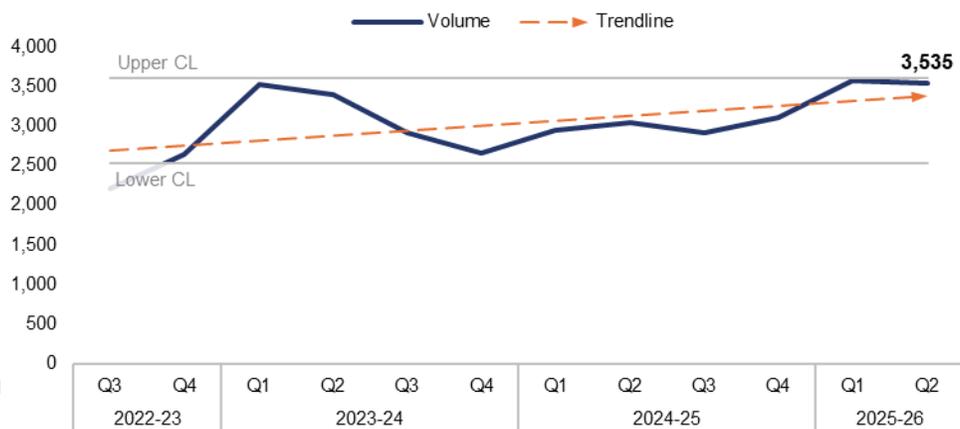
Of the 52,630 incidents reported during Q2 2025-26, 13,658 were assigned a crime category, or 'crimed'. This accounts for 26.0% of the overall incident volume during the quarter, representing a slight reduction of 0.3 percentage points when compared to the quarter prior. A further reduction of 2.3 percentage points can be observed when comparing Q2 2025-26 to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

Additional crimes can be created independently of incidents, accounting for the discrepancy between the number of crimed incidents and the overall crime volume for the quarter.

7. Anti-Social Behaviour

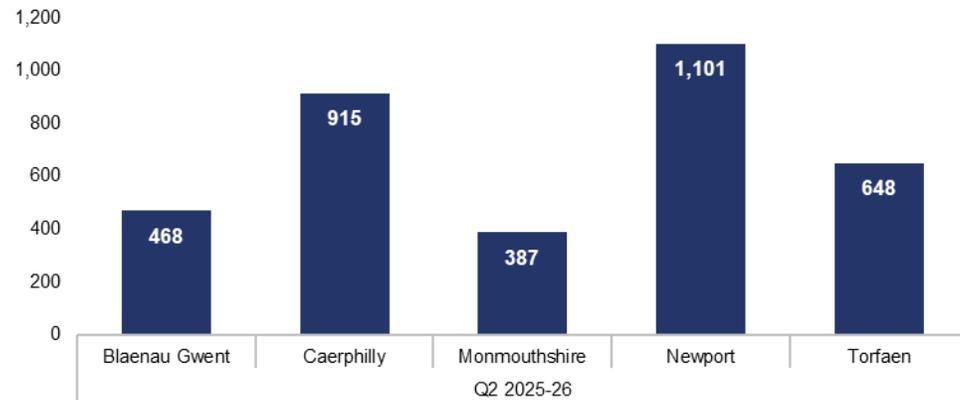
Page 40

Anti-Social Behaviour Volume



Financial Year	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	FYTD	25-26	Quarter	Q1 25-26	Q2 24-25
Volume	12,747	10,594	12,500	11,999	Volume	7,103	% Change	-0.9%	16.5%

Anti-Social Behaviour Volume by Local Authority Area



Local Authority Area	Blaenau Gwent	Caerphilly	Monmouthshire	Newport	Torfaen
% of Total	13.2%	25.9%	10.9%	31.1%	18.3%

Operational Overview

A total of 3,535 incidents classified as Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) were reported during Q2 2025-26, near the upper control limit. This represents a slight reduction of 0.9% (33 fewer incidents) when compared to the quarter prior, but a notable increase of 16.5% (500 additional incidents) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

The upper-right graph displays ASB incident volume during Q2 2025-26 by Local Authority Area. The highest volume of incidents were reported in Newport, accounting for 31.1% of the force-wide total with 1,101 incidents. Conversely, the lowest volume of incidents were reported in Monmouthshire, comprising 10.9% of the force-wide total with 387 incidents.

Local teams continue to respond to incidents of ASB, using innovative approaches to seize vehicles which have been used in an anti-social manner. This included the deployment of a fixed wing plane in Newport for five hours during September. Specifically aimed at addressing vehicle-related ASB, this deployment paid significant dividends in the arrest and seizure of persons and vehicles, which generated a sizeable online footprint. Similarly, the local team in Blaenau Gwent worked alongside the force's proactive policing team in seizing 10 off-road bikes in a single evening.

ASB and crime hotspot patrols continued throughout the 37 hotspots identified within Gwent. During Q2 2025-26 there were a total of 2,286 hours of visible patrols within these areas, resulting in 11 arrests and 27 stop searches.

During Q2 2025-26, 16 ASB incidents were reported as having taken place outside of the force area, and have therefore been omitted from the Local Authority Area comparison.

8. Community Action Team

Community Action Team Activity – Q2 2025-26					
Metric	Alway Team	Blackwood Team	Llantarnam Team	Tredegar Team	Overall
Offences Recorded	31	57	34	38	160
Solved Rate	45.2%	50.9%	58.8%	42.1%	49.4%
Arrests Made	32	30	36	22	120
Stop Searches Performed	28	64	45	32	169
Vehicles Seized	21	41	18	32	112

Operational Overview

Between June and September 2025, the Community Action Teams have been deployed in Alway, Blackwood, Llantarnam, and Tredegar. During this period, they have made a total of 120 arrests and seized 112 vehicles, primarily due to them being used or ridden in an anti-social manner. They have also achieved a solved rate of 49.4% for crime investigations.

The teams have received extremely positive feedback from local councillors, communities, and indeed their own colleagues whom they have been working alongside over the four-month period in addressing ASB and acquisitive crime.

9. Preventing Crime and ASB – Emerging Issues

Operational Overview

Q2 2025-26 saw the introduction of the Home Office's Safer Streets Summer Initiative, which ran concurrently between July and September and focused on ASB, street crime, and retail crime within town and city centres. Local policing teams worked alongside partners within the respective five Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs), aided by funding from the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC), in the implementation of activities which sought to divert persons away from committing crime or ASB.

The force has already commenced work on creating an ASB Action Plan which will be finalised by the end of the financial year. The plan, which is Home Office driven, will demonstrate how the force engages with the community and partners, how it uses data to identify both victims and offenders of ASB, how it effectively uses ASB powers in addressing ASB (prevention, intervention, and enforcement), how it works alongside partners to problem-solve areas susceptible to ASB, and how effective communications are around this issue.

In the interim, the force is now preparing for the follow up to the Safer Streets Summer Initiative in the form of a 'Winter Initiative', whereby the Home Office will be requesting that each force prepare plans on how they will tackle ASB and street/retail crime in the run up to Christmas.

Local teams are preparing for the forthcoming Halloween and Bonfire Night evenings, working with partners and local communities to reduce the impact of ASB, which typically increases over these periods.

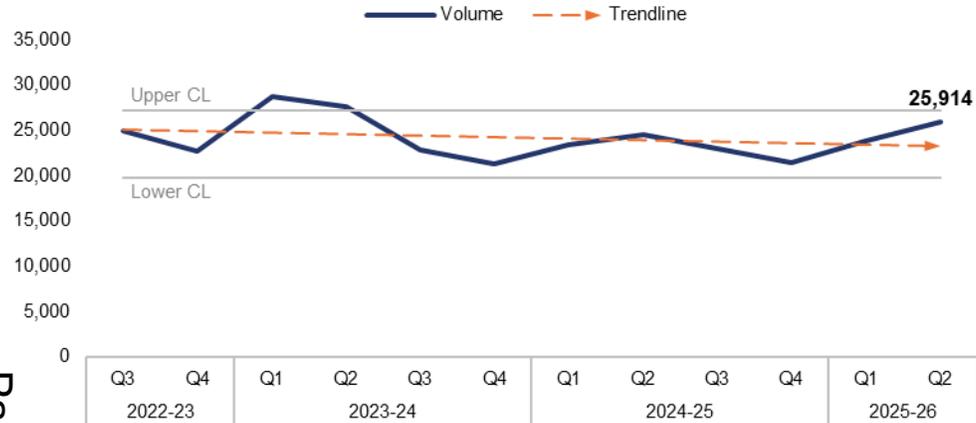
The Respect Rhymney initiative has now entered the 'Hold' phase of its 'Clear, Hold, Build' tactical model, with officers working alongside partners to prevent crime and ASB in the area. This has included partners working on a community alcohol project; an off-road bike educational in which youths will receive an accreditation at the end. Caerphilly County Borough Council are also working with New Pathways on delivering a 'toxic masculinity' input to sixth form students across Rhymney.

Pillar Two - Making Our Communities Safer

1. 999 Demand
2. 101 Demand
3. 999 and 101 Average Answer Speed
4. Response Times
5. Most Serious Violence
6. Serious Violence
7. Knife Crime
8. Overall Drug Offences
9. Drug Possession
10. Drug Supply
11. Shoplifting
12. Residential Burglary
13. Robbery
14. Theft from the Person
15. Making Our Communities Safer – Emerging Issues

1. 999 Demand

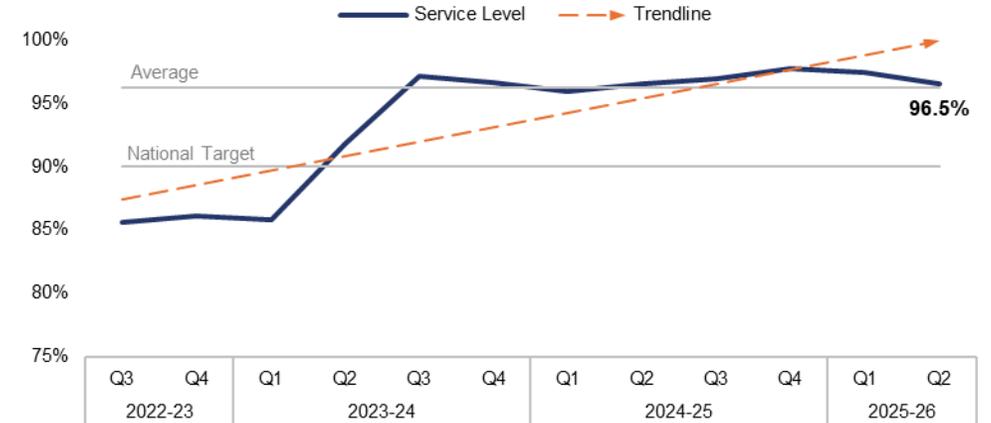
999 Demand



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Financial Year	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	FYTD	25-26	Quarter	Q1 25-26	Q2 24-25
Volume	87,259	99,891	100,469	92,275	Volume	49,706	% Change	8.9%	6.0%

999 Service Level



Financial Year	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	FYTD	25-26	Quarter	Q1 25-26	Q2 24-25
Service Level	89.5%	85.7%	92.4%	97.0%	Service Level	96.9%	PP Change	-0.9	0.0

Operational Overview

999 demand has risen by 8.9% during Q2 2025-26 when compared to the quarter prior, with 2,122 additional calls received for a total of 25,914. A rise of 6.0% (1,461 additional calls) can be observed when comparing Q2 2025-26 to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

999 service level (the percentage of 999 calls answered within 10 seconds) stands at 96.5% for Q2 2025-26. This represents a reduction of 0.9 percentage points when compared to the quarter prior, likely due in part to the increase in 999 demand recorded over the same period. 999 service level is equal to that recorded during same quarter of the previous financial year, and has remained above the national target of 90% for the last nine consecutive quarters.

Following an inspection by His Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services (HMICFRS) during 2022, Gwent has improved and maintained its position as one of the best and most consistently performing forces in the country in terms of 999 service level.

2. 101 Demand

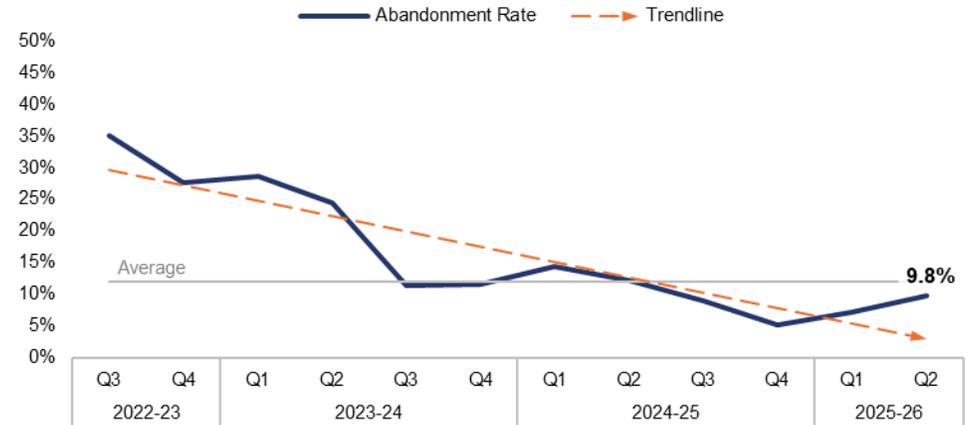
101 Demand (All Connections)



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Financial Year	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	FYTD	25-26	Quarter	Q1 25-26	Q2 24-25
Volume	241,738	220,342	213,356	219,010	Volume	135,222	% Change	7.4%	25.3%

101 Abandonment Rate



Financial Year	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	FYTD	25-26	Quarter	Q1 25-26	Q2 24-25
Abandonment Rate	26.7%	36.3%	19.5%	9.1%	Abandonment Rate	8.5%	PP Change	2.6	-2.4

Operational Overview

101 demand (all connections) has risen by 7.4% during Q2 2025-26 when compared to the quarter prior, with 4,796 additional calls received for a total of 70,009. This represents the highest quarterly figure within the three-year timeframe, exceeding the upper control limit. A more prominent increase of 25.3% (14,117 additional calls) can be observed when comparing Q2 2025-26 to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

The abandonment rate for 101 calls during Q2 2025-26 was 9.8%. This is an increase of 2.6 percentage points when compared to the quarter prior, but represents a reduction of 2.4 percentage points when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

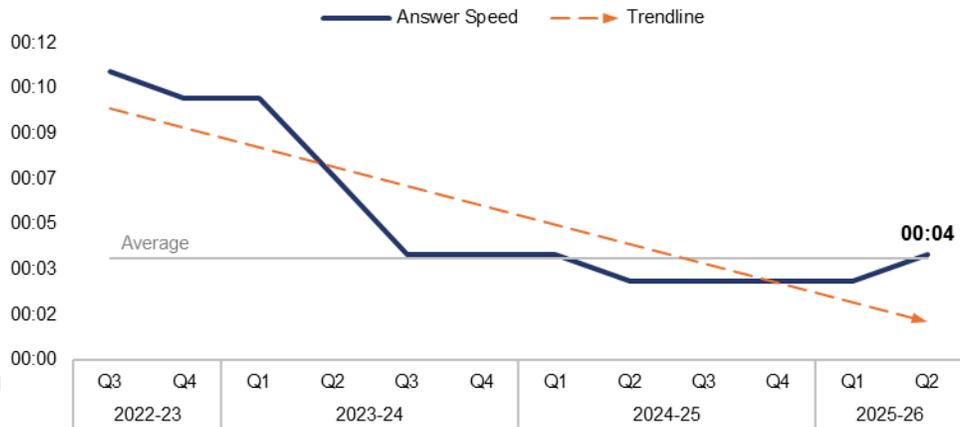
Although 101 demand has adhered to the seasonal trend of increasing during the second quarter of the financial year, the rise recorded during Q2 2025-26 is significantly higher than has been experienced previously. This has been a contributing factor to the increase in abandonment rate during the quarter. Plans are being developed to increase the usage of alternative reporting methods, such as digital, to release capacity from the 101 system in order to better prepare for this period during the next financial year.

The 101 abandonment rate figure is calculated based on call options one and two only, which pertain to new incidents and incident updates respectively.

