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Agenda

Name of Meeting	CORPORATE SCRUTINY COMMITTEE
Date	TUESDAY 9 MAY 2023
Time	5.00 PM
Venue	COUNCIL CHAMBER, COUNTY HALL, ISLE OF WIGHT
Committee Members	Cllrs R Quigley (Chairman), C Quirk (Vice-Chairman), D Adams, W Drew, J Lever, M Lilley, J Medland, J Robertson and P Spink
Co-opted Members	Cameron Palin (IWALC) (Voting)
	Democratic Services Officer: Megan Tuckwell democratic.services@iow.gov.uk

1. **Apologies and Changes in Membership (If Any)**

To note any changes in membership of the Committee made in accordance with Part 4B paragraph 5 of the Constitution.

2. **Minutes** (Pages 5 - 8)

To confirm as a true record the Minutes of the meeting held on 7 March 2023.

3. **Declarations of Interest**

To invite Members to declare any interest they might have in the matters on the agenda.

4. **Public Question Time - 15 Minutes Maximum**

Members of the public are invited to make representations to the Committee regarding its workplan. Questions may be asked without notice, but to guarantee a full reply at the meeting a question must be put (including the name and address of the questioner) in writing or by email to democratic.services@iow.gov.uk, no later than two clear working days before the start of the meeting. The deadline for written questions is Wednesday 3 May 2023.



Details of committee meetings can be viewed on the Council's [website](#). This information may be available in alternative formats on request. Please note the meeting will be recorded and put on the website (except any part of the meeting from which the press and public are excluded). Young people are welcome to attend Council meetings however be aware that the public gallery is not a supervised area.

5. **Progress Updates**

To receive an update on the progress against the outcomes arising from previous meetings, and to provide an update on any outstanding actions.

- (a) Progress Update (Pages 9 - 10)
- (b) Policy Framework Update (Pages 11 - 46)

6. **Committee's Workplan:**

- (a) Forward Plan (Pages 47 - 58)

To identify any items contained within the Council's forward plan which would benefit from early consideration by scrutiny, either before the Cabinet makes a decision or to monitor post-implementation, and should therefore be included in the Committee's work programme. The forward plan can be viewed online [here](#).

- (b) Committee's Work Programme 2022-25 (Pages 59 - 74)

To note the content of the current work programme, and to approve the scope of identified items relating to Carbon Offsetting, Cyber Security, and Scams and Fraud Prevention.

7. **Consultations and Community Engagement** (Pages 75 - 94)

To consider a report on the Council's approach to consultations and engagement as well as how feedback and outcomes are fed back to the public.

8. **Isle of Wight Community Safety Partnership Annual Report 2021-22** (Pages 95 - 172)

To consider the annual report of the partnership in accordance with the Committee's statutory function to review or scrutinise decisions made, or other action taken, in connection with the discharge by the responsible authorities of their crime and disorder functions.

9. **Constitution Review** (Pages 173 - 174)

To consider the provision of timescales and process for review with clarity on member engagement.

10. **Flood Risk Management** (Pages 175 - 178)

The Chairman to report on the outcomes from the informal briefing held on 22 March 2023.

11. **Members' Question Time**

A question may be asked at the meeting without prior notice but in these circumstances there is no guarantee that a full reply will be given at the meeting. To guarantee a reply, a question must be submitted in writing or by email to democratic.services@iow.gov.uk no later than 5pm on Thursday 4 May 2023.

CHRISTOPHER POTTER
Monitoring Officer
Thursday, 27 April 2023

Interests

If there is a matter on this agenda which may relate to an interest you or your partner or spouse has or one you have disclosed in your register of interests, you must declare your interest before the matter is discussed or when your interest becomes apparent. If the matter relates to an interest in your register of pecuniary interests then you must take no part in its consideration and you must leave the room for that item. Should you wish to participate as a member of the public to express your views where public speaking is allowed under the Council's normal procedures, then you will need to seek a dispensation to do so. Dispensations are considered by the Monitoring Officer following the submission of a written request. Dispensations may take up to 2 weeks to be granted.

Members are reminded that it is a requirement of the Code of Conduct that they should also keep their written Register of Interests up to date. Any changes to the interests recorded on that form should be made as soon as reasonably practicable, and within 28 days of the change. A change would be necessary if, for example, your employment changes, you move house or acquire any new property or land.

If you require more guidance on the Code of Conduct or are unsure whether you need to record an interest on the written register you should take advice from the Monitoring Officer – Christopher Potter on (01983) 821000, email christopher.potter@iow.gov.uk, or Deputy Monitoring Officer - Justin Thorne on (01983) 821000, email justin.thorne@iow.gov.uk.

Notice of recording

Please note that all meetings that are open to the public and press may be filmed or recorded and/or commented on online by the council or any member of the public or press. However, this activity must not disrupt the meeting, and if it does you will be asked to stop and possibly to leave the meeting. This meeting may also be filmed for live and subsequent broadcast (except any part of the meeting from which the press and public are excluded).

If you wish to record, film or photograph the council meeting or if you believe that being filmed or recorded would pose a risk to the safety of you or others then please speak with the democratic services officer prior to that start of the meeting. Their contact details are on the agenda papers.

If the press and public are excluded for part of a meeting because confidential or exempt information is likely to be disclosed, there is no right to record that part of the meeting. All recording and filming equipment must be removed from the meeting room when the public and press are excluded.

If you require further information please see the council guide to reporting on council meetings which can be found at <http://www.iwight.com/documentlibrary/view/recording-of-proceedings-guidance-note>

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Minutes

Name of meeting	CORPORATE SCRUTINY COMMITTEE
Date and Time	TUESDAY 7 MARCH 2023 COMMENCING AT 5.00 PM
Venue	COUNCIL CHAMBER, COUNTY HALL, ISLE OF WIGHT
Present	Cllrs R Quigley (Chairman), C Quirk (Vice-Chairman), W Drew, R Downer, J Lever, M Lilley and J Robertson
Also Present	Cllrs C Jarman and J Jones-Evans Christopher Ashman, Sharon Betts, Wendy Perera, Christopher Potter, Paul Thistlewood, Megan Tuckwell and Melanie White
Also Present (Virtual)	Claire Shand
Apologies	Cllrs J Medland and P Spink, Cameron Palin

68 Apologies and Changes in Membership (If Any)

Cllr Rodney Downer was in attendance as a substitute for Cllr David Adams. Apologies were received from Cllr John Medland, Cllr Peter Spink, and Cameron Palin.

69 Minutes

RESOLVED:

THAT the minutes of the meeting held on 7 February 2023 be confirmed as a true record.

70 Declarations of Interest

No declarations were received at this stage.

71 Public Question Time - 15 Minutes Maximum

No public questions were received.

72 Progress Update

The chairman presented the report which provided an overview of the progress against actions and outcomes from previous meetings. An update was sought with regards to the request to the Cabinet by members of the committee to view the confidential Cowes Floating Bridge settlement. It was confirmed that the request had been received and was being considered with a response expected in due course.

With regards to the scoping of a future agenda item on reducing child poverty, and it was advised that ONS data would be provided to support this.

RESOLVED:

THAT the progress report be noted.

73 Committee's Workplan:

73a Forward Plan

The committee were invited to identify any item contained within the published forward plan that would benefit from early consideration within the committee's own workplan or one of the policy and scrutiny committees. No items were identified at this stage. The chairman advised that he had been consulted on executive decision by the Leader, under Regulation 11 special urgency provisions, to grant delegated authority to the Director of Corporate Services regarding the two alternative energy schemes as set by the Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy.

RESOLVED:

THAT the council's forward plan be noted.

73b Committee's Work Programme 2022-25

Consideration was given to the committee's work programme for 2022-25. The committee were satisfied that the future agenda item relating to Fees and Charges had been dealt with through the budget-setting process and therefore it would be removed from the workplan. It was confirmed that the Community Safety Partnership's annual report had been slipped from November 2022 and was rescheduled for May 2023. Comments were made regarding school place planning and admissions numbers, and it was agreed that the matter would be referred to the Policy and Scrutiny Committee for Children's Services, Education and Skills.

RESOLVED:

THAT the committee's work programme be noted.

74 Scrutiny Annual Report

Consideration was given to the report which provided an overview of the work of Scrutiny for 2022-23 and invited the committee to identify any matters that required further action to improve the delivery of the overview and scrutiny function. No comments or questions were raised, and the report was noted.

RESOLVED:

THAT the report be noted.

75 The Council's Policy Framework

Consideration was given to the report which provided information around the council's policy framework. Questions were raised regarding the progress with the Harassment and Bullying Policy (due for finalisation in early 2023) and whether this had any potential impact on staff sickness absences. Comments were made in relation to the various policies due to be finalised in early 2023 and the committee sought confirmation on timescales. In relation to Income and Charging (due for renewal in 2018) and it was advised that an explanatory note could be provided to clarify the reason for delays. Discussion took place with regards to the Councillor Code of Conduct, the Constitution, and the DBS Policy; and it was suggested that the review of the Constitution be considered by the committee. The Monitoring Officer outlined the process for reviewing these documents including timescales and councillor consultation.

RESOLVED:

- i) THAT the report, and the list of policies required to be approved/adopted by the Full Council, be noted.
- ii) THAT refreshed policies be brought to the relevant scrutiny committee for comment prior to sign off.
- iii) THAT the committee noted the internal audit report on the Annual Governance Framework (which highlighted the risk of not having up-to-date policies and strategies) and was satisfied that the concerns of the internal auditors were being addressed. The committee agreed to review progress on a regular basis.

76 Council Tax Premiums on Second Homes and Empty Properties

Consideration was given to the report to Cabinet on 9 March 2023 which advised on the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC) bill which would provide legislation to enable councils to apply premiums to second homes and empty properties. It was advised that the report was a declaration of intent and, should the bill become law, a further report would be presented to the Full Council. Questions were raised regarding future implementation and enforcement, and concerns were expressed around timescales and prematurity of the report. The Cabinet Member for Strategic Finance, Transformational Change and Corporate Resources advised that further to the publication of the report, a revised recommendation would be put to Cabinet, as follows;

That Cabinet recommends to Full Council that Full Council declares its intention to implement and approve the following additional council tax premiums, to be applied from 1 April 2024, or as soon as possible thereafter, subject to the legislation being in place:

- i) A 100% premium for second homes;*
- ii) A 100% premium for properties that have been empty and unfurnished for a period between 1 and 5 years - this will change the current policy of charging a 100% premium where a property is empty and unfurnished for a period between 2 and 5 years.*

Following discussion, the committee agreed to endorse the revised recommendation to the Cabinet, subject to the removal of the percentage figure.

RESOLVED:

THAT the revised recommendation to the Cabinet be endorsed, subject to the removal of the percentage figure.

77 Members' Question Time

Cllr Quirk asked an oral question in relation to the accessibility of consultation documents in libraries.

CHAIRMAN

Corporate Scrutiny Committee - Progress on Actions & Outcomes

Meeting Date	Agreed Action	Responsibility	Update	Actioned
Outstanding Actions				
10 January 2023	Forward Plan The committee requested a copy of the review of leisure centres once it has been completed.	Cabinet Member for Strategic Finance, Transformational Change and Corporate Resources	Review still in progress	
Page 9	Call In The Chairman of the Corporate Scrutiny committee requested the Monitoring Officer determine a suitable solution to help make Councillors aware of delegated decisions and therefore make the call in process easier.	Monitoring Officer	Internal discussions are ongoing, taking into consideration new guidance that has recently been published by CfGS on the use of Call In and Schemes of Delegation	
7 February 2023	Asset Management/ Property Rationalisation The heads of agreement in relation to the proposed disposal of Kingston Marine Park be circulated to the committee once they are signed.	Cabinet Member for Regeneration, Business Development and Tourism	Nothing received as yet	
	Cowes Floating Bridge The committee to determine the scope of the request to view the confidential delegated decision with the reasons for this and the outcome being sought together with the Councillors wishing to view the papers.	Chairman of the committee	Access request was sent by committee on 1 March providing reasons and outcomes sought. As yet no response has been received	
Actions Completed (Since Last Meeting)				

10 January 2023	Call In Consideration be given to arranging a training session for scrutiny members in relation to the call in arrangements.	Monitoring Officer	Refresher training to be arranged after annual Full Council meeting	Apr-23
07 February 2023	QMPR Q3 Consideration be given by the Committee to including an item in its workplan dealing with Carbon Offsetting.	Scrutiny Officer	Item has been scoped and waiting for committee approval	Mar-23
	Reduction of Child Poverty Consideration be given by the Committee to including an item in its workplan.	Scrutiny Officer	Will be reviewed by Children's scrutiny once a strategy has been developed as agreed at Full Council 15 March 2023	Mar-23
7 March 2023	The Council's Policy Framework Concern was raised on the Income and Charging Policy that was due for renewal in 2018 that no note had been added against it in Appendix 1 - List of policies monitored through the Annual Governance Statement. It was requested an update on the status of the policy be provided.	Leader and Strategic Oversight / Cabinet Member for Strategic Finance, Transformational Change and Corporate Resources	Updates on overdue policies for review will be provided at the next committee meeting with a formal review at Corporate Scrutiny on an annual basis.	Mar-23



Briefing Note

Committee **CORPORATE SCRUTINY COMMITTEE**

Date **9 MAY 2023**

Title **POLICY FRAMEWORK PROGRESS UPDATE AND POLICY REVIEW**

PURPOSE

1. To provide the Scrutiny Committee with an update on the policy updates that remain outstanding.
2. To provide the Scrutiny Committee with the refreshed draft Policy Framework, staff guidance and policy template for their comments or approval.

BACKGROUND

3. The Corporate Scrutiny Committee meeting on 7 March requested regular updates on the policies that still require updating. The policies are those identified as underpinning the Annual Governance Statement and those which require sign off at cabinet.
4. The committee also requested that sight of the refreshed policy framework, when complete.