3. 999 and 101 Average Answer Speed

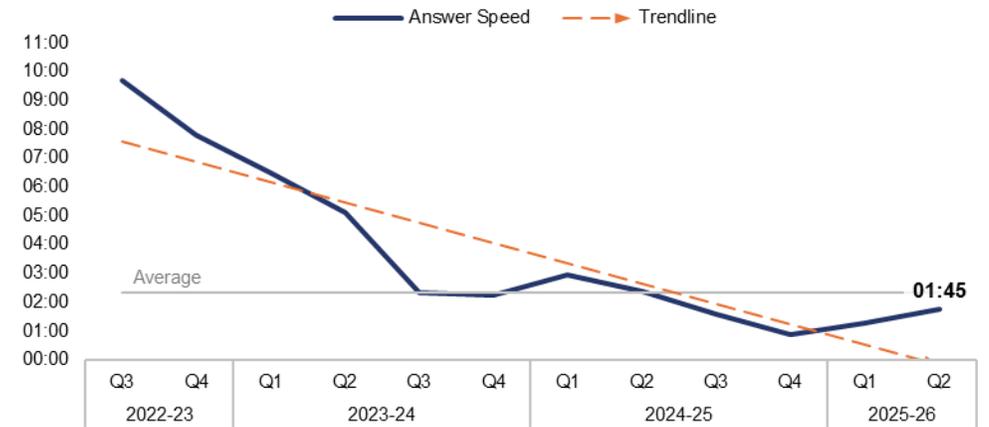
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999 Answer Speed (Minutes/Seconds)



Financial Year	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	Financial Year	25-26	Quarter	Q1 25-26	Q2 24-25
Answer Speed	00:09	00:11	00:06	00:04	Answer Speed	00:03	Change	00:01	00:01

101 Answer Speed (Minutes/Seconds)



Financial Year	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	FYTD	25-26	Quarter	Q1 25-26	Q2 24-25
Answer Speed	05:45	08:01	03:59	01:43	Answer Speed	01:31	Change	00:30	-00:37

Operational Overview

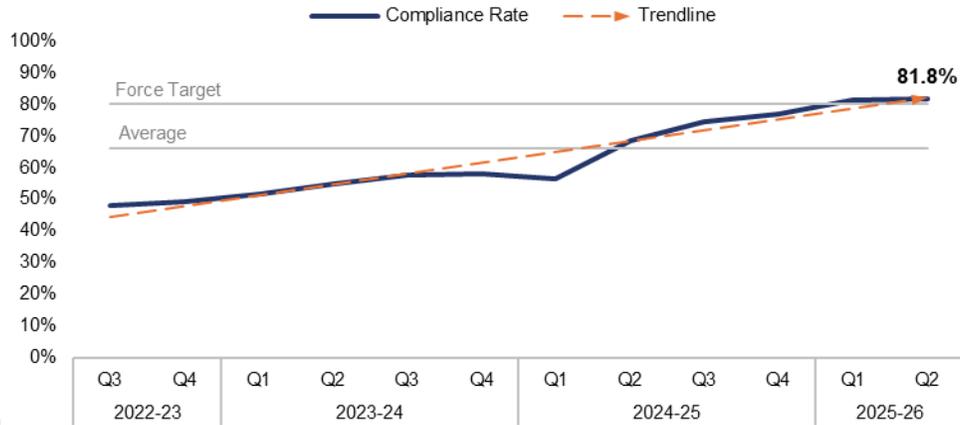
The average answer speed for 999 calls during Q2 2025-26 was four seconds. This is a deterioration of one second when compared to both the quarter prior and the same quarter during the previous financial year.

The average answer speed for 101 calls during Q2 2025-26 was one minute and 45 seconds. This is a deterioration of 30 seconds when compared to the quarter prior, but represents an improvement of 37 seconds when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

The 101 average answer speed figure is calculated based on call options one and two only, which pertain to new incidents and incident updates respectively.

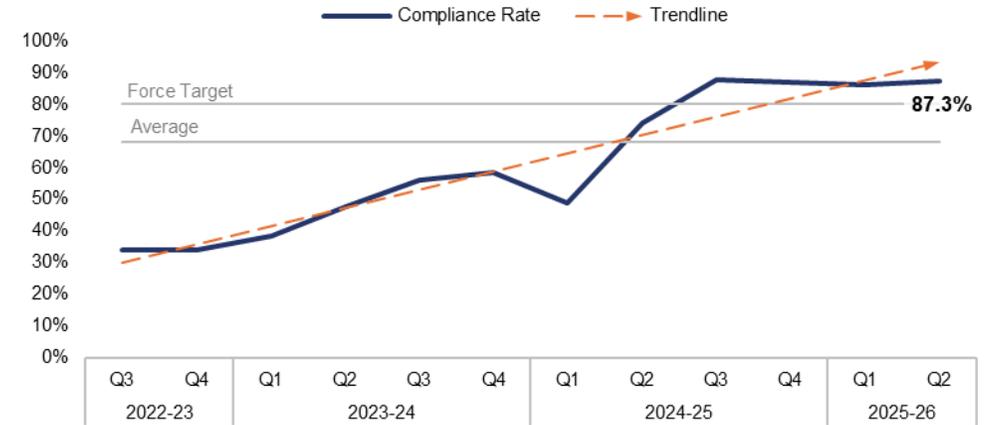
4. Response Times

Emergency Response Compliance



Financial Year	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	FYTD	25-26	Quarter	Q1 25-26	Q2 24-25
Compliance Rate	47.5%	47.0%	55.4%	68.7%	Compliance Rate	81.6%	PP Change	0.4	13.5

Priority Response Compliance



Financial Year	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	FYTD	25-26	Quarter	Q1 25-26	Q2 24-25
Compliance Rate	33.2%	32.3%	50.0%	74.5%	Compliance Rate	86.8%	PP Change	1.1	13.3

Operational Overview

Based on the target arrival time of 15 minutes, the emergency create-to-arrival compliance rate for Q2 2025-26 stands at 81.8%. This is the highest value within the three-year timeframe, representing an increase of 0.4 percentage points when compared to the quarter prior, and a notable increase of 13.5 percentage points when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year. The compliance rate has now exceeded the force target of 80.0% for a second consecutive quarter.

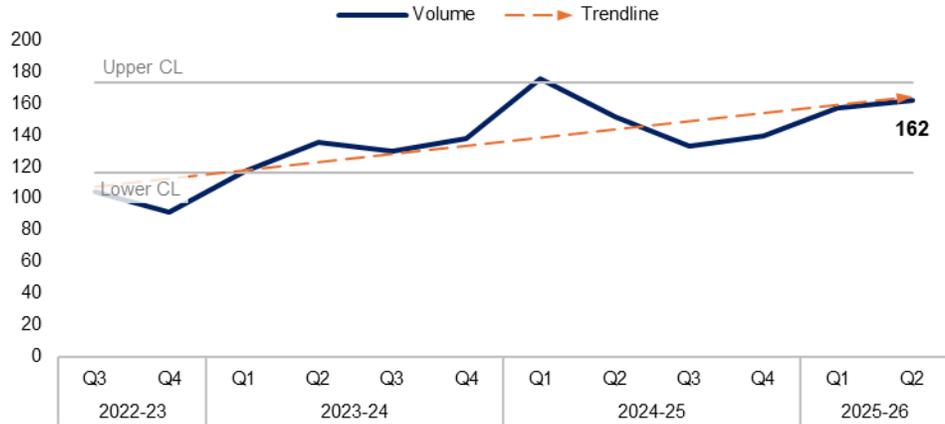
Based on the target arrival time of 60 minutes, the priority create-to-arrival compliance rate for Q2 2025-26 stands at 87.3%. This represents an increase of 1.1 percentage points when compared to the quarter prior, and a significant increase of 13.3 percentage points when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year. Compliance has now exceeded the force target of 80.0% for four consecutive quarters.

Response times have improved significantly over the last 12 months due the functionalising of a number of roles across the force and the enhancement of internal processes, in addition to senior leadership focus on this area. Challenges are expected to arise regarding the management of the demand created as a result of these improvements. A project is being designed within the Force Contact and Control Centre to assist in handling and reducing the demand experienced by response officers.

In this context, 'create-to-arrival' refers to the time elapsed between the creation of a Storm Log for a given incident, and the arrival of officers at the scene.

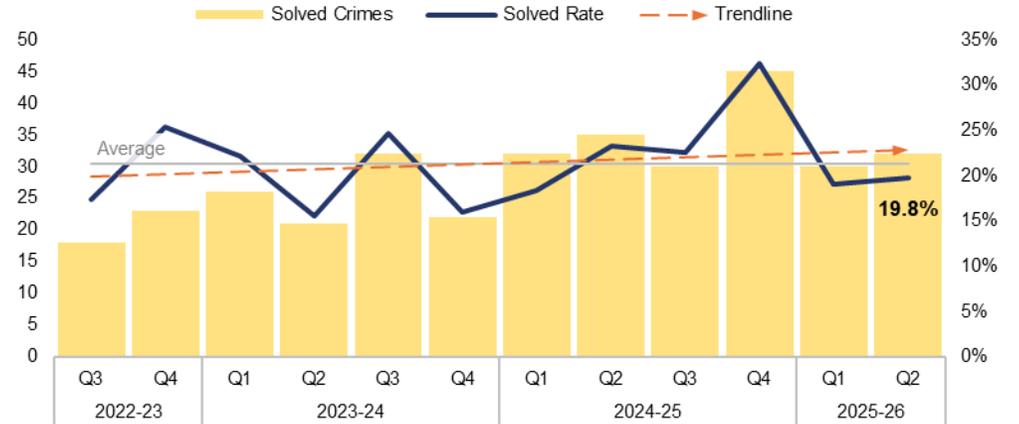
5. Most Serious Violence

Most Serious Violence Volume



Financial Year	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	FYTD	25-26	Quarter	Q1 25-26	Q2 24-25
Volume	435	474	520	598	Volume	319	% Change	3.2%	7.3%

Most Serious Violence Solved Rate



Financial Year	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	FYTD	25-26	Quarter	Q1 25-26	Q2 24-25
Solved Rate	16.1%	18.8%	19.4%	23.7%	Solved Rate	19.4%	PP Change	0.7	-3.4

Operational Overview

A total of 162 crimes classified as Most Serious Violence were recorded during Q2 2025-26. This represents an increase of 3.2% (five additional offences) when compared to the quarter prior, and a further increase of 7.3% (11 additional offences) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

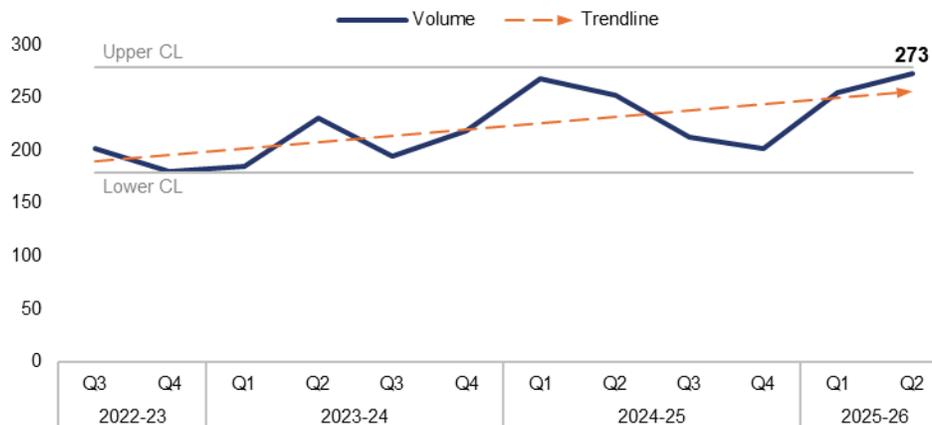
The solved rate for Q2 2025-26 stands at 19.8%, with 32 crimes solved. This is an increase of 0.7 percentage points when compared to the quarter prior, with two additional crimes solved. Conversely, a reduction of 3.4 percentage points can be observed when comparing Q2 2025-26 to the same quarter during the previous financial year, with three fewer crimes solved.

The Homicide and Serious Violence meeting ensures appropriate oversight of investigations and is able to identify any changes in performance. Most Serious Violence is investigated by the Reactive Criminal Investigation Department (CID) who operate as part of the Crime Pillar. Scrutiny and the identification of patterns in offending allow for predicted demand analysis and the assignment of appropriate resources from the Crime Pillar. The management and oversight of meetings has seen strong relationships forged between the three pillars, with problem solving plans devised to prevent and detect Most Serious Violence.

Most Serious Violence offences consist of homicide, grievous bodily harm with intent, and causing death by dangerous driving.

6. Serious Violence

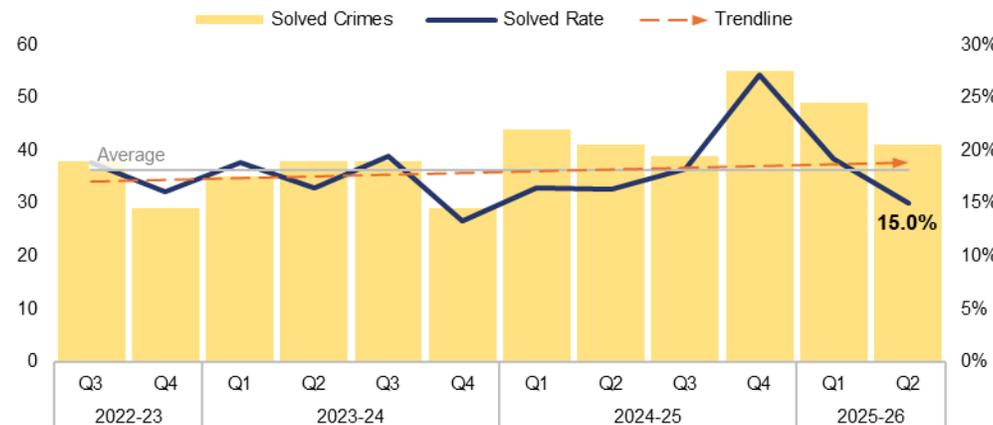
Serious Violence Volume



Page 49

Financial Year	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	FYTD	25-26	Quarter	Q1 25-26	Q2 24-25
Volume	729	843	829	935	Volume	528	% Change	7.1%	8.3%

Serious Violence Solved Rate



Financial Year	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	FYTD	25-26	Quarter	Q1 25-26	Q2 24-25
Solved Rate	15.8%	15.5%	16.9%	19.1%	Solved Rate	17.0%	PP Change	-4.2	-1.3

Operational Overview

The volume of offences classified as Serious Violence approached the upper control limit during Q2 2025-26, with 273 crimes recorded. This is the highest quarterly figure within the three-year timeframe, representing an increase of 7.1% (18 additional offences) when compared to the quarter prior, and a similar increase of 8.3% (21 additional offences) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

The solved rate for Q2 2025-26 stands at 15.0%, with 41 crimes solved. This represents a reduction of 4.2 percentage points when compared to the quarter prior, with eight fewer crimes solved. A less prominent reduction of 1.3 percentage points can be observed when comparing Q2 2025-26 to the same quarter during the previous financial year, with an equal number of crimes solved.

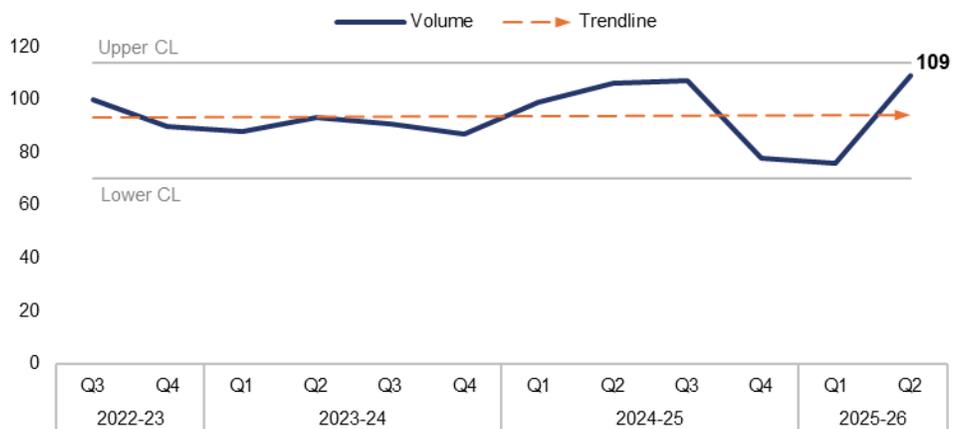
Although Serious Violence is discussed in the Homicide and Serious Violence meeting, an element of this also features in the Serious Organised Crime (SOC) meeting. Organised Crime Group (OCG) nominals involved in Serious Violence are identified within this meeting, in order to explore opportunities under a '4Ps' approach (Pursue, Prevent, Protect, and Prepare).

Services have been commissioned via Serious Violence Duty funding which aim to prevent violent crime and promote early intervention through the identification of effective local practices and prevention programmes. This is aligned to the Government's Safer Streets mission, with interventions being delivered through the five CSPs.

Serious Violence offences consist of section 18 grievous bodily harm with intent, section 20 malicious wounding without intent, and personal robbery.