FINDINGS

Policy Update:

5. The policies that remain out of date at this time are finance related, it has been confirmed that due to staff changes and financial closedown requirements these will not be completed until end of September 2023.

Document / Policy Title	Responsible	Last Updated	Due for Renewal
Financial Regulations	Finance	May-16	May-17
Income and Charging	Finance	Aug-15	Aug-18
Accountable Body	Finance	Aug-15	Aug-18
Grants	Finance	Aug-15	Aug-18

Policy Framework:

6. The original policy framework, although remaining relatively up to date in terms of principles, was refreshed and revised to ensure clarity within the document and to bring it up to date within the current organisational structure. This will need a light touch review in October to reflect any changes that arise from the current organisational review.
7. Please find attached the refreshed policy framework, staff guidance and template for policies, for any feedback or comments to be considered before finalising and publishing to the Council's internal intranet to enable staff to refer to the policy and guidance.

WAY FORWARD

Policy Updates:

8. A further update on the outstanding policies will be presented to the October Scrutiny Meeting, when the finance papers should have been updated.

Policy Framework:

9. The draft documents were signed off by the Corporate Management Team on 4th April 2023. They will be published to the council intranet when once Corporate Scrutiny Committee have had the opportunity to comment.
10. The documents will also be transferred to on-line learning hub content and we will provide sessions for staff to raise awareness and support the use of the policy and related guidance.

Contact Point: Debbie Downer, Strategic Manager – Organisational Intelligence

☎ 821000 ext. 6555/ e-mail debbie.downer@iow.gov.uk



Isle of Wight Council
POLICY MANAGEMENT
FRAMEWORK
2023/24

1 Document Information

Title:	Policy Management Guidance Handbook
Status:	<i>Draft</i>
Current Version:	2.3 (April 2023)
Author:	Aaron Wheeldon, Corporate Research Officer Organisational Intelligence, Strategy ✉ Aaron.Wheeldon@iow.gov.uk ☎ (01983) 821000 x6543
Sponsor:	Debbie Downer, Strategic Manager – Organisational Intelligence Organisational Intelligence, Strategy ✉ Debbie.Downer@iow.gov.uk ☎ (01983) 821000 x6555
Consultation:	Strategic Manager – Organisational Intelligence Assistant Director of Corporate Services Programme Manager - Accessibility
Approved by:	Corporate Management Team
Approval Date:	4 th April 2023
Review Frequency:	Every 2 Years
Next Review:	April 2025

Version History		
Version	Date	Description
1.0	February 2023	Initial draft
2.1	March 2023	Consultation feedback & changes
2.2	April 2023	Accessibility edits
2.3	April 2023	DRAFT agreed at Corporate Management Team
2.3	May 2023	Final version to Scrutiny Committee for comment

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3 Introduction

Policies, strategies & plans are key documents for any organisation. They set out the principles the organisation will follow in delivering a service and the specific processes/procedures that are used. As policies and strategies are central to the way a service is delivered, this framework is designed to assist officers when developing or reviewing these key documents.

The purpose of this high-level, over-arching *Policy Management Framework* is to provide a consistent and fit-for-purpose basis for policy & strategy management across the Council.

This document should be reviewed and interpreted alongside the *Policy Management Guidance Handbook* (*this will be a link*).

3.1 Scope

This framework applies to the development of all policies, strategies and plans throughout the organisation. The recommended best and good practice can also be applied on a wider basis to any other supporting documentation (e.g. procedures, guidance).

3.1.1 Defining Terms

For the purpose of this document and associated guidance, the term “*key document*” is used to describe any policy, strategy or plan the local authority has responsibility for.

3.2 Is it a Policy, Strategy, Plan or Procedure?

The definitions and names given to key documents are often used inconsistently and many characteristics associated with one type of document are present in another. This section of the framework intends to establish commonly accepted definitions and linkages to simplify the process of developing these documents using a practical example.

➤ Example – **Restricting speed on certain roads.**

3.2.1 What is a Policy?

A **Policy** provides guidance, a framework, or set of principles that determine decisions, actions, and other matters.

➤ The **Policy** is that there will be speed restrictions on certain roads.

3.2.2 What is a Strategy?

A **Strategy** is defined as a long term approach to implementing a set of principles, based upon a shared vision, establishing the current situation (*‘where we are now’*) and the desired future situation (*‘where we want to be’*). A Strategy is not static and should evolve in response to or anticipation of changing needs and circumstances.

➤ The **Strategy** outlines the intended means by which the policy will be implemented, how people who speed will be dealt with and how the effectiveness of the policy will be measured and monitored.

3.2.3 What is a Plan?

A **Plan** follows from a Strategy and is a detailed document that sets out the intended methods of progressing from the current situation to achievement of one or more desired outcomes. The sequence of steps must be measurable, action plans with specific actions, outcomes and

delivery timescales are a useful way of illustrating these steps.

- The **Plan** ensures that the various elements of the strategy are achieved. That the correct speed limits are imposed on the right roads, purchases are made, signs erected, staff recruited and trained, publicity material issued and that the appropriate levels of penalty and means of enforcement are in place.

3.2.4 What is a Procedure?

A **Procedure** is a particular way of accomplishing an objective (sequence, timing, execution, etc.) and is usually developed to describe the methods for implementing a policy.

- A **Procedure** would outline precisely how each component of the plan is acted upon. E.g. how to procure the correct materials or equipment.

4 Aims and Objectives of the Framework

4.1 Aims of the Framework

The primary aim of this framework is to establish a clear and consistent approach to policy formulation, development and management across the local authority, embedding the corporate direction into policies, strategies & plans to offer improved performance and service delivery.

4.2 Objectives of the Framework

In order to achieve the aims of the framework, a set of objectives to be achieved have been established.

- Embed good practices in policy development & monitoring and ensure the corporate objectives are considered and reflected in policy development.
- Policy development is joined-up and collaborated & consulted upon by relevant directorates/services/stakeholders, ensuring cohesion with other key policies, strategies and plans at local, regional and national levels.
- Facilitate the implementation and monitoring of key documents.
- Facilitate the timely review of key documents, ensuring they are current and fit-for-purpose.

5 Components of the Framework

This section of the details components and processes supporting policy management across the organisation, designed to contribute to achieving the objectives of the framework.

5.1 Policy Development Process

This process breaks down the activity of developing key documents into defined stages, from initial formulation, through approval, implementation and on-going monitoring & review. The *Policy Management Guidance Handbook* provides a step-by-step approach to the five stages of policy development.

[Figure 1 – Diagram of Policy Management Cycle](#) illustrates the five stages, loosely defining

conceptual steps within each stage. These steps are flexible and may cross over between stages of the process.

5.1.1 Stage 1 – Policy Identification and Justification

Policies are identified from many different sources; the following three are regarded as some of the most important:

- The primary source of policy identification is the Corporate Plan, the over-arching set of principles and goals which define the local authorities direction; it is through these principles that policies, strategies and plans are identified to meet the intended goals.
- The secondary source are statutory duties placed upon the local authority or legislative instructions from central government.
- The tertiary source is through identifying the needs of the community through mechanisms such as residents' feedback, consultations, surveys and complaints.