7. Knife Crime

Knife Crime Volume



Page 50

Financial Year	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	FYTD	25-26	Quarter	Q1 25-26	Q2 24-25
Volume	283	370	359	390	Volume	185	% Change	43.4%	2.8%

Operational Overview

During Q2 2025-26 109 offences were recorded which met the criteria of a knife crime, as defined by the Home Office's National Data Quality Improvement Service (NDQIS) reporting system. This is the highest quarterly figure within the three-year timeframe, representing a significant increase of 43.4% (33 additional offences) when compared to the quarter prior. A less prominent increase of 2.8% (three additional offences) can be observed when comparing Q2 2025-26 to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

The force continually encourages the appropriate use of stop and search as a proactive tactic to limit access to knives for criminals. Appropriate performance and oversight meetings ensure that stop and search is used proportionately, with accurate and reliable grounds for each search recorded.

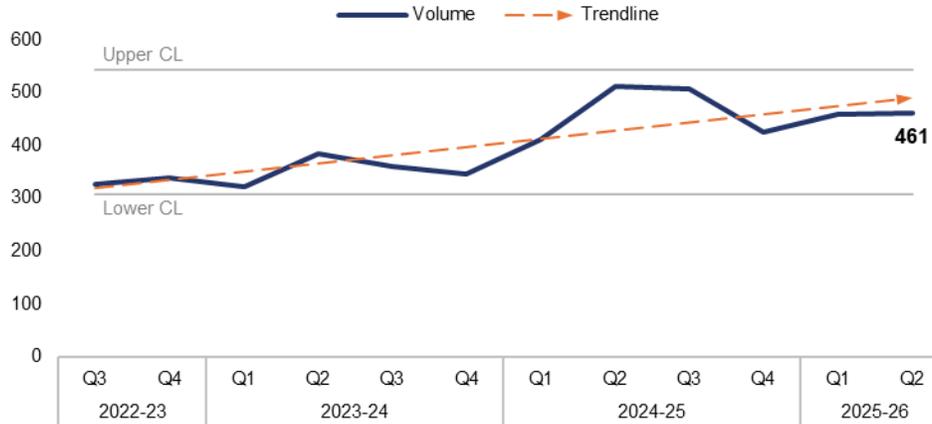
Local SOC profiles have recently been developed which have identified the top three wards in each local authority area based on Crime Severity Score. Within these wards, knife crimes and those linked to SOC have been highlighted. A Knife Crime Problem Profile has also been completed, which is due for presentation in November's violence meeting.

The Virtual Decisions programmes have been refreshed, with meetings convened to discuss an extension of the licence. This innovative practise was highlighted in the recent HMICFRS SOC inspection debrief.

In accordance with NDQIS reporting criteria, Possession of a Weapon and Homicide offences have been excluded from this dataset.

8. Overall Drug Offences

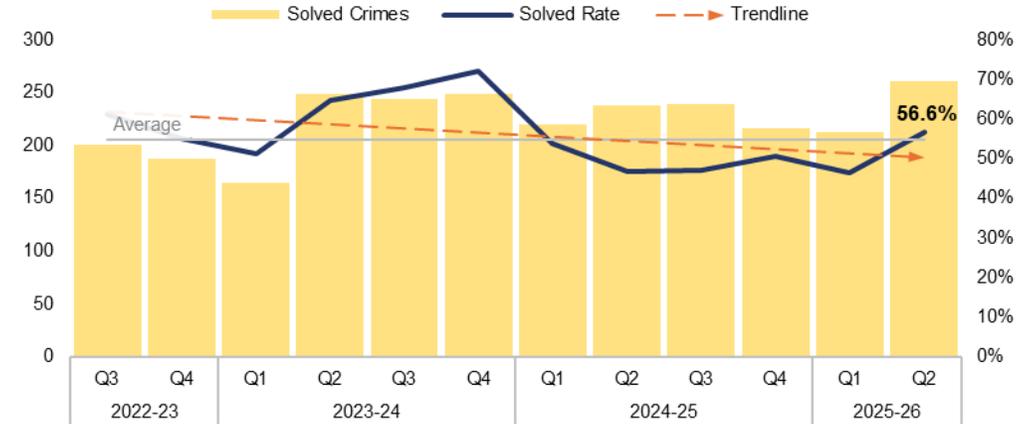
Overall Drug Offences Volume



Page 51

Financial Year	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	FYTD	25-26	Quarter	Q1 25-26	Q2 24-25
Volume	1,328	1,296	1,413	1,853	Volume	919	% Change	0.7%	-9.8%

Overall Drug Offences Solved Rate



Financial Year	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	FYTD	25-26	Quarter	Q1 25-26	Q2 24-25
Solved Rate	67.5%	54.6%	64.2%	49.3%	Solved Rate	51.5%	PP Change	10.3	10.0

Operational Overview

A total of 461 crimes classified as Drug Offences were recorded during Q2 2025-26. This represents a slight increase of 0.7% (three additional offences) when compared to the quarter prior, but a reduction of 9.8% (50 fewer offences) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

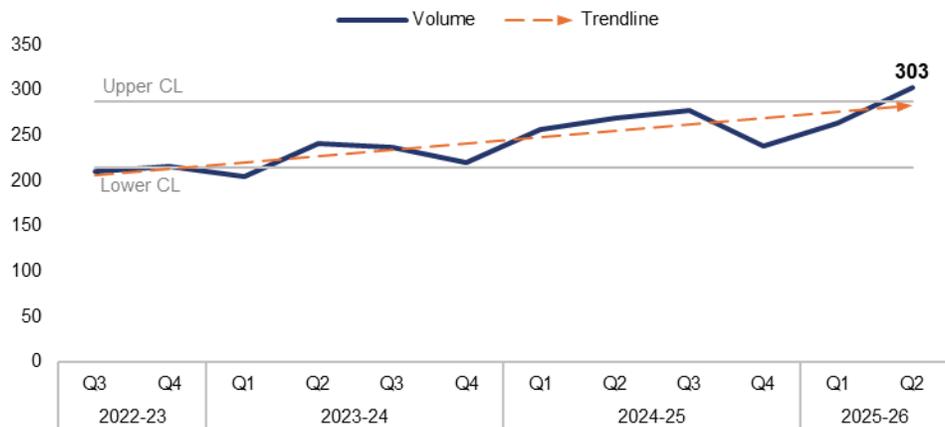
The solved rate for Q2 2025-26 stands at 56.6%, with 261 crimes solved. This is an increase of 10.3 percentage points when compared to the quarter prior, with 49 additional crimes solved. A similar increase of 10.0 percentage points can be observed when comparing Q2 2025-26 to the same quarter during the previous financial year, with 23 additional crimes solved.

An increase in seizures by the UK Border Force relating to drug commodities destined for Gwent postal addresses was identified as a key driver of the rise in Drug Offences observed during the previous quarter. The number of these offences has almost halved during Q2 2025-26 when compared to the quarter prior, falling by 48.2% (40 fewer offences) for a total of 43.

9. Drug Possession

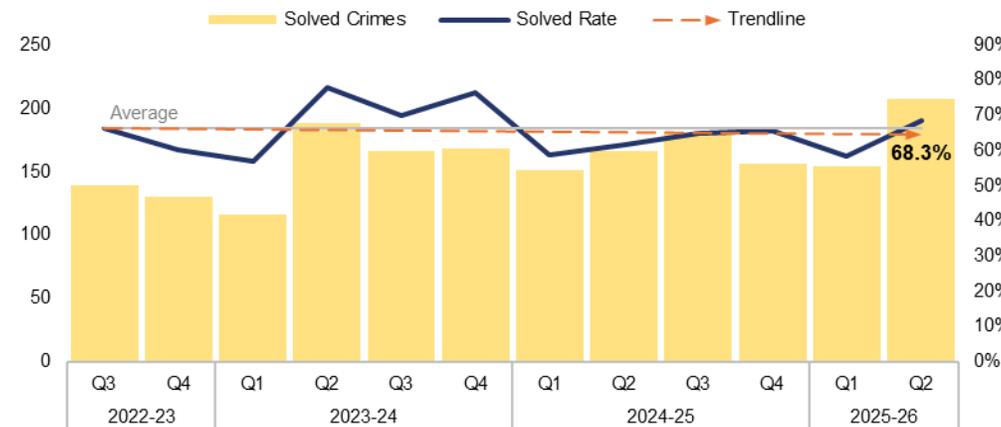
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Drug Possession Volume



Financial Year	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	FYTD	25-26	Quarter	Q1 25-26	Q2 24-25
Volume	948	827	902	1,042	Volume	567	% Change	14.8%	12.6%

Drug Possession Solved Rate



Financial Year	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	FYTD	25-26	Quarter	Q1 25-26	Q2 24-25
Solved Rate	69.9%	60.8%	70.7%	62.7%	Solved Rate	63.7%	PP Change	10.0	6.6

Operational Overview

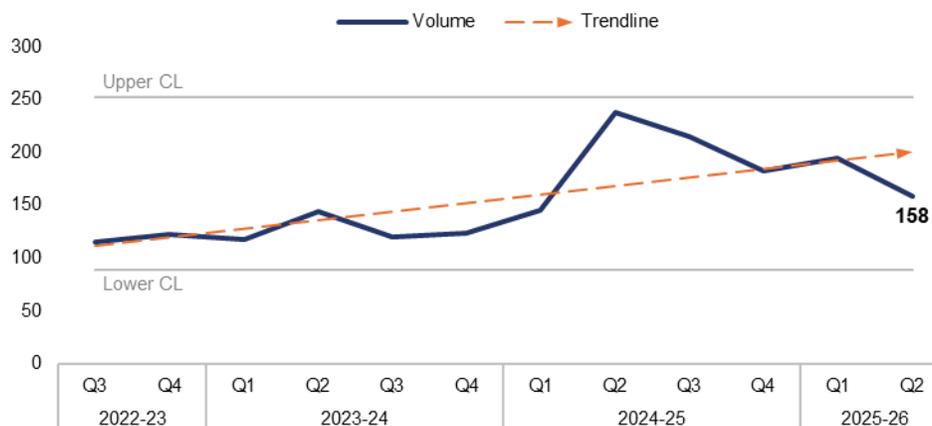
The volume of drug possession offences exceeded the upper control limit during Q2 2025-26, with 303 crimes recorded. This is the highest quarterly figure within the three-year timeframe, representing an increase of 14.8% (39 additional offences) when compared to the quarter prior, and a similar increase of 12.6% (34 additional offences) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

The solved rate for Q2 2025-26 stands at 68.3%, with 207 crimes solved. This is an increase of 10.0 percentage points when compared to the quarter prior, with 53 additional crimes solved. An increase 6.6 percentage points can be observed when comparing Q2 2025-26 to the same quarter during the previous financial year, with 41 additional crimes solved.

This slide pertains to possession offences for all controlled drugs, including Cannabis.

10. Drug Supply

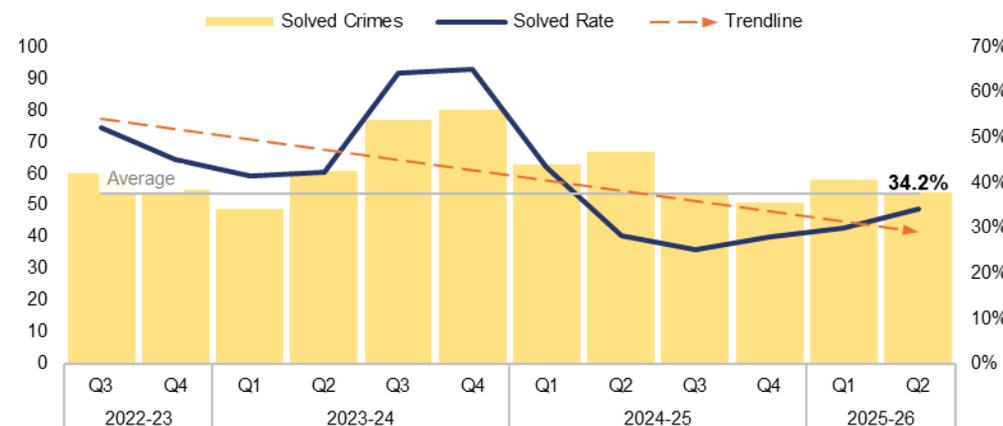
Drug Supply Volume



Page 53

Financial Year	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	FYTD	25-26	Quarter	Q1 25-26	Q2 24-25
Volume	378	462	505	780	Volume	352	% Change	-18.6%	-33.6%

Drug Supply Solved Rate



Financial Year	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	FYTD	25-26	Quarter	Q1 25-26	Q2 24-25
Solved Rate	61.4%	43.5%	52.9%	30.1%	Solved Rate	31.8%	PP Change	4.3	6.0

Operational Overview

Overall, 158 drug supply offences were recorded during Q2 2025-26. This represents a reduction of 18.6% (36 fewer offences) when compared to the quarter prior, and a further reduction of 33.6% (80 fewer offences) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

The solved rate for Q2 2025-26 stands at 34.2%, with 54 crimes solved. This is an increase of 4.3 percentage points when compared to the quarter prior, albeit with four fewer crimes solved. A similar increase of 6.0 percentage points can be observed when comparing Q2 2025-26 to the same quarter during the previous financial year, although with 13 fewer crimes solved.

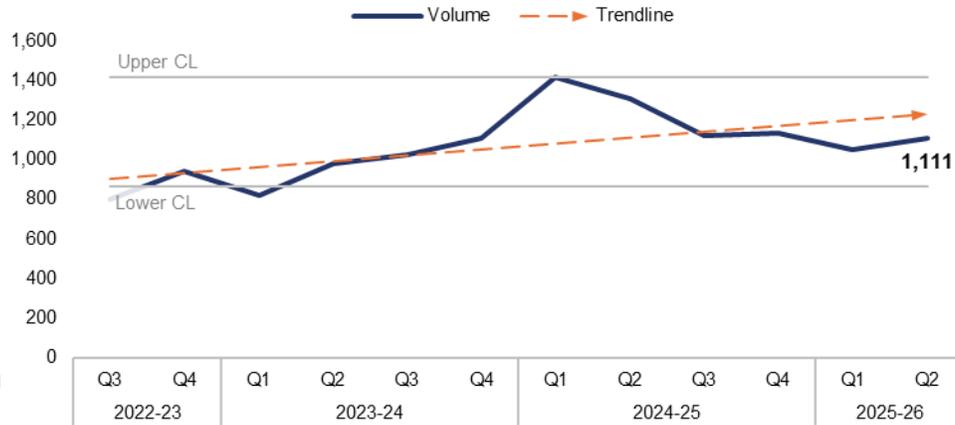
The increase in the use of synthetic opioids is a national priority led by the National Crime Agency as part of Project Housebuilder. A cluster of drug-related deaths caused by synthetic opioids have been recorded by South Wales Police. Whilst a similar cluster has not been recorded in Gwent, there have been isolated deaths linked to synthetic opioids and increases in near misses reported by partners in the Newport area. The force's Organised Crime Unit have been targeting an OCG distributing large amounts of heroin, with over 17kg seized. This included the largest seizure nationally of one form of synthetic opioid, preventing hundreds of drug users from being exposed to this commodity.

Gwent Police have well established processes to share intelligence relating to harmful substances and drug related deaths with partners, as well as the ability to fast track the examination of seized drugs so that intelligence can be shared with partners in order to protect drug users.

This slide includes all offences pertaining to the supply, importation, or production of controlled drugs.

11. Shoplifting

Shoplifting Volume



Financial Year	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	FYTD	25-26	Quarter	Q1 25-26	Q2 24-25
Volume	2,186	2,973	3,925	4,980	Volume	2,161	% Change	5.8%	-15.1%

Shoplifting Solved Rate



Financial Year	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	FYTD	25-26	Quarter	Q1 25-26	Q2 24-25
Solved Rate	27.7%	23.7%	30.7%	28.4%	Solved Rate	29.4%	PP Change	-7.4	-0.3

Operational Overview

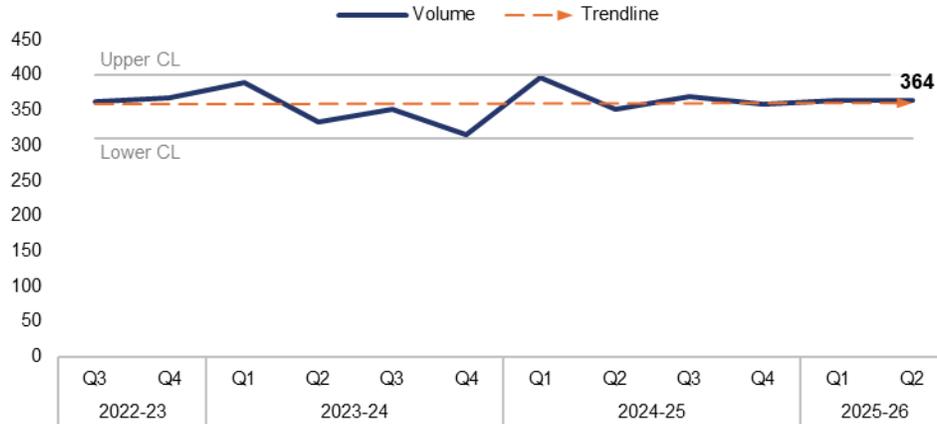
During Q2 2025-26, 1,111 Shoplifting offences were recorded. This represents an increase of 5.8% (61 additional offences) when compared to the quarter prior, but a reduction of 15.1% (198 fewer offences) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

The solved rate for Q2 2025-26 stands at 25.8%, with 287 crimes solved. This is a reduction of 7.4 percentage points when compared to the quarter prior, with 62 fewer crimes solved. A less prominent reduction of 0.3 percentage points can be observed when comparing Q2 2025-26 to the same quarter during the previous financial year, with 55 fewer crimes solved.