This identification process will underpin the justification and rationale (“*Why does the organisation need this policy?*”) behind developing the solution to meet the intended outcomes. It is at this stage a lead officer will be assigned, establishing and coordinating a policy development team.

5.1.2 Stage 2 – Policy Development

This stage focuses on developing the core content of the policy. A best practice approach is recommended, using suggested key areas for consideration and learning from how other local authorities have developed similar policies, E.g. undertaking consultation. Those officers drafting the policy will apply specific expertise and knowledge therefore the framework does not set out to determine the core content of the policy.

It is at this stage (and onwards) that specialist and professional advice from various departments such as Legal Services, Financial Management and Organisational Intelligence is incorporated into the development process. Democratic Services will need to be consulted early on to ensure the correct approval process is followed for the document in question.

5.1.3 Stage 3 – Policy Approval

If the policy or strategy requires approval, consideration will need to be given early on in the develop process to which approval path a document should take. Depending on the requirement, the service lead officer will be responsible for completing checks that requirements have been met. This could be statutory elements such as ensuring the *Plain English Guide* has been followed or proper consultation with stakeholders has been undertaken. The approval path will stipulate the necessary checks in place.

All documents must be approved in accordance with the Council Constitution and approval process. Key to this process are documents which form part of the ‘Policy Framework’ as defined in Article 4 of the Constitution and documents specifically defined in legislation which must be approved at Full Council. The *Local Authorities (Functions and Responsibilities) (England) Regulations (2000)* also specify documents which must be approved by the Regulatory & General Purposes Committee, as detailed within the Constitution.

5.1.4 Stage 4 – Policy Implementation and Communication

Implementation and communication are important steps in ensuring the success of a policy. Consideration will need to be given to how the policy will be implemented and communicated to identified audiences & stakeholders.

5.1.5 Stage 5 – Policy Monitoring and Review

Policy development does not end when the policy is approved, Figure 2 – Diagram of Policy

Management Cycle demonstrates the on-going life cycle of a policy. Every policy needs to be monitored and reviewed on an appropriate timescale. The review should take into account how the policy is performing (measured through monitoring processes, e.g. Action Plan monitoring or performance indicators) and assess whether the policy is achieving the aims and objectives. Through this evaluation process, any improvements to the content and any changes in circumstances can be incorporated within the document.

Equally, it may be felt that a policy is no longer necessary, has been superseded or has achieved the desired outcomes, in which case a policy could be terminated.

Monitoring of action plans should be undertaken on a formal basis between the sponsor and lead officer.

5.2 Reviewing the Framework

The framework will be formally reviewed every two years (first review one year from approval) to ensure it remains relevant and takes consideration of any changes in circumstances. The review process and any amendments to the framework or guidance will be undertaken by the Organisational Intelligence Team through the appropriate schedule.

6 Roles and Responsibilities

6.1 Role of Councillors

Councillors are responsible for setting the policy of the Isle of Wight Council at the highest level. High level strategic policies are approved by Councillors either at the meetings of the Full Council, Cabinet or Cabinet member delegated powers, or through other Committees of the Council. The Constitution sets out the policies that can only be determined by Full Council itself, and the delegations to the Committees. All other high level strategic policies are for the Cabinet (or Cabinet members) to determine.

Councillors have a role in developing these policies either by feeding comments through any consultation phase, or by commenting on proposals to adopt policies – these will be set out in the Forward Plan that is published by Democratic Services on a monthly basis to cover the decisions to be made of the next four months.

There is also a role for the Scrutiny Committee to review and make comments on the effectiveness of any policies.

6.2 Role of Director

Directors represent the ‘gatekeepers’ in the approval process. All key documents must be approved by Directors before proceeding through the process to the appropriate level.

6.3 Role of Policy Sponsor

The role of policy Sponsor will be undertaken by a Director, Assistant Director or Strategic Manager. The sponsor provides ownership to the policy by directly linking it to the most appropriate directorate or service area, ensuring the necessary focus is maintained and issues are escalated through the appropriate channels/forums. The sponsor will nominate an appropriate policy lead officer.

6.4 Role of the Service Lead Officer

The service lead officer responsible for coordinating the activities of development, authoring, approval & implementation, monitoring and review for the duration of the document life cycle.

6.5 Role of Policy Development Team

The policy development team is established by the service lead officer. The group should comprise of officers key to developing and implementing the policy/strategy/plan. The group is responsible for supporting the lead officer and providing links to different services with an interest in the development and implementation of the policy, ensuring a coordinated and joined-up approach.

6.6 Role of Democratic Services

All policies, strategies or plans that require a decision for approval are submitted through Democratic Services, who will ensure that the documents are progressed through the appropriate approval path.

7 Conclusion

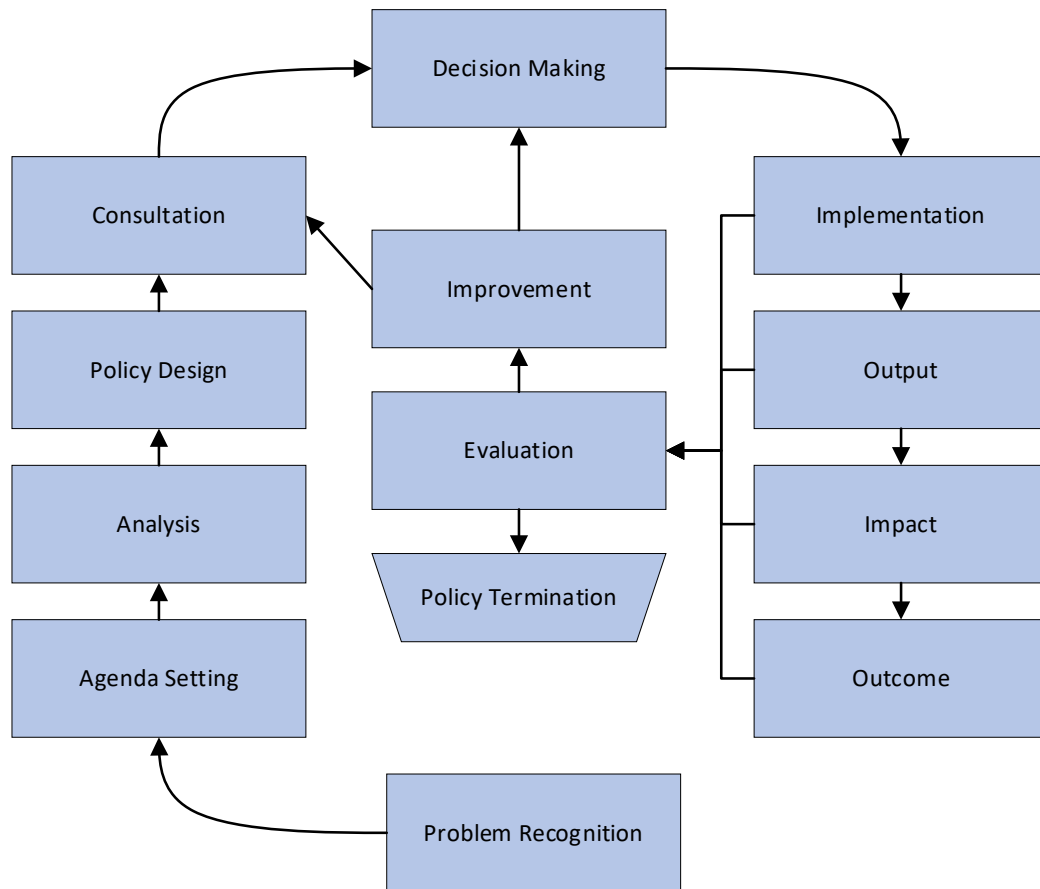
Policy development & management are essential elements in providing a 'back-bone' to effective service delivery. If properly implemented it can; improve the organisations reputation with residents, visitors and local businesses; improve performance and value for money; establish and maintain effective partnership working; support staff and contribute to organisational development and improvement.

Through improvements in policy development and management arrangements, the authority can continue to meet the aspirations of the Corporate Plan in the successful delivery of priorities, improving outcomes for the community.

8 Related Documents

Corporate Plan	Viewing Document: Corporate Plan 2021-2025 (iow.gov.uk)
Policy Management Guidance Handbook	Viewing Document: Policy Management Guidance Handbook (iow.gov.uk)
Policy Template	Viewing Document: Policy Management Framework -Document Template (iow.gov.uk)
Council Constitution	Council Constitution (iow.gov.uk)
Local Authorities (Functions and Responsibilities) (England) Regulations (2000) [Schedule 1]	The Local Authorities (Functions and Responsibilities) (England) Regulations 2000 (legislation.gov.uk)
Plain English Guide	Viewing Document: Plain English Guide - second edition (iow.gov.uk)

9.0 Figure 1 – Diagram of Policy Management Cycle



STAGE	STEP	DESCRIPTION
Stage 1 – Identification and Justification	Problem Recognition	Selection of the problem that will be addressed.
	Agenda Setting	Generating interest in the problem.
	Analysis	Analysis to understand the problem (resource & financial implications, potential impacts, wider perspective etc.)
Stage 2 – Development	Policy Design	Development of solution(s).
	Consultation	Testing the acceptance of the solution(s) by different stakeholders.
Stage 3 – Approval	Decision Making	Choosing the solution.
Stage 4 – Implementation & Communication	Implementation	Provision of resources for required activity.
	Output	What the solution actually produces.
	Impact	Specific impact of the solution on the community / organisation.
	Outcome	Degree to which the impact on the community / organisation solves the problem.
Stage 5 – Monitoring & Review	Evaluation	Evaluation of the policy during different stages of the cycle.
	Improvement	Modifying the solution to include improvements identified through evaluation
	Policy Termination	Ending a policy that does not work or is no longer required.

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Isle of Wight Council
POLICY MANAGEMENT
GUIDANCE HANDBOOK
2023/24

1 Document Information

Title:	Policy Management Guidance Handbook
Status:	<i>Draft</i>
Current Version:	V2.3 (April 2023)
Author:	Aaron Wheeldon, Corporate Research Officer Organisational Intelligence, Strategy ✉ Aaron.Wheeldon@iow.gov.uk ☎ (01983) 821000 x6543
Sponsor:	Debbie Downer, Strategic Manager – Organisational Intelligence Organisational Intelligence, Strategy ✉ Debbie.Downer@iow.gov.uk ☎ (01983) 821000 x6555
Consultation:	Strategic Manager – Organisational Intelligence Assistant Director of Corporate Services Programme Manager - Accessibility
Approved by:	Corporate Management Team
Approval Date:	4 th April 2023
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3 Introduction

3.1 Who is this handbook for?

This guidance is intended for use by any staff member within the organisation tasked or involved with the development, approval, implementation or review of Council policies, strategies or plans. There is no one size fits all approach. As such, the guidance in this handbook should be tailored by the author to the needs of the policy, plan or strategy.

It is intended to provide officers involved in developing and implementing Council policies and strategies with a basis to ensure that all key documents are comprehensive and fit-for-purpose throughout their lifecycle.

3.2 How does this handbook fit with the Policy Management Framework?

This guidance serves as a practical application of the *Policy Management Framework* when developing or reviewing policies. The framework and guidance are flexible to encapsulate the variety of different documents the Council has responsibility for, whilst maintaining that statutory and legislative requirements are fulfilled.

It is recognised that the range of documents the Council has responsibility to develop and produce is very broad, many of which have comprehensive guidance and requirements set through central government and statute. In contrast, there are many documents with little or no guidance to steer the development and ensure the necessary issues are considered and dealt with in a consistent way.

This handbook is applicable to the development of policies, strategies & plans, and may also assist with the development of supporting documentation including procedures and guidance. It seeks to provide a consistent & comprehensive approach where no document development guidance exists, and to supplement existing processes and guidance.

3.2.1 Defining Terms

As stated within the *Policy Management Framework*, for the purpose of the framework and handbook, the term “*Key Document*” is used to describe any policy, strategy or plan the Council has responsibility for.

The terms *policy development* and *policy management* refer to the development and management of key documents as defined above.

3.3 The Policy Development Process

The following five stage process details the methods involved in developing and managing a policy, strategy or plan, from initial justification and identification to implementation and on-going review.

It is not intended to be a prescriptive step-by-step process, some tasks may need to be repeated or undertaken in different orders. Judgement should be used when applying the guidance, supported by clear decision making rationale.

4 Stage 1 – Policy Identification and Justification

This stage outlines the initial identification for the requirement to develop a policy, strategy or plan. Staff tasked with developing the document will likely enter the process at Stage 2 – Policy Development.

4.1 Policy Identification

The need for a policy may become apparent in many different forms, these include:

- Realisation that a policy doesn't exist
- Review of existing policy
- Changes in legislation, statutory requirements, central government guidance, policy or initiative
- Research findings or development in theory
- Inspection or audit reports
- Overarching local strategy or policy changes
- Survey results, consultation, feedback or complaints
- Service or operational issues

4.2 Is it a Policy, Strategy, Plan or Procedure?

The *Policy Management Framework* illustrates the linkages between these documents, broadly they differ as below:

- **Policy** – A statement defining a set of principles that determine decisions or actions.
- **Strategy** – A long-term approach outlining the intended means by which a policy will be implemented. It will define where we are now and where we want to be, recognise resources required, changing circumstances and how we will know when we are there.
- **Plan** – A detailed implementation of activities to progress from where we are now to where we want to be in context of measurable actions with timescales.
- **Procedure** – Details specific methodology for accomplishing an objective, including sequencing, timing, execution etc.

The type of document chosen will depend on the rationale and reasoning when the requirement was identified. [Figure 1 – Example Document Structures](#) also demonstrates some of the common structure characteristics and features of policies and strategies.

➤ Example – **Restricting speed on certain roads.**

4.2.1 What is a Policy?

A **Policy** provides guidance, a framework, or set of principles that determine decisions, actions, and other matters.