The force has improved the way it identifies and manages its most prolific offenders. Prior to the point of charge, Crime and Disorder Reduction Officers are successfully attaching Criminal Behaviour Orders to casefiles, which are effective in managing and restricting individuals' movements post conviction. The force has also been involved in the Safer Streets Summer Initiative which focuses on retail crime, in addition to street crime and ASB. This initiative also involves partners from within the five CSPs, which have received OPCC funding with an emphasis on intervention and diversion programmes.

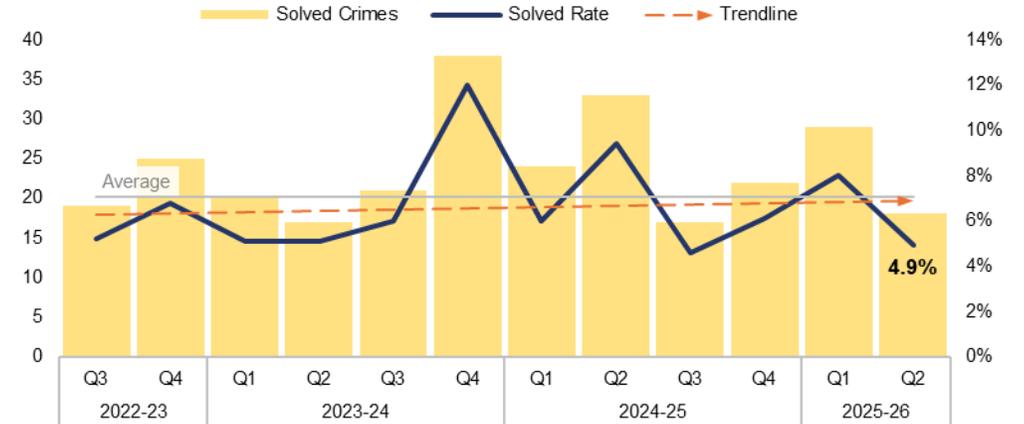
12. Residential Burglary

Residential Burglary Volume



Financial Year	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	FYTD	25-26	Quarter	Q1 25-26	Q2 24-25
Volume	1,755	1,616	1,390	1,475	Volume	728	% Change	0.0%	3.7%

Residential Burglary Solved Rate



Financial Year	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	FYTD	25-26	Quarter	Q1 25-26	Q2 24-25
Solved Rate	6.2%	5.1%	6.9%	6.5%	Solved Rate	6.5%	PP Change	-3.1	-4.5

Operational Overview

A total of 364 Residential Burglary offences were recorded during Q2 2025-26. This is equal to the quarter prior, but an increase of 3.7% (13 additional offences) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

The solved rate for Q2 2025-26 stands at 4.9%, with 18 crimes solved. This represents a reduction of 3.1 percentage points when compared to the quarter prior, with 11 fewer crimes solved. A similar reduction of 4.5 percentage points can be observed when comparing Q2 2025-26 to the same quarter during the previous financial year, with 15 fewer crimes solved.

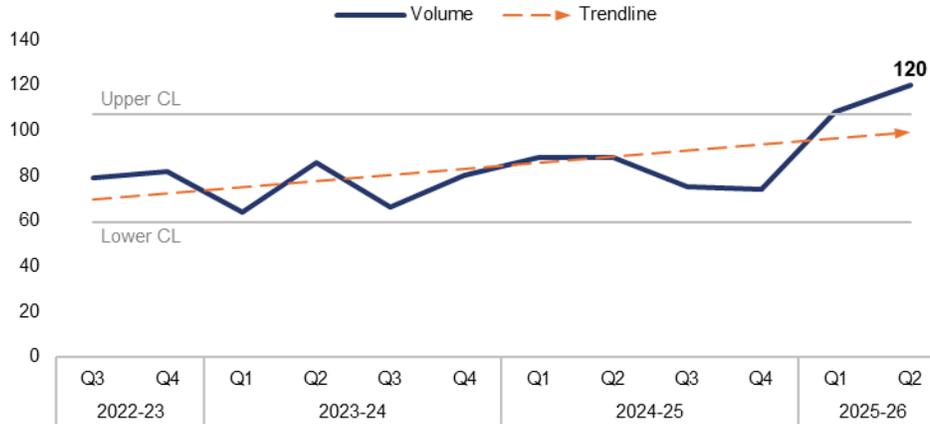
During Q2 2025-26, 89.3% of Residential Burglary of a Home incidents were attended by officers, with 60.7% of these attended within 60 minutes. There has been an incremental improvement in solved rate for Residential Burglary of a Home offences over the last three consecutive quarters, with the Criminal Investigation Department focusing on this as a core area of business.

There is a notable disparity in solved rate between crimes classified as residential burglaries of homes and those classified as residential burglaries of unconnected buildings. The solved rate for residential burglaries of homes stands at 8.6% for the FYTD, whereas the solved rate for residential burglaries of unconnected buildings is lower, at 1.6%.

A second phase of the burglary app trial has been undertaken by officers. The app has seen limited use across the force, with fresh messaging planned in order to increase its uptake and subsequent use.

13. Robbery

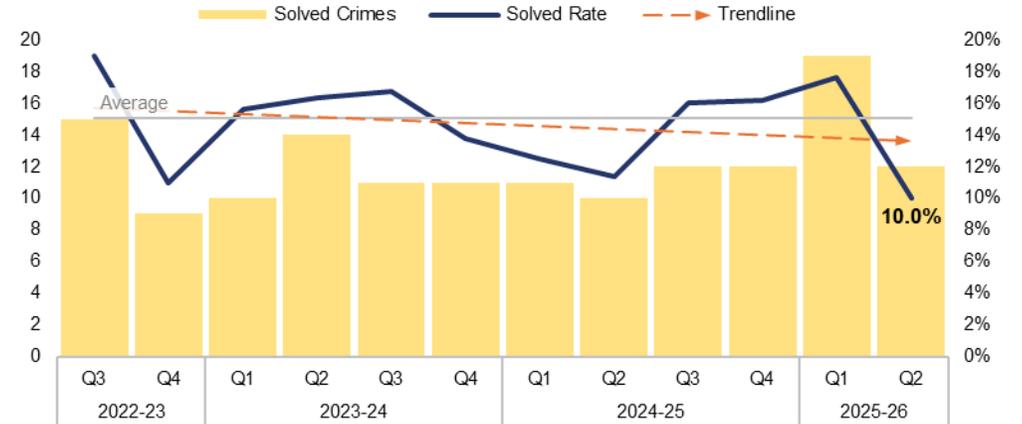
Robbery Volume



Page 56

Financial Year	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	FYTD	25-26	Quarter	Q1 25-26	Q2 24-25
Volume	266	332	296	325	Volume	228	% Change	11.1%	36.4%

Robbery Solved Rate



Financial Year	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	FYTD	25-26	Quarter	Q1 25-26	Q2 24-25
Solved Rate	18.0%	12.3%	15.5%	13.8%	Solved Rate	13.6%	PP Change	-7.6	-1.4

Operational Overview

The volume of Robbery offences exceeded the upper control limit during Q2 2025-26, with 120 crimes recorded. This is the highest quarterly figure within the three-year timeframe, representing an increase of 11.1% (12 additional offences) when compared to the quarter prior, and a more prominent increase of 36.4% (32 additional offences) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

The solved rate for Q2 2025-26 stands at 10.0%, with 12 crimes solved. This represents a reduction of 7.6 percentage points when compared the the quarter prior, with seven fewer crimes solved. A less prominent reduction of 1.4 percentage points can be observed when comparing Q2 2025-26 to the same quarter during the previous financial year, with two additional crimes solved.

The data on this slide includes both personal and commercial Robbery offences.

14. Theft from the Person

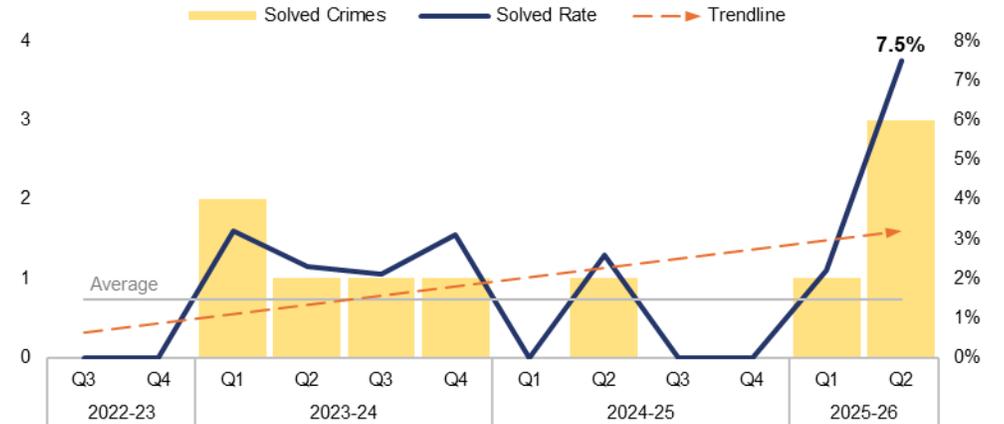
Theft from the Person Volume



Page 57

Financial Year	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	FYTD	25-26	Quarter	Q1 25-26	Q2 24-25
Volume	166	208	186	171	Volume	85	% Change	-11.1%	2.6%

Theft from the Person Solved Rate



Financial Year	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	FYTD	25-26	Quarter	Q1 25-26	Q2 24-25
Solved Rate	5.4%	0.5%	2.7%	0.6%	Solved Rate	4.7%	PP Change	5.3	4.9

Operational Overview

During Q2 2025-26, 40 Theft from the Person offences were recorded. This represents a reduction of 11.1% (five fewer offences) when compared to the quarter prior, but an increase of 2.6% (one additional offence) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

The solved rate for Q2 2025-26 stands at 7.5%, with three crimes solved. This is the highest solved rate within the three-year timeframe, representing an increase of 5.3 percentage points when compared to the quarter prior and a similar increase of 4.9 percentage points when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year, with two additional crimes solved in both instances.

Over half of the outcomes recorded for Theft from the Person offences during Q2 2025-26 were classified as Outcome 18: Investigation complete – no suspect identified. This is likely due in part to the nature of these offences, which include pickpocketing and 'snatch thefts', in which the victim typically has very little (if any) direct interaction with the offender.

15. Making our Communities Safer – Emerging Issues

Operational Overview

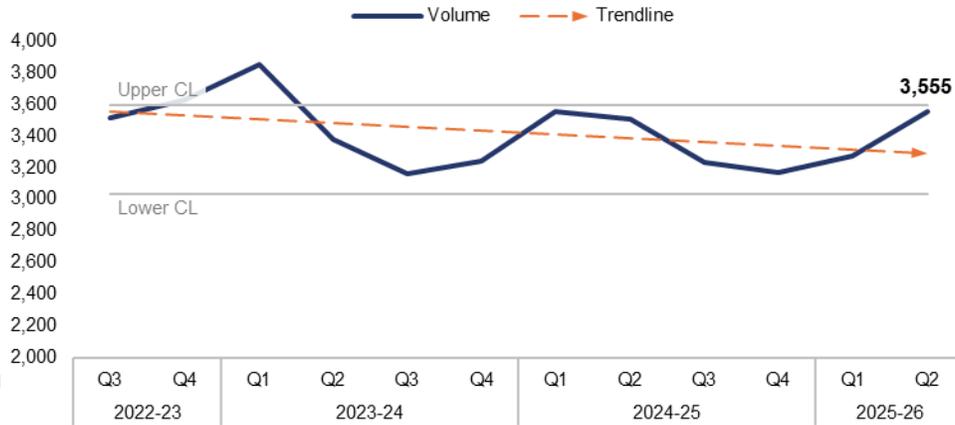
Crimes and incidents relating to dangerous dogs have seen a reduction during Q2 2025-26, but continue to place demand on local policing teams whilst presenting an ongoing risk within communities. A total of 119 dangerous dog crimes were recorded during Q2 2025-26. This represents a reduction of 22.7% (35 fewer offences) when compared to the quarter prior, and a similar reduction of 18.5% (27 fewer offences) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

Pillar Three – Protecting the Vulnerable

1. Violence Against Women and Girls
2. Domestic Offences
3. Rape
4. Serious Sexual Offences
5. Stalking
6. Harassment
7. Hate Crime
8. Child Criminal and Sexual Exploitation
9. Missing Children
10. Action Fraud
1. Cybercrime
2. Protecting the Vulnerable – Emerging Issues

1. Violence Against Women and Girls

Violence Against Women and Girls Volume



Financial Year	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	FYTD	25-26	Quarter	Q1 25-26	Q2 24-25
Volume	13,088	14,928	13,625	13,463	Volume	6,830	% Change	8.5%	1.4%

Violence Against Women and Girls Solved Rate



Financial Year	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	FYTD	25-26	Quarter	Q1 25-26	Q2 24-25
Solved Rate	8.3%	6.9%	9.8%	9.4%	Solved Rate	8.5%	PP Change	0.9	-1.5

Operational Overview

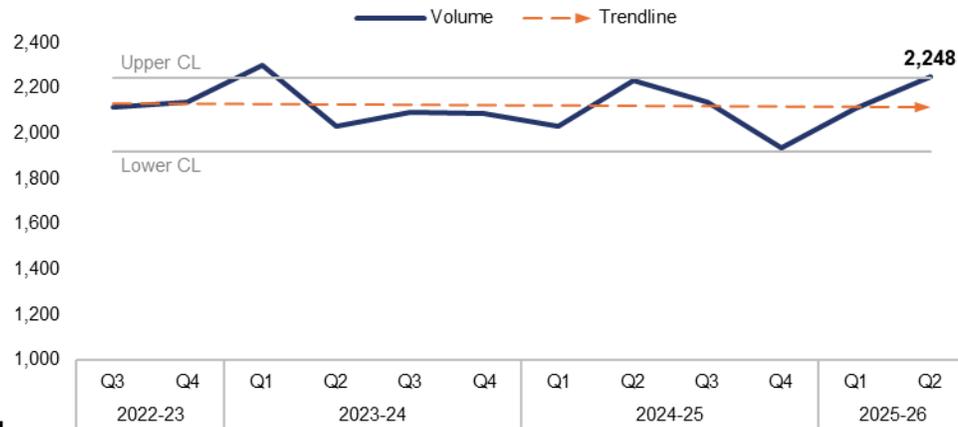
A total of 3,555 crimes classified as Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) offences were recorded during Q2 2025-26, nearing the upper control limit. This represents an increase of 8.5% (280 additional offences) when compared to the quarter prior, and a less prominent increase 1.4% (50 additional offences) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

The solved rate for Q2 2025-26 stands at 8.9%, with 318 crimes solved. This is an increase of 0.9 percentage points when compared to the quarter prior, with 55 additional crimes solved. Conversely, a reduction of 1.5 percentage points can be observed when comparing Q2 2025-26 to the same quarter during the previous financial year, with 48 fewer crimes solved.

Gwent Police are key partners in the Welsh Government's Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse & Sexual Violence (VAWDASV) strategy. As such, the force sits on the Gwent VAWDASV Strategy multi-agency subgroups in areas including protected communities and characteristics, communications, and tackling perpetration.