➤ The **Policy** is that there will be speed restrictions on certain roads.

4.2.2 What is a Strategy?

A **Strategy** is defined as a long term approach to implementing a set of principles, based upon a shared vision, establishing the current situation (*'where we are now'*) and the desired future situation (*'where we want to be'*). A Strategy is not static and should evolve in response to or anticipation of changing needs and circumstances.

- The **Strategy** outlines the intended means by which the policy will be implemented, how people who speed will be dealt with and how the effectiveness of the policy will be measured and monitored.

4.2.3 What is a Plan?

A **Plan** follows from a Strategy and is a detailed document that sets out the intended methods of progressing from the current situation to achievement of one or more desired outcomes. The sequence of steps must be measurable, action plans with specific actions, outcomes and delivery timescales are a useful way of illustrating these steps.

- The **Plan** ensures that the various elements of the strategy are achieved. That the correct speed limits are imposed on the right roads, purchases are made, signs erected, staff recruited and trained, publicity material issued and that the appropriate levels of penalty and means of enforcement are in place.

4.2.4 What is a Procedure?

A **Procedure** is a particular way of accomplishing an objective (sequence, timing, execution, etc.) and is usually developed to describe the methods for implementing a policy.

- A **Procedure** would outline precisely how each component of the plan is acted upon. e.g., how to procure the correct materials or equipment.

4.3 Policy Justification

Through the identification of a need for a policy, the rationale behind it should justify the requirement. Where possible, the number of individual policy documents within the organisation should be kept to a manageable level, rationalising the library of key documents. For example, a need for a new policy may be identified, but a current policy may be partly applicable. Where the crossover is significant, it may be appropriate to combine the documents into one policy.

Directors will agree the principle need for a new policy prior to development commencing. This process ensures any policies agreed for development are relevant to the Council's corporate outcomes and priorities.

The identification and justification rationale of a policy will form the basis of defining the aims and objectives.

4.4 Assigning a Sponsor and Lead Staff Member

Once the need for a policy has been established, a Lead Staff Member (Service Lead) will be assigned to co-ordinate the development process. The Service Lead is responsible for the development of the document.

Dependent on the size and need required from the policy, the Service Lead can then establish a team, comprising of officers with key input into the development and implementation process. For example, this could be other services where advice and expertise are vital.

5 Stage 2 – Policy Development

This section of the guidance focuses on developing the core document of the policy. The following guidance points and key areas for consideration should supplement and enrich the core content of the policy, which will be subject specific.

5.1 Drafting the Document

5.1.1 Example Document Structures

[Example Document Structures \(Figure 1\)](#) are provided to guide document development; suggesting recommended sections. **It is appreciated that ‘one size’ does not necessarily fit all; the themes should be applied flexibly, to suit the intended purpose of the document.**

5.2 Core Content

The core content is essentially the chosen solution or principle in achieving the purpose of the document. The core content should:

- Be supported by research, knowledge and expertise.
- Be consulted upon, inclusive of the views and opinions of relevant stakeholders.
- Consider resource implications and linkages with service needs and delivery.
- Form a foundation for the outcomes, aims and objectives.
- Define the components & activities to achieve the outcomes, aims and objectives.
- Reflect corporate, strategic and wider issues.

5.3 Document Accessibility, Formatting and Presentation

Formatting and presentation play an important role in how well the document is interpreted and its overall accessibility. Consideration should be given to the following:

5.3.1 Target Audience

The style and structure of the document will vary based on the intended audience. An internal policy may have a technical structure, as it is assumed it will be used by professionals or those with a minimum basic understanding of the topic.

In contrast for external documents, it should be assumed that the reader has little or no prior understanding of the issues or topics. Therefore, the structure and presentation will be an important factor in communicating the content in an easy to interpret format.

5.3.2 Plain English

It may seem obvious to state that the simpler the words used, the easier it is to understand the subject being communicated. The choice of language should be specific to the audience. Technical language will be appropriate for a group of experts, in contrast simpler language for a very young audience.

There will be instances where a wide audience is being targeted; in this case it may be useful to include tools such as a glossary, keyword explanations or other innovative methods to add further clarity to a document.

A [Plain English Guide](#) is available from the Communications Team which gives further guidance on how to apply the most appropriate and relevant writing styles.

5.3.3 Document Information

The purpose of a document information page is to provide, at a glance, key information such as author, date, version and status. It is recommended that this is in the same format as at the

beginning of the *Policy Management Framework*, or this guide.

Headers and footers should also be used to display information such as page number, title and protective marking (see [Protective Marking and Information Security](#)).

5.3.4 Protective Marking and Information Security

All Council documents are required to possess a protective marking and be handled according to the relevant methods specified within the Protective Marking Policy.

An appropriate marking should be chosen according to the Protective Marking Policy and in consultation with the Corporate Information Unit.

5.4 Introduction and Background

The introduction is an important tool to prime the reader into understanding the document; this should be a relatively short summary of the document, outlining the key points included within. It is also recommended to explain the rationale behind the development of the document, stating why the policy, strategy or plan is required.

5.4.1 Executive Summary

For more technical documents, it may be appropriate to include an executive summary. This previews the main points of an in-depth report/document, written for non-technical audiences. It sits at the beginning of the document, containing enough information for the reader to get familiarised with the document and understand the purpose & conclusion.

5.4.2 Justification - “Why do we need this document?”

The document should clearly qualify the rationale behind why the policy has been developed, justifying why the chosen solution is the best way of achieving the outcome and why this is the best use of resources.

5.4.3 Scope of the Document

All key documents should state the applicability and scope, describing who the policy affects and which actions are impacted by the policy. The applicability and scope may expressly exclude certain people, organisations, or actions from the policy requirements. Applicability and scope are used to focus the policy on only the desired targets and avoid unintended consequences where possible.

5.5 Consultation

All Councils have a statutory duty to consult on a wide range of activities; public involvement should lie at the heart of service development and delivery. Therefore, it is essential that all sectors of the community are given the opportunity to express their views on Council service delivery and activity.

When designing the consultation programme, consideration should be given to the following:

- Why should I consult?
- When should I consult?
- Who should I consult?
- What questions should I ask?
- How should I consult?

The Communications Team can offer guidance on any form of consultation, internal or external. They need to be made aware of any form of external communications, therefore their advice should be sought before proceeding with any consultation. Ensure you submit a [Communications & Engagement Request](#) at least six weeks in advance.

5.6 Establishing intended Outcomes, Aims and Objectives.

It is fundamental that all key documents have outcomes, aims and objectives. They are linked to one another in that intended outcomes can be achieved through the identified aims, the aims can be met through the identified objectives.

The intended outcomes should link to the corporate outcomes identified within the [Corporate Plan](#) through service objectives, as identified within service development plans. They should also be clearly defined in the initial stages and will steer the development of the document.