2. Domestic Offences

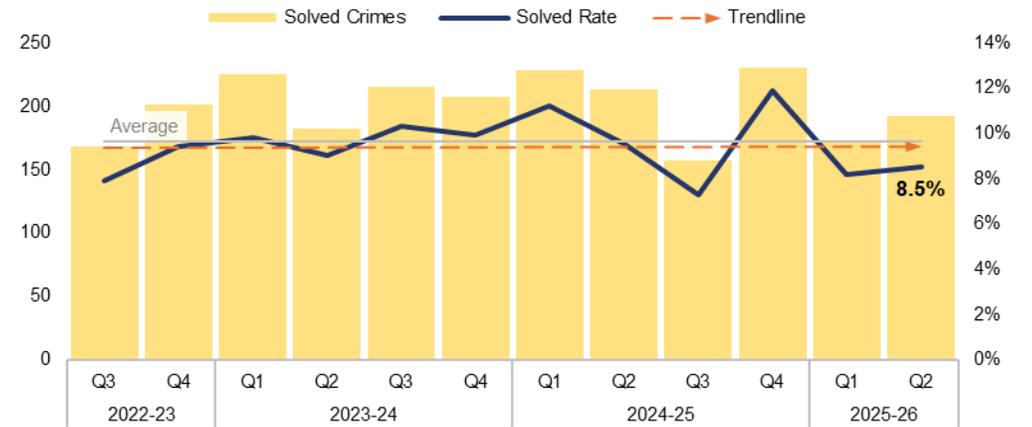
Domestic Offences Volume



Page 61

Financial Year	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	FYTD	25-26	Quarter	Q1 25-26	Q2 24-25
Volume	8,940	8,531	8,513	8,339	Volume	4,359	% Change	6.5%	0.6%

Domestic Offences Solved Rate



Financial Year	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	FYTD	25-26	Quarter	Q1 25-26	Q2 24-25
Solved Rate	9.1%	9.3%	9.7%	9.9%	Solved Rate	8.4%	PP Change	0.3	-1.0

Operational Overview

The volume of crimes classified as domestic offences exceeded the upper control limit during Q2 2025-26, with 2,248 crimes recorded. This represents an increase of 6.5% (137 additional offences) when compared to the quarter prior, and a less prominent increase of 0.6% (14 additional offences) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

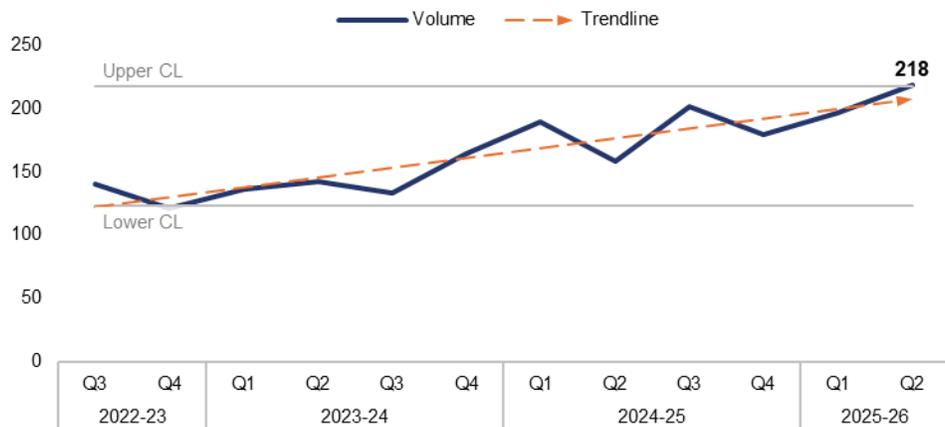
The solved rate for Q2 2025-26 stands at 8.5%, with 192 crimes solved. This represents an increase of 0.3 percentage points when compared to the quarter prior, with 19 additional crimes solved. Conversely, a reduction of 1.0 percentage point can be observed when comparing Q2 2025-26 to the same quarter during the previous financial year, with 21 fewer crimes solved.

For the purposes of this report, a domestic offence is defined as a crime which has been assigned a domestic abuse local qualifier and in which the victim and offender are both over 16 years of age, in accordance with the Domestic Abuse Act 2021. Offences assigned the qualifier but in which the age of the victim or offender has not been recorded have also been included, in order to prevent under-reporting.

3. Rape

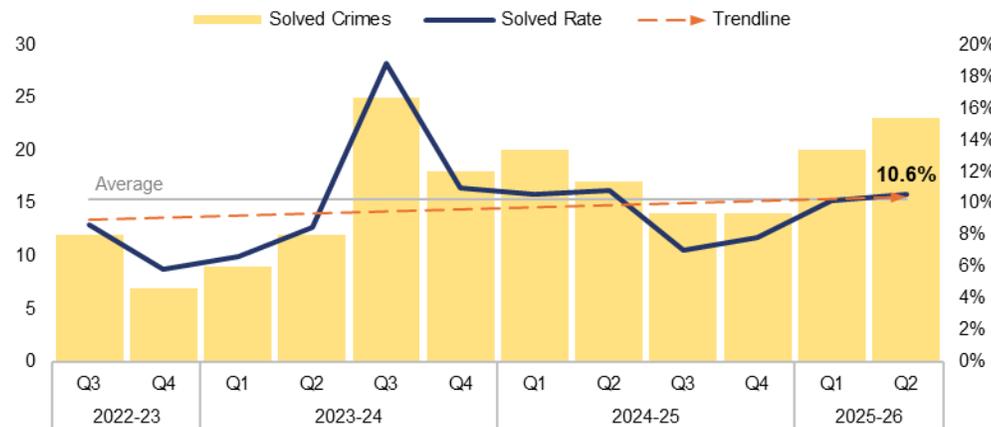
Page 22

Rape Volume



Financial Year	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	FYTD	25-26	Quarter	Q1 25-26	Q2 24-25
Volume	574	582	575	727	Volume	414	% Change	11.2%	38.0%

Rape Solved Rate



Financial Year	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	FYTD	25-26	Quarter	Q1 25-26	Q2 24-25
Solved Rate	5.4%	6.5%	11.1%	8.9%	Solved Rate	10.4%	PP Change	0.4	-0.2

Operational Overview

During Q2 2025-26, 218 Rape offences were recorded. This exceeds the upper control limit, representing an increase of 11.2% (22 additional offences) when compared to the quarter prior, and a further increase of 38.0% (60 additional offences) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

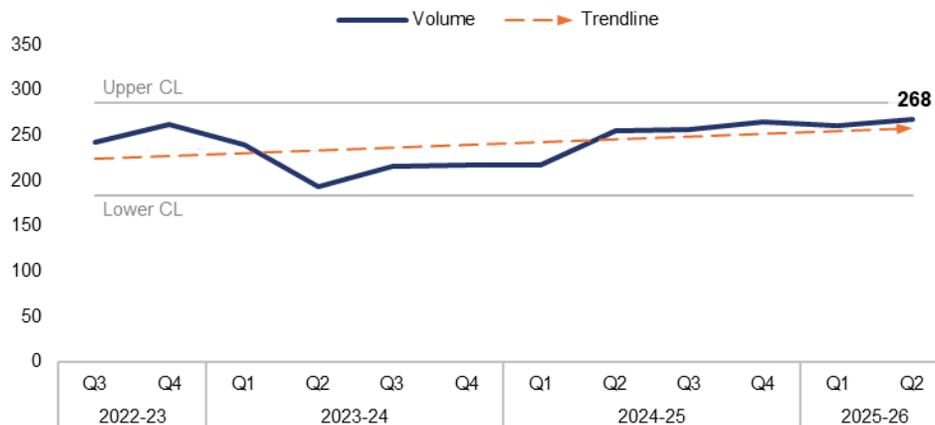
The solved rate for Q2 2025-26 stands at 10.6%, with 23 crimes solved. This is an increase of 0.4 percentage points when compared to the quarter prior, with three additional crimes solved. A slight reduction of 0.2 percentage points can be observed when comparing Q2 2025-26 to the same quarter during the previous financial year, although six additional crimes have been solved.

Whilst there is a recent upward trend in the reporting of Rape, analysis and operational oversight indicates that much of this increase is due to the reporting of non-recent crimes. These reports often involve a single offender and multiple victims, or a single victim and multiple offences. This inflates the number of offences recorded, despite them being contained within a single investigation. The analyst team are working on a more nuanced performance product to readily identify this trend, or deviation from it.

There has been a consistent increase in Rape reports and investigative requirements nationally. Despite this, the force continues to improve outcomes. A Police Initial Recruitment has taken place in order to sustain this improvement and ensure effective service delivery, recognising the increase in demand and need for additional resources. This is particularly important if investigation timeliness is to be maintained or improved.

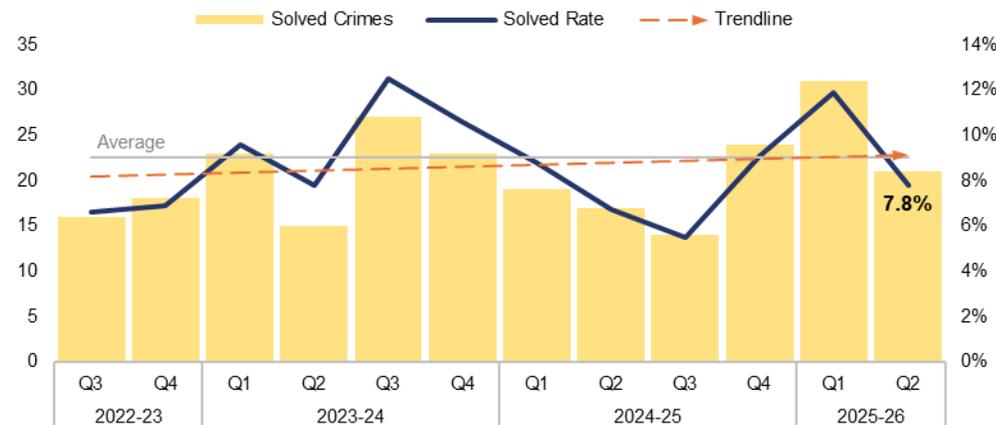
4. Serious Sexual Offences

Serious Sexual Offences Volume



Financial Year	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	FYTD	25-26	Quarter	Q1 25-26	Q2 24-25
Volume	924	1,002	866	993	Volume	529	% Change	2.7%	5.1%

Serious Sexual Offences Solved Rate



Financial Year	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	FYTD	25-26	Quarter	Q1 25-26	Q2 24-25
Solved Rate	6.3%	6.2%	10.2%	7.5%	Solved Rate	9.8%	PP Change	-4.1	1.1

Operational Overview

A total of 268 crimes classified as serious sexual offences were recorded during Q2 2025-26. This represents an increase of 2.7% (seven additional offences) when compared to the quarter prior, and a further increase of 5.1% (13 additional offences) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

The solved rate for Q2 2025-26 stands at 7.8%, with 21 crimes solved. This is a reduction of 4.1 percentage points when compared to the quarter prior, with ten fewer crimes solved. However, an increase of 1.1 percentage points can be observed when comparing Q2 2025-26 to the same quarter during the previous financial year, with four additional crimes solved.

The Rape and Serious Sexual Offences Scrutiny Panel reviews serious sexual offence investigations, identifying themes and areas of best practice within the force. In light of the Angiolini enquiry, Gwent Police has adopted a daily measure to identify non-contact sexual offending and ensure appropriate ownership based on risk. This is in recognition that non-contact offending can lead to more serious and harmful criminal sexual behaviours. This sustained focus on non-contact offending and increased training relating to stalking offences may have had an impact on the level of offences recorded during Q2 2025-26.

Rape offences have been excluded from this dataset.

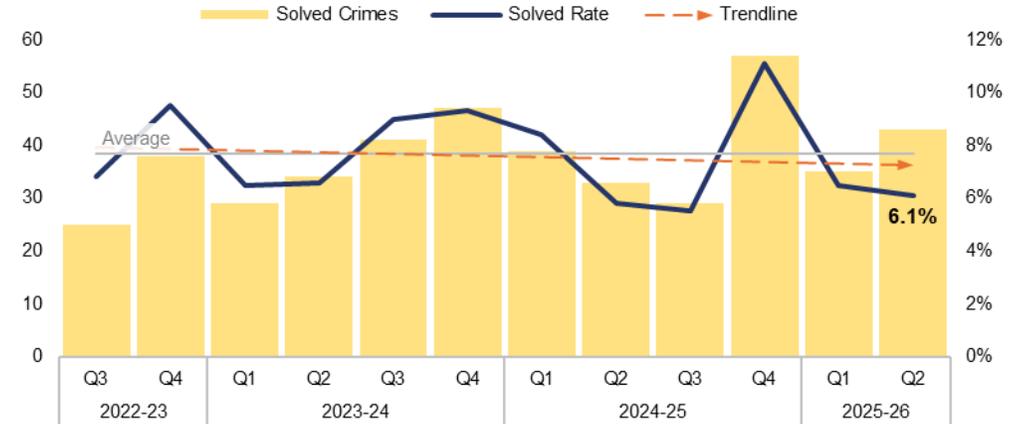
5. Stalking

Stalking Volume



Financial Year	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	FYTD	25-26	Quarter	Q1 25-26	Q2 24-25
Volume	1,440	1,551	1,923	2,081	Volume	1,239	% Change	31.2%	23.1%

Stalking Solved Rate



Financial Year	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	FYTD	25-26	Quarter	Q1 25-26	Q2 24-25
Solved Rate	7.6%	8.0%	7.9%	7.6%	Solved Rate	6.3%	PP Change	-0.4	0.3

Operational Overview

Overall, 703 offences classified as stalking were recorded during Q2 2025-26. This exceeds the upper control limit, representing a significant increase of 31.2% (167 additional offences) when compared to the quarter prior, and an increase of 23.1% (132 additional offences) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

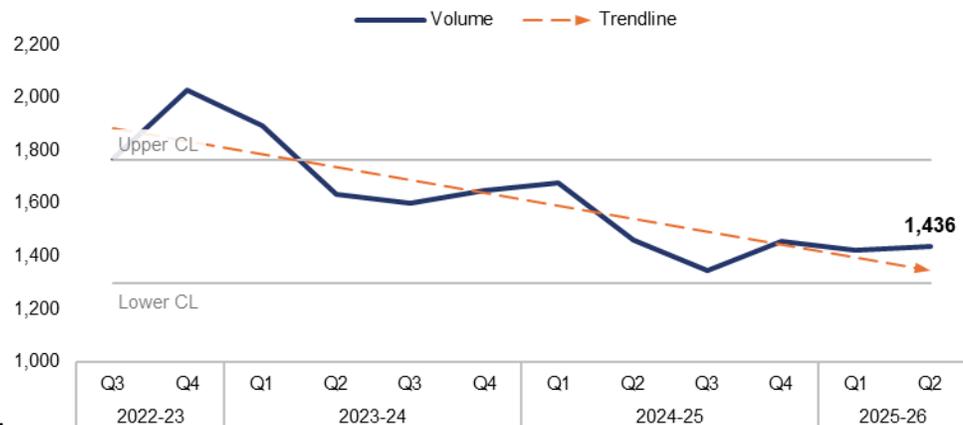
The solved rate for Q2 2025-26 stands at 6.1%, with 43 crimes solved. This is a reduction of 0.4 percentage points when compared to the quarter prior, albeit with eight additional crimes solved. An increase of 0.3 percentage points can be observed when comparing Q2 2025-26 to the same quarter during the previous financial year, with ten additional crimes solved.

Further training around stalking offences has been rolled out. This is likely to have contributed to the significant increase in offence volume recorded during Q2 2025-26, as officers are now better able to identify these crimes.

The force is no longer conflating the offences of stalking and harassment, which are now reported on as separate entities. This is to recognise the gravity of both offences and the nuances of each with regards to investigation and prevention opportunities.

6. Harassment

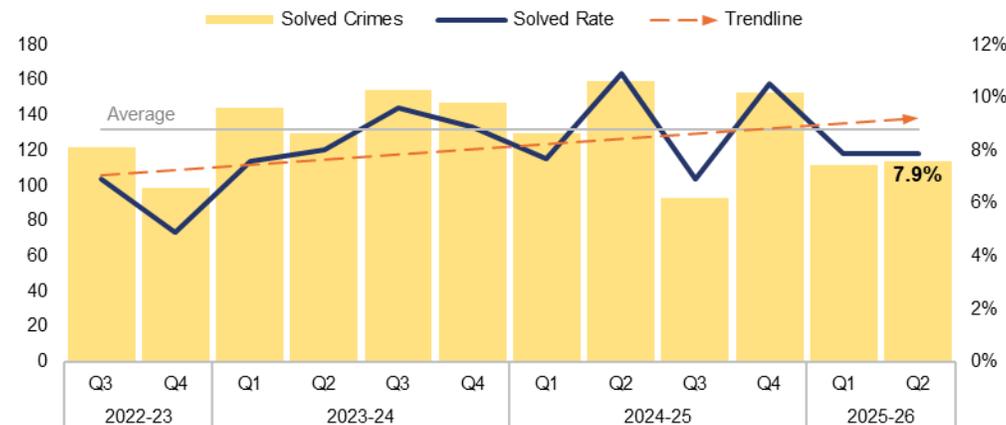
Harassment Volume



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Financial Year	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	FYTD	25-26	Quarter	Q1 25-26	Q2 24-25
Volume	6,512	7,502	6,780	5,943	Volume	2,858	% Change	1.0%	-1.7%

Harassment Solved Rate



Financial Year	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	FYTD	25-26	Quarter	Q1 25-26	Q2 24-25
Solved Rate	7.8%	5.5%	8.5%	9.0%	Solved Rate	7.9%	PP Change	0.0	-3.0

Operational Overview

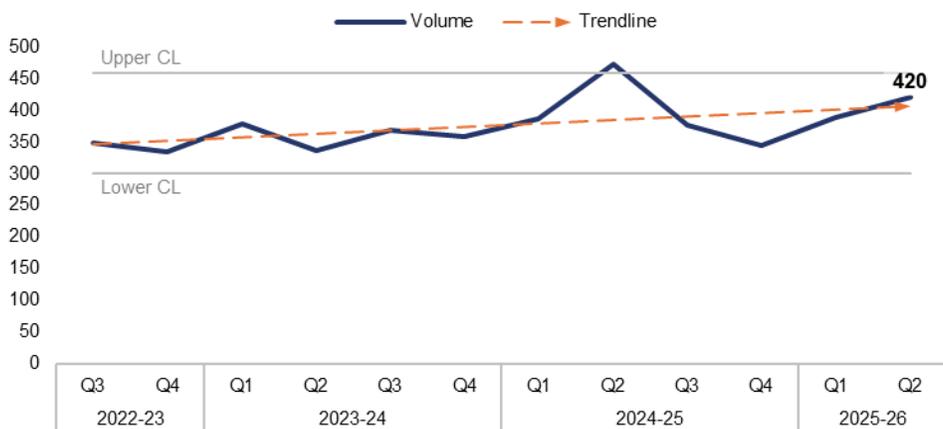
A total of 1,436 offences classified as harassment were recorded during Q2 2025-26. This represents a slight increase of 1.0% (14 additional offences) when compared to the quarter prior, but a reduction of 1.7% (25 fewer offences) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

The solved rate for Q2 2025-26 stands at 7.9%, with 114 crimes solved. This is equal to the quarter prior, albeit with two additional crimes solved. A reduction of 3.0 percentage points can be observed when comparing Q2 2025-26 to the same quarter during the previous financial year, with 45 fewer crimes solved.

7. Hate Crime

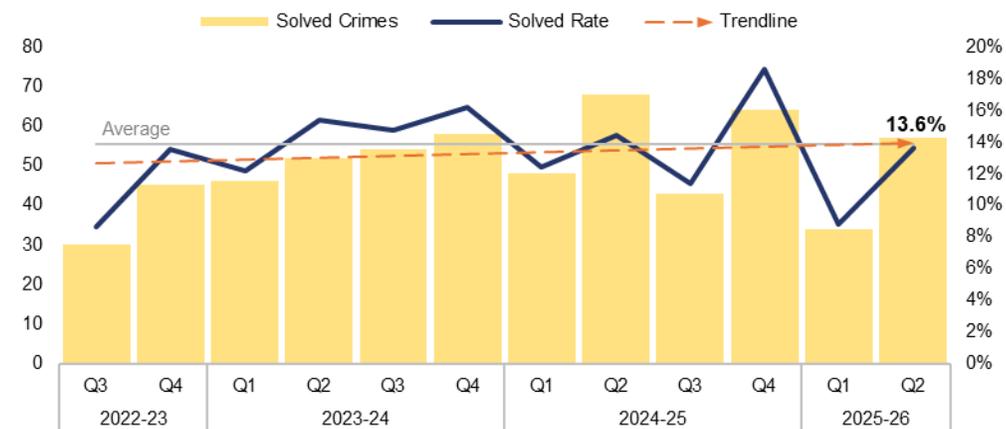
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Hate Crime Volume



Financial Year	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	FYTD	25-26	Quarter	Q1 25-26	Q2 24-25
Volume	1,416	1,442	1,442	1,580	Volume	808	% Change	8.2%	-11.2%

Hate Crime Solved Rate



Financial Year	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	FYTD	25-26	Quarter	Q1 25-26	Q2 24-25
Solved Rate	11.5%	9.2%	14.6%	14.1%	Solved Rate	11.3%	PP Change	4.8	-0.8

Operational Overview

A total of 420 offences which met the definition of a hate crime were recorded during Q2 2025-26. This represents an increase of 8.2% (32 additional offences) when compared to the quarter prior, but a reduction of 11.2% (53 fewer offences) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year. Crimes assigned the racial hate strand were the most prevalent during Q2 2025-26, with 243 such offences recorded. Conversely, crimes assigned the religious hate strand were the least common, with 23 offences recorded.

The solved rate for Q2 2025-26 stands at 13.6%, with 57 crimes solved. This represents an increase of 4.8 percentage points when compared to the quarter prior, with 23 additional crimes solved. However, a reduction of 0.8 percentage points can be observed when comparing Q2 2025-26 to the same quarter during the previous financial year, with 11 fewer crimes solved.

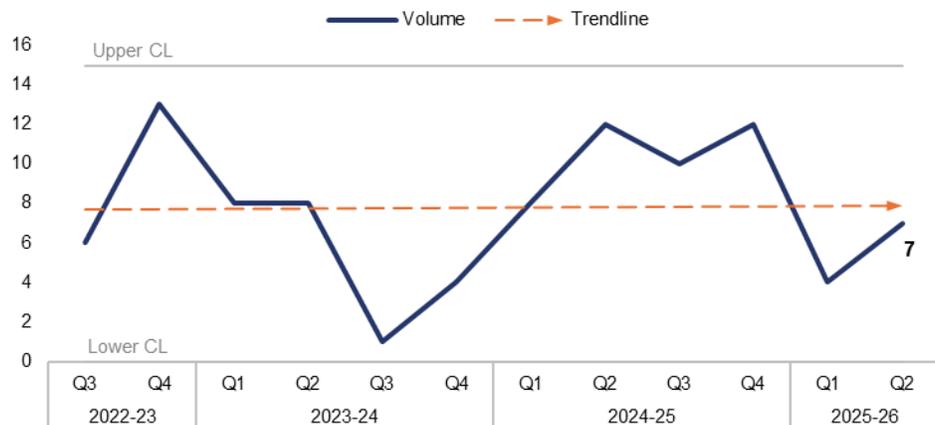
Hate crimes are scrutinised internally through dip-sampling by neighbourhood inspectors using a best practice checklist. Hate crime data and trends are also discussed in the VAWG and Vulnerability meeting. The views of local communities on how safe they feel and how hate crime affects them are captured in the quarterly Hate Crime Scrutiny Panel and monthly Community Tensions Group, via representatives from an Independent Advisory Group. Hate crime data is also scrutinised at the Welsh Government's Hate Crime and Community Tensions Board.

It is recognised that the force requires a refreshed list of Hate Crime Support Officers (HCSOs), who can provide a face-to-face support service for victims and advice to investigating officers on suggested lines of enquiry. An options paper is being prepared by the Operational Hate Crime Lead which will present various options for recruiting and training the HCSOs.

A single crime can be assigned multiple hate strands. The crime trend is based on recorded crimes, whilst the assessment of hate strands is based on the volume of each individual strand.

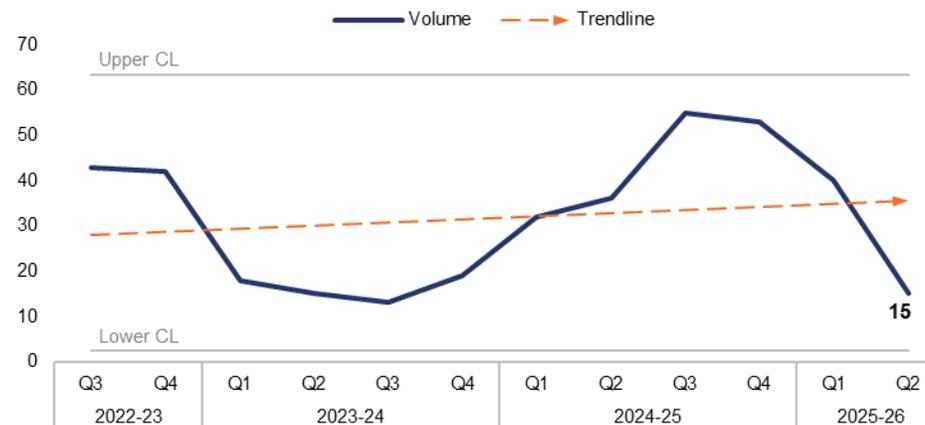
8. Child Criminal and Sexual Exploitation

Child Criminal Exploitation Volume



Financial Year	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	FYTD	25-26	Quarter	Q1 25-26	Q2 24-25
Volume	1	20	21	42	Volume	11	% Change	75.0%	-41.7%

Child Sexual Exploitation Volume



Financial Year	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	FYTD	25-26	Quarter	Q1 25-26	Q2 24-25
Volume	227	171	65	176	Volume	55	% Change	-62.5%	-58.3%

Operational Overview

During Q2 2025-26, seven offences were assigned a child criminal exploitation local qualifier. This represents an increase of 75.0% (three additional offences) when compared to the quarter prior, but a reduction of 41.7% (five fewer offences) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

A total of 15 offences were assigned a child sexual exploitation local qualifier during Q2 2025-26. This is a reduction of 62.5% (25 fewer offences) when compared to the quarter prior, and a reduction of 58.3% (21 fewer offences) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year. It has been identified that this qualifier may have been over-used in the past.

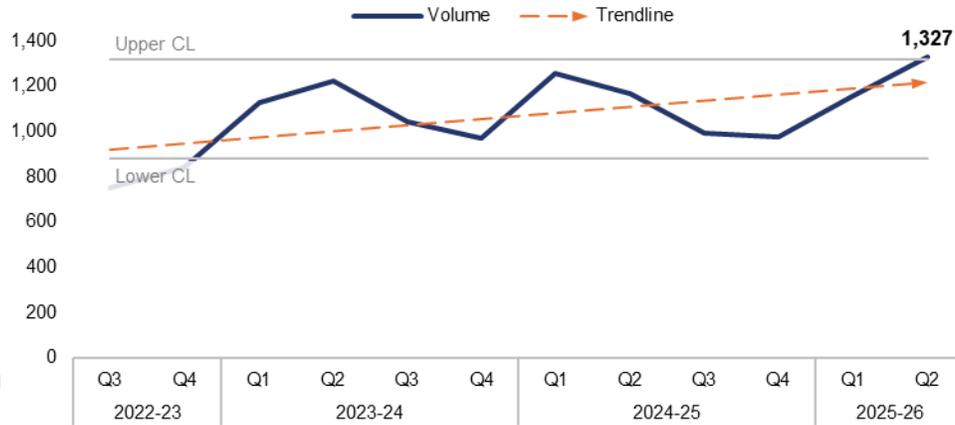
The force is working to review Equality, Diversity, and Inclusion, data recording, and the use of flags and qualifiers, given that these factors have a significant impact on our understanding of this area of risk. The force is engaged with the National Child Sexual Exploitation Taskforce (formerly Operation Hydrant) and the National Crime Agency, following the government response and the Cassey Audit Review, whilst they develop an approach for the review of non-recent child sexual exploitation investigations – notably group-based offending.

The force is also reviewing its own data and risk recognition in this area, with the data quality issue for this crime category forming part of the Chief Superintendent led force data quality meeting. There is also governance and reporting on child sexual abuse and exploitation through the Regional Threat Group and Strategic Governance Group in order to provide a regional overview and understanding, as these patterns and issues are reflected nationally.

Use of the Child Criminal Exploitation local qualifier commenced during 2022, limiting the scope of the currently available dataset.

9. Missing Children

Number of Missing Person Reports Pertaining to a Child



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Financial Year	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	FYTD	25-26	Quarter	Q1 25-26	Q2 24-25
Volume	2,780	3,276	4,359	4,386	Volume	2,481	% Change	15.0%	13.9%

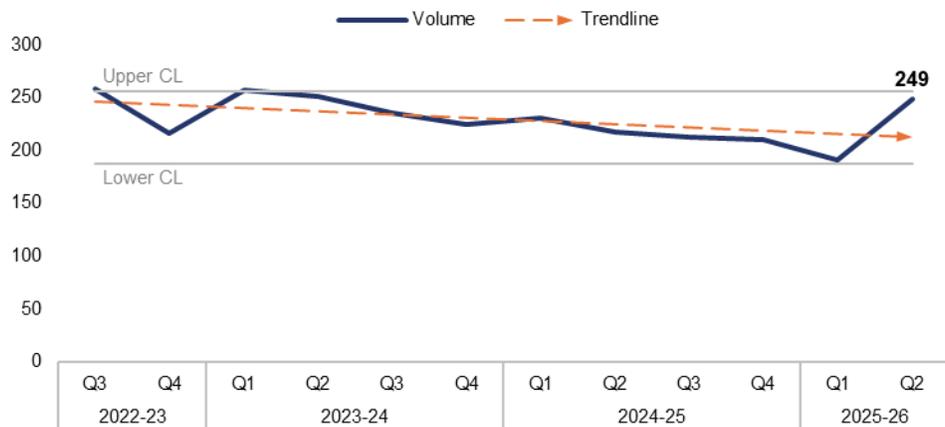
Operational Overview

During Q2 2025-26, 1,327 missing person reports were created which pertained to a child. This is the highest quarterly figure within the three-year timeframe, exceeding the upper control limit and representing an increase of 15.0% (173 additional reports) when compared to the quarter prior. A similar increase of 13.9% (162 additional reports) can be observed when comparing Q2 2025-26 to the same quarter during the previous financial year. Seasonality appears to have a prominent impact on the volume of these reports.

A missing person report is created each time an individual is reported as missing. Several reports can be created for the same individual if they are reported as missing on multiple occasions.

10. Action Fraud

Action Fraud Occurrence Volume



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Financial Year	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	FYTD	25-26	Quarter	Q1 25-26	Q2 24-25
Volume	788	923	968	870	Volume	440	% Change	30.4%	14.7%

Operational Overview

Overall, 249 action fraud occurrences were reported to Gwent Police via the National Fraud Intelligence Bureau during Q2 2025-26. This represents a significant increase of 30.4% (58 additional occurrences) when compared to the quarter prior, and a less prominent increase of 14.7% (32 additional occurrences) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

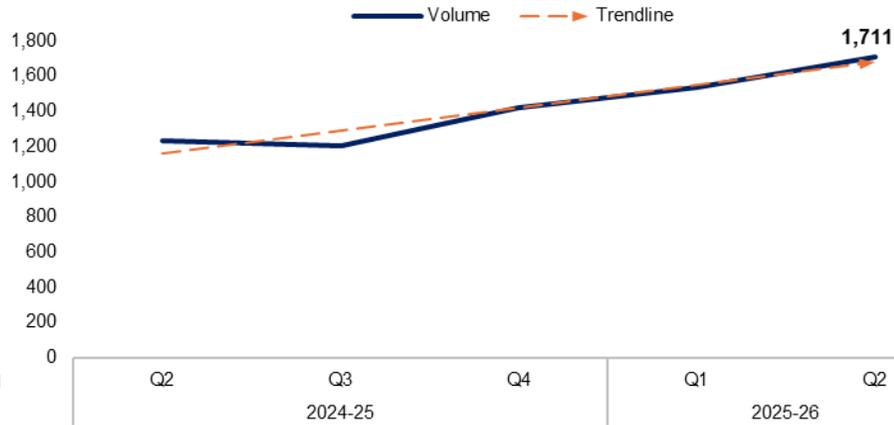
During Q2 2025-26, £44,300 of victim's money was safeguarded by fraud investigations in Gwent. The total for the current FYTD stands at £240,840.

Financial investigators have utilised both criminal and civil asset orders to seize £1,114,731 during the current FYTD.

Vulnerable victims are identified and supported by the force's dedicated financial abuse safeguarding officer, with a focus on those who are likely to be repeat victims. Safeguarding work is undertaken alongside partners to protect these individuals.