When establishing aims and objectives, the 'SMART' concept is considered best practice, there are many varying versions of this concept, one such is listed below:

S	Specific	The aim or objective should specify what they need to achieve.
M	Measurable	You should be able to measure whether you are meeting the aim or objective. Is it manageable?
A	Achievable	Are they appropriate, achievable or attainable?
R	Realistic	Can they realistically be achieved with the available resources?
T	Timely	When should they be achieved, when should they be tangible?

5.7 Sources of Best Practice, Guidance and Other Information

When developing content, use should be made of the many external sources of information and best practice that can offer guidance and provide a broad basis of research.

5.7.1 Central Government Departments, Agencies and Public Bodies

There are many central government departments, agencies and public bodies providing information for public sector organisations and local authorities, covering all areas of service delivery and improvement, publications, consultations, news and guidance. The Corporate Policy Team can provide links to useful sources of this information, the following list details some of the most common sources:

- [Local Government Association \(LGA\)](#)
- [Department for Levelling Up, Housing & Communities](#)
- [Office of Public Sector Information \(OPSI\)](#)
- [Local Government Chronicle \(LGC\)](#)
- [Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy \(CIPFA\)](#)

5.7.2 Other Local Authorities

The majority of same tier local authorities will have very similar policies, strategies and plans, tailored to suit the individual needs of a particular area. It is recommended to research the approach that other best performing and similar authorities (e.g., CAA/CPA rating, geographically, demographically, size) have taken in developing their documents.

5.8 Strategic Links

5.8.1 The Corporate Plan

Key documents define the principles that the Council takes in providing services and delivering outcomes for the community, therefore the Council's key documents should identify contributions to delivery of the corporate outcomes as set out within the *Corporate Plan*.

5.8.2 Links to Other Key Documents

All service delivery should be 'joined up' as *One Council* across Directorates, ensuring that the Council delivers efficiently and effectively, avoiding duplication and taking advantage of opportunities for improvement. Consider the following points:

- Does the document contribute to or support the delivery or development of other key documents?
- Do other key documents contribute to or support the delivery or development of this document?
- Where reference is made to cross-cutting issues, are key messages from other documents reflected or have other relevant services been given the opportunity to contribute?
- Does the document clearly define linkages to the Corporate Plan and any Council priorities or outcomes?

5.8.3 Local, Regional and National Perspective

There should be a clear statement as to how the policy, strategy or plan fits within the bigger picture of local, regional and national perspectives. Local policy is often influenced by regional and national policy, whether the policy directly ties in with or takes a separate approach, reference should be made.

5.9 Corporate Links

The Council has a range of corporate management processes and systems to ensure that services are delivered to a high standard and improve outcomes for the local community. The Service Lead should give consideration to the following corporate issues when developing the core content of the document. Where it is necessary, reference should be made to clarify how these linkages have been considered and any relevant references should be made.

5.9.1 Performance Management

When developing policy, positive and negative implications for performance need to be considered, with any links to performance indicators. Some performance indicators may be useful for measuring how well the policy, strategy or plan is performing (e.g., those within service development plans). It may be useful to design bespoke performance measures to inform any monitoring & review processes and provide clear indication on delivery progress.

5.9.2 Risk Management

Risk management is the understanding of things that could help or hinder us when trying to achieve our outcomes, aims and objectives.

It is important that risks are identified and any mitigation put in place to reduce the impact of negatives risks upon the successful delivery of the policy, strategy or plan.

- What happens if the outcomes, aims and objectives are not achieved?
- What can be done to reduce the impact of negative risks?
- What can be done to take advantage of opportunities

In the wider perspective, consideration should be given to how the overall aims and objectives of the document fit with the Council's vision outlined in the *Corporate Plan*.

- Are there any other services, projects, initiatives, policies, strategies or plans dependent on successful delivery?
- Is the policy, strategy or plan dependent on the successful delivery of other services, projects, initiatives, policies, strategies or plans?

5.9.3 Financial & Resource Management

The Council has limited resources in money, people, assets, systems and capacity and needs to make the most of these in delivering the outcomes and priorities identified within the *Corporate Plan*.

To ensure that the vision set out within the *Corporate Plan* is achievable with available resources, the Council has a Medium-Term Financial Strategy which aligns budgets and resources to the outcomes and priorities.

Consideration should be given to any implied financial implications by the document and any cost directly associated with implementation.

5.9.4 Legal and HR Issues

Legal and HR should be approached for advice to offer comment and feedback, ensuring the policy does not contravene any existing legislation, laws, employment issues etc.

It is important to consider other service pressures and resource availability when approaching Legal Services and HR. This is an exercise that should be carried out properly and with due diligence. Ensure that there is sufficient lead time to account for these variables.

If the document covers matters concerning staff it may also be appropriate to offer trade unions an opportunity to comment. It is recommended to allow 14 days for comment or feedback.

5.9.5 Business Resilience

All services are required to have business resilience plans in place. The plans identify critical functions and any associated impacts and implications in the event of an emergency, such as a pandemic. For policies which cover statutory duties, consideration should be given to the critical functions identified through this process to ensure a consistent approach is taken.

Further information on resilience and emergency planning is available from the Emergency Management Team.

6 Stage 3 – Policy Approval

Once a policy has been developed, it must be approved before implementation can begin. There are various levels at which documents can be approved, the decision making process by which the approval is derived is comprehensively detailed within the *Council Constitution*. The main approval paths are illustrated within the *Policy Management Framework*.

Any policy, strategy or plan seeking approval will proceed through the appropriate approval procedure via the Sponsor (and if required, relevant Director). Consideration of which approval process is required will need to be given early on in the development of the document. Important factors include:

- Does the document impact members of the public directly?
- Is the document referenced within Schedule 1, Local Authorities (Functions and Responsibilities) (England) Regulations (2000)?
- Does the document affect the way the entire Council operates?
- Does the document affect the way a specific directorate/service operates?

- Is the document listed within article 4 of the Constitution? This list details the high-level policies, strategies and plans that full Council are responsible for approving or adopting.
- Does statute prescribe the level of approval required for the document? (e.g., Cabinet)
- Consider whether the matter has to be decided by the Cabinet or if a Cabinet Member can take the decision within their delegated powers.
- Similarly, can a decision be taken under Officers delegated powers? Generally, the decision should be taken at the lowest level which is practical given the cost and sensitivity of the decision.

6.1 Democratic Services

It is essential to consult with Democratic Services early on to ensure that the correct approval path is taken and the correct committee reporting procedures are undertaken.

6.2 Committee Procedure

All documents seeking approval from Cabinet or Full Council are required to fulfil the committee reporting procedure, which include:

- Passing through the Call-Over process.
- Appearance on the Council's Forward Plan at least once.
- Covering report attached to the document, fulfilling the report criteria checklist. This document will vary depending on which approval process is used.

6.2.1 Call Over Process

In order to improve the quality of reports going to the Cabinet and other Council decision making bodies, it is a requirement for all reports to be considered initially by the Call Over team and the Directors Team. For policies, this is a final check to ensure all elements and considerations have been included within the document.

This process extends the time by which reports should be ready, prior to the dispatch of the agenda for its intended committee. The Service Lead (or Sponsor) must attend the Call Over meeting to answer any questions raised and take note of any recommendations made.