11. Cybercrime

Cybercrime Offence Volume



Page 10

Quarter	Q2 24-25	Q3 24-25	Q4 24-25	Q1 25-26	Q2 25-26	Quarter	Q1 25-26	Q2 24-25
Volume	1,234	1,201	1,422	1,538	1,711	% Change	11.2%	38.7%

Offences Most Commonly Classified as Cybercrime by Volume – Q2 2025-26

Offence Title	Volume	% of Total
Protection from Harassment Act Section 2	292	17.1%
Pursue course of conduct which amounts to stalking	291	17.0%
Putting people in fear of violence	180	10.5%
Section 4A POA Causing intentional harassment, alarm or distress	114	6.7%
Take/make indecent photographs/pseudo-photographs of children	93	5.4%

Operational Overview

A total of 1,711 offences recorded during Q2 2025-26 were classified as cybercrime, as defined by the NDQIS reporting system. This represents an increase of 11.2% (173 additional offences) when compared to the quarter prior, and a significant increase of 38.7% (477 additional offences) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

During Q2 2025-26, two of the five offence types which were most commonly classified as cybercrime can be defined as harassment offences, with a third defined as a stalking offence. Overall, crimes classified as either a harassment offence or a stalking offence accounted for 59.0% of all cybercrime recorded during the quarter, with 1,009 offences reported. This is an increase of 0.4 percentage points when compared to the quarter prior (107 additional offences).

The Cyber Crime Unit continue to work with the region, businesses, and public services to protect communities from cyber crime. This involves working with schools to educate young people, and with businesses to increase their understanding of the risks and strengthen their cyber security. As a result, there has been a significant increase in the number of disruptions recorded by the Cyber Crime Unit, with 195 reported in the last six months. This represents an increase of 214.5% (133 additional disruptions) when compared to the six months prior.

Cybercrime reporting via the NDQIS system was first adopted by the force during June 2024, limiting the scope of the currently available dataset.

12. Protecting the Vulnerable – Emerging Issues

Operational Overview

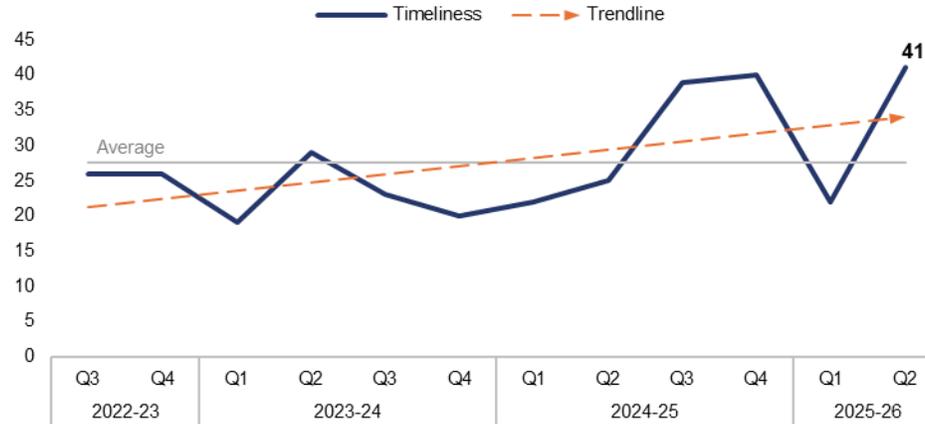
The force participated in research in conjunction with the University of the West of England regarding the role of the Sex Worker Liaison Officer, and is looking to develop this to improve engagement with this hard-to-reach community. There is an intention to build on this further by developing a risk assessment tool for sex workers, to ensure a bespoke risk recognition approach to this high-harm area of vulnerability and VAWG.

Pillar Four – Putting Victims First

1. Investigation Timeliness
2. Victims and Repeat Victims
3. Victim Satisfaction
4. Putting Victims First – Emerging Issues

1. Investigation Timeliness

Median Investigation Timeliness (Days)



Financial Year	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	FYTD	25-26	Quarter	Q1 25-26	Q2 24-25
Median Timeliness	25	41	22	31	Median Timeliness	34	% Change	86.4%	64.0%

Operational Overview

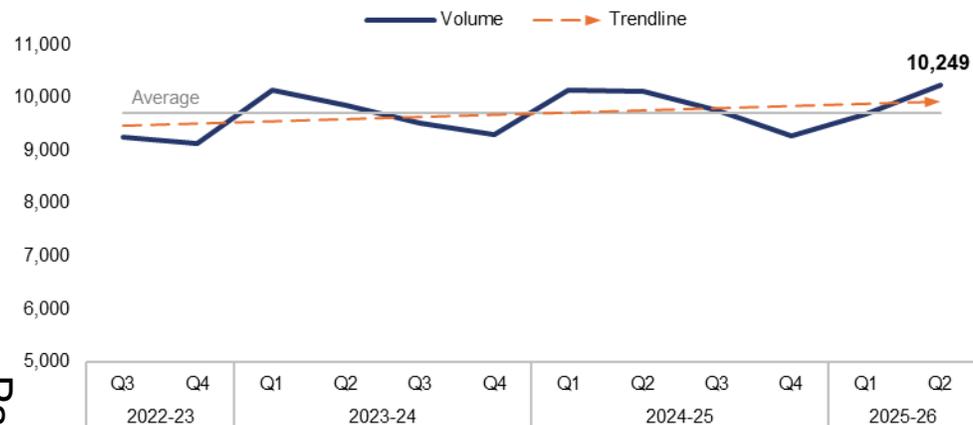
During Q2 2025-26, the median investigation length was 41 days. This is the highest quarterly figure within the three-year timeframe, representing a significant increase of 86.4% (19 additional days) when compared to the quarter prior, and an increase of 64.0% (16 additional days) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

It is recognised that whilst investigation timeliness is key for victims, an investigation also has to be proportionate and effective. A balance must be struck between investigation quality and timeliness. This messaging will form part of the quality of investigation framework going forward.

Gwent Police are participating in the Domestic Abuse Charging Pilot, which is intended to improve investigation timeliness by allowing police to charge non-remand guilty anticipated plea domestic abuse cases. The earlier charging process is designed to enable immediate safeguarding measures, secure quicker access to protective orders, and potentially reduce victim attrition, supporting a more efficient investigative procedure and faster case progression within the justice system.

2. Victims & Repeat Victims

Number of Victims



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Financial Year	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	FYTD	25-26	Quarter	Q1 25-26	Q2 24-25
Volume	35,982	37,784	38,790	39,271	Volume	19,926	% Change	5.9%	1.4%

Number of Repeat Victims (12 Months to End of Quarter)



Financial Year*	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	FYTD*	25-26	Quarter	Q1 25-26	Q2 24-25
Volume	7,480	8,267	7,281	7,252	Volume	7,167	% Change	1.2%	-0.2%

Operational Overview

Overall, 10,249 unique victims were linked to crimes recorded during Q2 2025-26. This is the highest quarterly figure within the three-year timeframe, representing an increase of 5.9% (572 additional victims) when compared to the quarter prior, and a less prominent increase of 1.4% (142 additional victims) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

During the 12 months to the end of Q2 2025-26, 7,167 victims were linked in this capacity to two or more separate offences, classifying them as repeat victims. This is an increase of 1.2% (85 additional repeat victims) when compared to the 12 months to the end of the quarter prior, but a slight reduction of 0.2% (14 fewer repeat victims) when compared to the 12 months to the end of the same quarter during the previous financial year.

The 'Victim Care' guiding principle of the Quality of Investigations and Victim Care Change Programme aims to improve understanding and recording principles, to ensure that appropriate and tailored services are delivered to victims of crime.

Gwent Police Victim Care Unit continue to work collaboratively alongside Victim Support, a service commissioned by the OPCC to deliver ongoing assistance to victims.

For the purposes of this report, a repeat victim is defined as an individual who has been linked in this capacity to two or more separate offences within a 12-month period.

**In this case the FYTD and current quarter figures both refer to the 12 months to the end of Q2 2025-26. Financial year totals are based on the 12 months to the end of their fourth quarters.*

3. Victim Satisfaction

Victim Satisfaction Survey Data: Q1 2024-25 – Q2 2025-26

Survey Question	Percentage of Respondents Satisfied	Quarter-on-Quarter Difference	Number of Respondents Satisfied	Total Responses Received
How satisfied are you with the ease of initial contact with the Police?	78%	- →	344	443
How satisfied are you with the response time to your contact? (e.g. how long it took for your call to be answered)	76%	+1% ↑	337	445
Overall, how satisfied are you with your experience of the first point of contact with the police?	75%	+1% ↑	333	446
If an officer attended, how satisfied are you with the time it took for them to arrive?	85%	- →	200	234
How satisfied are you with the actions taken by the attending officer/s?	75%	-1% ↓	182	244
Thinking about your overall experience, how satisfied are you with the treatment you have received from Gwent Police?	65%	- →	287	443

Overview

A total of 448 respondents have engaged with the victim satisfaction survey between Q1 2024-25 and Q2 2025-26 inclusive. Of those who replied to the given question, 85% of respondents were satisfied with officer attendance times, whereas only 65% of respondents were satisfied with the overall treatment they received from Gwent Police. When compared to the quarter prior, the percentage of satisfied respondents has either increased or remained steady for all but one of the above metrics.

Improving the trust and confidence of victims is a core part of how Gwent Police seeks to deliver its services. It is recognised that the initial satisfaction rates regarding contact and attendance are much higher than overall satisfaction rates following interaction with investigators. This will serve as a benchmark of performance for the Quality of Investigations and Victim Care Change Programme and is an area of business that is likely to see improvements through the delivery of this programme. The victim satisfaction survey is currently under review, with the support of Victim Services and the OPCC. This review aims to determine the efficacy of the survey and create a tool that improves feedback and associated insights into Police and Partnership practice.

All questions within the survey are optional, which may result in a disparity between the number of responses received for each question.

4. Putting Victims First – Emerging Issues

Operational Overview

The change programme seeks to implement improvements in how all investigators care for victims, seeking to embed meaningful and purposeful interactions with victims at every stage of the investigation. Work is progressing to fully understand operational practices and seek feedback from frontline practitioners. This not only puts victim care at the forefront of everything we do but ensures that those who deliver the service continue to improve the trust and confidence of our communities by delivering a connected service that cares about getting it right and doing the right thing.

Governance arrangements in the force ensure that victim's voices are at the forefront of the priorities of policy makers, investigators and Victim Services. The Survivor Engagement Coordinator brings together the collective voices of a committed advisory group, acting as a stakeholder group who are willing to advise and challenge Gwent Police on the services it delivers.

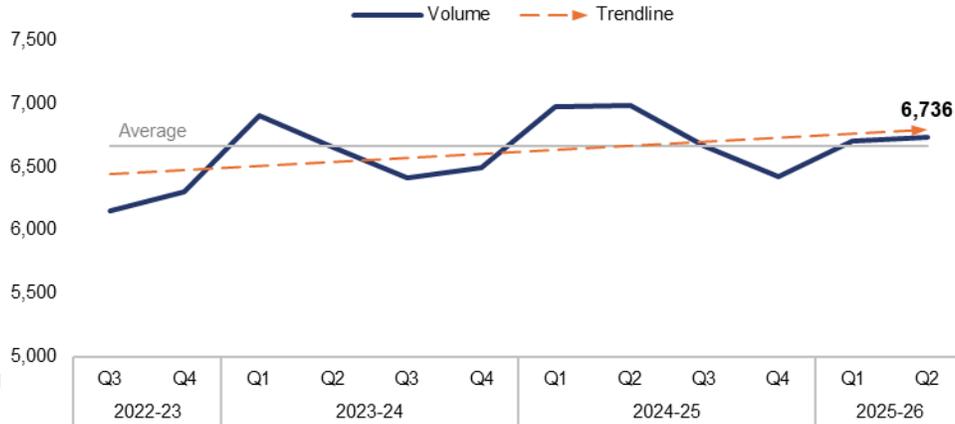
The Head of Victim Services has worked with other Welsh leads to deliver consistent Victims' Code of Practice reporting metrics, in order to create a common language and performance framework for all Welsh forces. The Head of Victim Services and an analyst are also engaged with the Ministry of Justice Analytical Working Group, a forum to provide insights to help develop the national framework for the Victims' Code compliance metrics.

Pillar Five – Reducing Reoffending

1. Offenders and Repeat Offenders
2. Young Offenders and First-Time Entrants
3. Children in Police Custody
4. Reducing Reoffending – Emerging Issues

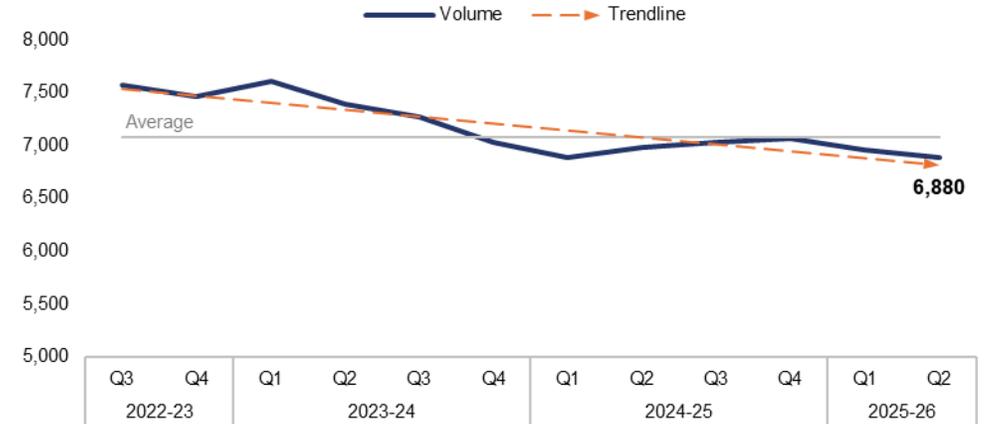
1. Offenders & Repeat Offenders

Number of Offenders



Financial Year	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	FYTD	25-26	Quarter	Q1 25-26	Q2 24-25
Volume	25,098	25,538	26,444	27,047	Volume	13,442	% Change	0.4%	-3.6%

Number of Repeat Offenders (12 Months to End of Quarter)



Financial Year*	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	FYTD*	25-26	Quarter	Q1 25-26	Q2 24-25
Volume	6,471	7,056	7,466	7,062	Volume	6,880	% Change	-1.1%	-1.5%

Operational Overview

Overall, 6,736 unique offenders were linked to crimes recorded during Q2 2025-26. This represents a slight increase of 0.4% (30 additional offenders) when compared to the quarter prior, but a reduction of 3.6% (249 fewer offenders) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

During the 12 months to the end of Q2 2025-26, 6,880 offenders were linked in this capacity to two or more separate offences, classifying them as repeat offenders. This is the lowest quarterly figure within the three-year timeframe, representing a reduction of 1.1% (78 fewer repeat offenders) when compared to the 12 months to the end of the quarter prior, and a similar reduction of 1.5% (102 fewer repeat offenders) when compared to the 12 months to the end of the same quarter during the previous financial year.

For the purposes of this report, a repeat offender is defined as an individual who has been linked in this capacity to two or more separate offences within a 12-month period. This does not necessarily mean that they have been charged with or found guilty of the offence in question.

**In this case the FYTD and current quarter figures both refer to the 12 months to the end of Q2 2025-26. Financial year totals are based on the 12 months to the end of their fourth quarters.*

2. Young Offenders and First-Time Entrants

Number of Young Offenders



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Financial Year	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	FYTD	25-26	Quarter	Q1 25-26	Q2 24-25
Volume	4,253	4,717	4,994	4,908	Volume	2,177	% Change	-7.3%	-9.2%

Number of Young Offender First-Time Entrants



Financial Year	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	FYTD	25-26	Quarter	Q1 25-26	Q2 24-25
Volume	2,101	2,110	2,054	2,018	Volume	885	% Change	-17.5%	-10.5%

Operational Overview

A total of 1,047 unique offenders under the age of 18 were linked to crimes recorded during Q2 2025-26. This is the lowest quarterly figure within the three-year timeframe, a reduction of 7.3% (83 fewer young offenders) when compared to the quarter prior, and a reduction of 9.2% (106 fewer young offenders) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

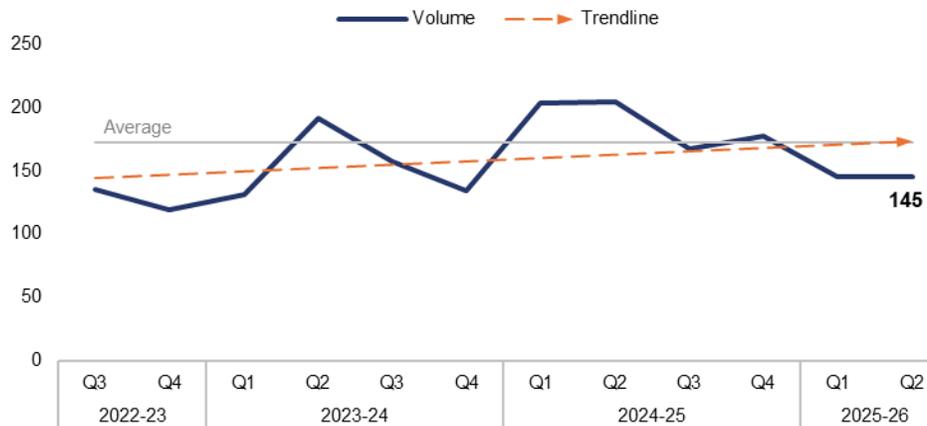
Of these young offenders, 400 (38.2% of the quarterly total) have been identified as first-time entrants into the criminal justice system within Gwent. This is also the lowest quarterly figure within the timeframe, representing a reduction of 17.5% (85 fewer entrants) when compared to the quarter prior, and a less prominent reduction of 10.5% (47 fewer entrants) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

The force is striving to ensure that young offenders are seen as children and dealt with appropriately, with a focus on restorative processes to divert them from future offending and the criminal justice process. The force is currently leading an all-Wales approach to standardising processes between the four Welsh forces and their corresponding Youth Justice Services, focusing on child-centric procedures and out of court disposals. Governance arrangements into the Wales Youth Justice Advisory Panel and the Criminal Justice Board provide accountability for service delivery. This is supported by the Youth Justice Board as part of a collaborative improvement programme.

The age of the offenders included in this dataset has been calculated based on the committed date of the offence they were linked to. This does not necessarily mean that they have been charged with or found guilty of the offence in question. The dataset used to identify first-time entrants is limited to offences committed within Gwent from 2018 onwards. Offences committed outside of Gwent or prior to 2018 are not included in this calculation.

3. Children in Police Custody

Custody Footfall - Juvenile Suspects



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Financial Year	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	FYTD	25-26	Quarter	Q1 25-26	Q2 24-25
Volume	520	541	613	751	Volume	290	% Change	0.0%	-28.9%

Operational Overview

During Q2 2025-26, 145 custody records were created which had a juvenile subject. This is equal to the quarter prior but represents a significant reduction of 28.9% (59 fewer custody records) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

Where juvenile suspects are involved, greater focus has been placed on avoiding contact with custody processes and units in which the adverse experience is heightened. Voluntary attendance and available diversion outside of the criminal justice system ensures positive outcomes for both victims and children who have offended.

Significant daily scrutiny is in place around children in custody, to ensure that any time spent in custody is necessary and proportionate to the offences being investigated. There is also now governance in place regarding the Children and Young Persons Strategy published by the National Police Chiefs Council. 'Children as Offenders' and 'Children and Coercive Police Powers' comprise two of the four strands of this strategy, ensuring that any issues in relation to diversion and reducing offending are properly managed. Children in police custody also features as a theme in the Local Criminal Justice Board, chaired by the OPCC.

The above figures are based on custody footfall, which is the number of custody records with an arrival time within the specified timeframe. As such, if a subject came into custody on multiple occasions, they will be counted upon each arrival.

4. Reducing Reoffending – Emerging Issues

Operational Overview

Legislative changes allowing for eligible offenders to be released after serving one third of their sentence represent an emerging issue for policing, specifically the Integrated Offender Management (IOM) team and probation services. This is currently being reviewed by statutory agencies in order to understand the impact and scale of the additional demand that could be placed on services. The independent sentencing review is likely to gain royal assent in February 2026. The IOM team are working towards a multi-agency plan to manage the incoming demand and are seeking to improve processes for identifying individuals who are suitable for removal from the cohort due to consistent positive qualifiers, as per the IOM doctrine.

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Police and Crime Panel Grant 2024/25 – Annual Report

Police and Crime Panel: Gwent

Host Authority: Caerphilly

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)	
<p>Number of public meetings held</p> <p><i>Please confirm the number of panel meetings held between 1st April 2024 – 31st March 2025.</i></p>	<p>24th May 2024 12th July 2024 27th September 2024 13th December 2024 31st January 2025 28th March 2025</p>
<p>Scrutiny documents and publications produced</p> <p><i>Please detail (and provide links where appropriate) scrutiny documents and publications produced by the Panel.</i></p> <p><i>Examples include a report on a precept proposal, a report on a confirmation hearing, the Panel’s annual report etc.</i></p> <p><i>Please also detail a summary of topics discussed by the Panel during the year.</i></p>	<p>24th May 2024 – Appointment of DPCC (Public Pack)Agenda Document for Gwent Police and Crime Panel, 24/05/2024 10:00 (gwentpcp.org.uk)</p> <p>Webcast: Confirmation of Deputy PCC Gwent Police and Crime Panel (youtube.com)</p> <p>12th July 2024 (Public Pack)Agenda Document for Gwent Police and Crime Panel, 12/07/2024 10:00</p> <p>Webcast: Meeting 20240712 100407 Meeting Recording</p> <p>27th September 2024</p> <p>Webcast: Gwent Police and Crime Panel meeting Ref NA1 Boardroom 20240927 100506 Meeting Recording</p> <p>13th December 2024 (Public Pack)Agenda Document for Gwent Police and Crime Panel, 13/12/2024 09:00</p> <p>Webcast: Gwent Police and Crime Panel Meeting 13/12/2024</p> <p>31st January 2025</p>

[\(Public Pack\)Agenda Document for Gwent Police and Crime Panel, 31/01/2025 10:00](#)

Webcast

[Gwent Police and Crime Panel Meeting 31/012025](#)

28th March 2025

[\(Public Pack\)Agenda Document for Gwent Police and Crime Panel, 28/03/2025 10:00](#)

Panel Reports:

Confirmation Hearing for Deputy Police and Crime Commissioner

[Microsoft Word - Report on the Proposed Appointment of the Deputy PCC for Gwent January 2013](#)

Confirmation Hearing Chief Constable

[Panel Reports - Gwent Police and Crime Panel Gwent Police and Crime Panel](#)

Gwent Police and Crime Panel Annual Report

[\(Public Pack\)Agenda Document for Gwent Police and Crime Panel, 27/09/2024 10:00](#)

Gwent Police and Crime Panel response to Budget Requirement and Precept Proposal 2025/26

[Panel Reports - Gwent Police and Crime Panel Gwent Police and Crime Panel](#)

Main Agenda items.

PCC Update at every meeting – updates on activity against the Police and Crime Plan

PCC Annual Report 2023/24.

Performance - Quarters 1;2;3 & 4

Estates Update.

Medium Term Financial Plan.

Budget Setting Timetable.

Treasury Management Update and Strategy

Operational Context – Presentation by Chief Constable.

Presentation - National Changes to the Police Misconduct Process

Presentation on Community Safety.

Police and Crime Commissioner for Gwent's Budget Requirement and Council Tax

	<p>Precept Proposal 2025/26. Gwent Police and Crime Panel Recorded Complaints and Conduct Matters Register. Draft Police Crime and Justice Plan for Gwent</p> <p>Information Items Welsh Language Standards Annual Report Strategic Equality Plan Gwent Police and Crime Panel Annual Report 2023/24. Police and Crime Commissioner for Gwent Reserves and Committed Funds Strategy</p>
<p>Engagement with the work of the Panel by members of the public and the Police and Crime Commissioner</p> <p><i>Please explain how the work of the Panel has been engaged with by (1) Members of the public and (2) The PCC.</i></p> <p><i>Examples include public participation in Panel meetings, either in-person, via webcast, or through questions or statements submitted to Panel meetings, press releases, meetings held with the PCC and Office of the PCC etc.</i></p>	<p>The Gwent PCP has set up a distinct website at www.gwentpcp.org</p> <p>The agenda and reports for every formal meeting is placed on the Panel website one week before the meeting. Any reports issued by the Panel are placed on the website. All Panel arrangements, procedures and terms of reference are placed on the website. All Panel members are identified on the website.</p> <p>The Gwent PCP has a X account @GwentPCP</p> <p>Every Panel Meeting is recorded and placed on the Panel website.</p> <p>The press can attend meetings in person or will be provided with a remote link to view the meeting live, on request.</p> <p>Panel members can submit three questions prior to the formal panel meetings to the PCC. A protocol has been developed to set out what the questions should be in relation to and this is approved by the Chair. Responses are provided verbally by the PCC at the Panel meeting, the protocol allows one supplementary question.</p> <p>If a question is sent by the public on a matter on the agenda these are asked and answered at the formal meeting</p> <p>The PCC has attended 6 meetings and has been supported by the Deputy PCC at all meetings.</p>

	<p>The Panel receives a copy of Decisions made by the PCC every Month</p> <p>The Panel receives a copy of the PCC weekly Newsletter</p> <p>Panel members invited: Opening of Abergavenny Police Police Base</p> <p>28th March 2025 – launch of Gwent Police and Crime Plan</p> <p>The Panel will be advised of local engagement activities by Gwent Police and the PCC and individual Members will make an effort to attend.</p> <p>8th May 2024 – Swearing in of Oath of Office for PCC</p>
<p>Learning and Development</p> <p><i>Please list learning and development opportunities provided to Panel members.</i></p> <p><i>Examples include inductions for new members, e-learning, workshops, conferences etc.</i></p>	<p>The Panel has held the following training and development during the past year;</p> <p>WLGA facilitated a All Wales event for Police and Crime Panels, 26th March 2025</p> <p>Lead officer attended WLGA Lead Officers meeting 21/5/24</p> <p>Lead Officer attended Police and Crime Panel Best Practice Hub Information Session - Monday 20 May 2024</p> <p>Induction Training for New Independent Member and New Councillor Member held on 2/12/24</p> <p>Code of Conduct Training for Independent Members held on 15/11/24 and 13/1/25</p> <p>Briefing Session on Draft Police and Justice Plan for all Panel 17th January 2025</p>
<p>Forward Planning</p> <p><i>Please provide details on what is upcoming for the Panel in 2024/25. This could include planned meetings or engagements.</i></p>	<p>Panel Meetings planned for year ahead:</p> <p>27th June 2025</p> <p>26th September 2025</p> <p>12th December 2025</p> <p>30th January 2026</p> <p>To be determined - March 2026</p>
<p>Risks and Issues</p>	<p>That Local Authorities will not nominate Panel Members, or will make frequent changes. We</p>

<p><i>Please identify any risks or issues, and mitigations for these risks.</i></p>	<p>therefore engage with each Authority before their Annual General Meeting to promote the Panel work and try to retain the same members subject to maintaining the political balance of the Panel.</p>
<p>Number of complaints received</p> <p><i>Please confirm the number of complaints received about your force area's PCC. Please also confirm if any complaints were referred to the Independent Office of Police Conduct.</i></p>	<p>3 complaints received, no further action required none referred to IOPC</p>
<p>Sub Group Meetings</p>	<p>Performance 8/7/24 23/9/24 9/12/24 24/3/25</p> <p>Finance and Estates 11/10/24 29/11/24 24/1/25</p> <p>The group also visited Ystrad Mynach and Newport Police Custody Suites on 22 January 2025</p> <p>Recruitment and Interviews for Co-opted Members The Police and Crime Panel appointed three members to carry out the recruitment for the two co-opted members during 2024. The interviews were conducted by the Vice Chair and two Panel members and held on the 6th September 2024. A report was considered by the full Panel on 27th September with recommendations by the interview panel, these were approved and the two co-opted members who were appointed from 1st November 2024.</p>
<p>Expenditure</p>	<p>Panel Members are paid a daily rate fee. The rate shall be the same as the full daily rate fee determined from time to time by the Independent Remuneration Panel for Wales for the Chair and Co-opted Ordinary Member of local authority Standards Committees. The daily rate fee is capped at a maximum of 6 days a year per Panel Member. Discretionary additional payments can be where attendance is</p>

required in respect of statutory responsibilities. Payments are made for meeting time or attendance at training/conferences only and are inclusive of preparation time and travelling.

Travelling and Expenses claims are paid in accordance HMRC rates. Travel allowances can be claimed for 'approved duties' defined as:

- (a) attendance at a meeting of the Panel or of any subcommittee of the Panel.
- (b) a duty undertaken for the purpose of or in connection with the discharge of the Panel's functions.
- (c) attendance at any training or developmental event approved by the Panel.

The Panel Lead Officer will approve all claims. An annual summary of all allowance and expenses claims are published on the Panel website. [Payment of Allowances - Gwent Police and Crime Panel Gwent Police and Crime Panel](#)

The Panel has a distinct website that is dedicated to the work of the PCP, this requires an annual hosting/support fee which was £260 plus VAT for 2024/25.

The Panel is provided with refreshments for formal meetings until September 2024 and during 2024/25 these were provided for 3 meetings at a cost of £127.50.

Agenda Packs are printed and posted to panel members for every meeting and during 2024/25 the cost for Printing was:

- May 2024 £42.60
- July 2024 £ 85.80
- September £106.80
- December 2024 £167.40
- January 2025 £164.20
- March 2025 £73.80

The Panel data protection fee for 2024/25 was £40

Gwent Police and
Crime Panel

Panel Heddlu a
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SUBJECT: GWENT POLICE AND CRIME PANEL RECORDED COMPLAINTS AND CONDUCT MATTERS REGISTER

DATE: 12TH DECEMBER 2025

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 This report provides Members of the Panel with an overview of the complaints received by the Panel for the period from November 2024 to November 2025.

2. LINKS TO STRATEGY

- 2.1 The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 requires the establishment of a Police and Crime Panel within each police force area to support and challenge the local Police and Crime Commissioner. The Elected Local Policing Bodies (Complaints and Misconduct) Regulations 2011 provides the legislative background to the handling of complaints by the Panel and the Police and Crime Panels (Application of Local Authority Enactments) Regulations 2012 also provides procedural requirements for the Panel.

3. BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The Gwent Police and Crime Panel (“the Panel”) was established in November 2012 following the first elections for Police and Crime Commissioners. The Panel has statutory responsibilities as to the handling and determination of certain complaints made against the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) and Deputy Police and Crime Commissioner (DPCC). The Panel agreed its revised procedure for the handling of complaints on 14th December 2018.

4. COMPLAINTS DATA

- 4.1 During the period November 2024 to November 2025 there were no recorded complaints.
- 4.2 There are three categories of complaints with the corresponding outcomes:
- A Complaint - a general complaint about the PCC or DPCC that is not a Conduct Matter or a Serious Complaint or is a complaint that ceases to be investigated by the Independent Office for Police Complaints (IOPC) or a police force. The Panel is responsible for the informal resolution of these complaints.
 - A Conduct Matter - a matter where there is an indication (whether from the circumstances or otherwise) that the PCC and/or DPCC may have committed a

criminal offence. Conduct matters can arise without a Complaint being made (for example, press stories). The Gwent Police and Crime Panel must notify the IOPC of Conduct Matters. The IOPC are responsible for considering all Conduct matters.

- A Serious Complaint - a complaint about the conduct of the PCC or DPCC which constitutes or involves or appears to constitute or involve the commission of a criminal offence. The Gwent Police and Crime Panel must notify the IOPC of Serious Complaints. The IOPC are responsible for considering all Serious Complaints.

- 4.5 The Panel received 4 complaints that were not recorded. After examining the complaints and the requested outcome it was confirmed that these did not relate to the PCC or the Deputy PCC. The complainants were advised that the outcomes sought by the complainant were not within the powers or remit of the Gwent Police and Crime Panel. There is currently one complaint under consideration, which upon initial consideration does not relate to the PCC or DPCC. The complainant will be advised of the outcome in due course.
- 4.6 The Panel has received 10 email or letter contacts from people wishing to make a complaint about Gwent Police plus several phone calls and these were all advised to contact the Professional Standards Department of Gwent Police.

5. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- 5.1 The handling of complaints is funded using the existing resources within the Home Office Grant.

6. EQUALITIES IMPLICATIONS

- 6.1 Monitoring of complaints by the Panel addresses the statutory duties under the Equality Act 2010 (Statutory Duties) (Wales) Regulations 2011 as any specific complaints to the Panel around alleged discrimination can be considered as well as the monitoring of complaints from people who fall under the categories protected by the Equality Act 2010.

7. CONSULTATION

- 7.2 Consultation has been undertaken as listed below and any responses received have been incorporated into the report.

8. RECOMMENDATION

- 8.3 The Panel are asked to note the information provided in this report.

9. REASON FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

- 9.1 To monitor and note complaints received by Gwent Police and Crime Panel.

9. STATUTORY POWERS

- 10.1 Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011.

10.2 The Elected Local Policing Bodies (Complaints and Misconduct) Regulations 2011

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Caerphilly County Borough Council
Lisa Lane, Head of Democratic Services Caerphilly County Borough Council
and Deputy Monitoring Officer
Sian Curley, Chief Executive Office of the Gwent Police and Crime
Commissioner
Gwent Police and Crime Panel Complaints Group

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