6.2.2 Cabinet

The Cabinet is the principal decision-making body of the Council. It is essential that its decisions comply with legal and administrative requirements to demonstrate that the decision was taken properly. Reports must set out all relevant information so that the Cabinet can take an informed decision and any member of the public (or the Scrutiny Committee) can understand exactly what decision is being taken and why.

Cabinet Members can make any decision within their remit which is within the Policy Framework or the approved budget other than:

- A decision which the Constitution (including Financial Procedure Rules) reserves to the Full Council, the Cabinet, Regulatory Committees or requires to be taken by officers.
- Where the Cabinet Member and Director cannot agree on a recommendation.

Reports to the Cabinet go in the name of the Cabinet Member and the Director. It is essential that the Cabinet Member is consulted at an early stage (well before submission of a draft to Democratic Services) and that they approve the final draft. If Cabinet Members have not approved the final draft the report may be removed from the agenda until proper consultation has taken place.

If the Cabinet Member is to take the decision personally, the procedure is set out in the chapter on 'Delegated Decision Making' of the *Council Constitution*. Officer's delegated powers are also set out in the same chapter.

6.2.3 Forward Plan

All policies for approval by the Cabinet or Full Council must have appeared in the currently published Forward Plan. This is published monthly by Committee Services and sets out the decisions to be taken by the Cabinet over the coming 4 months.

The Forward Plan allows all Members of the Council, members of the public and the wider community to know what decisions are to be taken and to involve themselves in the decision-making process if they wish to.

Democratic Services compile the Forward Plan, but responsibility is on the Service Lead to make sure of inclusion of the document for approval and that the information is accurate and up-to-date. Certain decisions may be unlawful if they do not appear in the Forward Plan.

7 Stage 4 – Policy Implementation and Communication

Thought will need to be given to how the policy will be implemented and communicated to target audiences. The best approach will depend upon the specific content of the policy, although key areas for consideration include:

- Any training that needs to be carried out so that officers know how to adhere to the policy and implement it.
- Is a signature of compliance required from staff (service/directorate/all)?
- Does the policy require an action plan for implementation?
- Template and/or guidance documents that will support the policy and facilitate roll out.
- Development of a communications plan, detailing processes to raise awareness of the policy and communicate it to relevant audiences (consult with Communications Team by submitting a [Communications & Engagement Request via Wightnet](#)).
- Key contacts that can answer any queries about implementing the policy.
- Adding the policy to the documents library.

7.1 Key to Successful Delivery

Often, communication and implementation phases are neglected and not allocated adequate time or resources, the implementation stage is key to ensuring the intended outcomes of the policy are achieved. If implementation is poorly undertaken, the purpose and aims of the policy are undermined, jeopardising delivery of the intended outcomes.

7.2 Communication

It is recommended that a communication plan is developed to accompany the document, outlining the chosen methodologies.

Templates for communications plan are available on [Wightnet](#). The Communications Team are able to offer specific advice on communicating policies and strategies to the appropriate audiences. The Communications Team must be consulted if the plan, policy or strategy is externally facing. Make sure to submit a [Communications & Engagement Request via Wightnet](#) with adequate lead time (minimum 6 weeks).

7.3 Implementation

Once approved, the implementation of the policy can begin. This will include the communications plan and the core action plan.

8 Stage 5 – Policy Monitoring and Review

Policy development does not end when the policy is approved. Every policy needs to be monitored and reviewed on an appropriate timescale. The review should take into account how the policy is performing (measured through the monitoring programme) and assess whether the policy is achieving the aims and objectives. Through this evaluation process, any improvements to the content and any changes in circumstances can be incorporated within the policy.

8.1 Document Library

All policies, strategies & plans should be added to the appropriate document library. The internal system, via Wightnet, provides the facility for staff to access the documents relevant for day-to-day operation. The external system, via iow.gov.uk, provides residents, visitors, stakeholders and the community access to important documents.

8.1.1 Adding Documents to the Library

When a policy, strategy or plan is approved, the Service Lead submits the document to the relevant library with key information such as author, approval date, related documents, review date and review frequency. Upon submitting a document, the system prompts for the necessary information to be completed.

8.2 Monitoring Programme

Monitoring the implementation and effectiveness of a policy, strategy or plan is often overlooked. Once developed and approved, the recommendations and activities need to be actioned if the aims and objectives are to be met, achieving the outcomes.

When considering the performance management of a policy, strategy or plan, the Development Team should consider:

- Awareness of the policy, strategy or plan and associated procedures by target audience.
- If compliance is required, to what level is the document adhered to.
- The extent to which service delivery is being met, as set out within the document.
- The level at which reporting should take place (e.g., corporate or department level, depending on the scope of the document).

8.2.1 Performance Indicators

Performance measures can provide useful quantitative insight into the effectiveness of a policy, strategy or plan. Some statutory documents have existing performance monitoring as set out by central government, where possible, existing performance indicators (e.g., those within service development plans) should be utilised to avoid increasing reporting burdens. The Organisational Intelligence Team can offer additional guidance when considering the use of performance indicators.

8.2.2 Action Plan

Action plans are a simple yet effective way of detailing activities to be undertaken, which also offers a process to monitor the progress of achieving outcomes through identified actions and activities contributing to delivery. An action plan should be a 'live' document and regularly reviewed and updated throughout the delivery lifecycle.

Any action plan should be monitored on a timely basis with progress for achieving each outcome recorded. The action plan template provides a straightforward process for this, which can be

reported at an appropriate level (as detailed above). [Action plan templates are available via Wightnet](#).

8.2.3 Qualitative Methods

Besides performance indicators and action plans, other methods for gaining an understanding into the effectiveness of a policy can be utilised, examples include:

- In-depth interviews with stakeholders (e.g., staff)
- Case studies
- Consultative methods
- Focus groups

Qualitative methods are useful for investigating why, how and under what conditions policies are successful or fail in delivery of their aims, helping to understand how they are delivered and experienced in practice.

8.2.4 Reporting

Reporting should be representative of the policy, taking account of timescales, practicalities and level at which reporting is required. There are many existing internal performance reporting processes that can be utilised to avoid additional and unnecessary reporting, including:

- Scrutiny Panels
- Cabinet Reports
- Directorate Service Boards
- Mini-Service Boards
- Departmental Management Meetings
- One-to-one Meetings.
- Strategic Boards

Processes for reporting should be discussed between the Policy Sponsor, Service Lead and Development Team before finalising the most appropriate method.

A strong monitoring programme will ensure that the effectiveness of the policy can be measured, providing evidence and informing the review process, highlighting learning outcomes and opportunities for future improvement.

8.3 Review Programme

Each key document will require a scheduled review, with reviews undertaken in a set period to ensure they remain up to date and the aims & objectives are delivered. Key factors for reviewing documents include:

- Scope of the review – is the whole document under review or certain aspects?
- Impact Assessment (qualitative and quantitative) – was the activity worthwhile and did it achieve the aims?
- Lessons learned and adjusting action – identify improvements, amendments and changes.

The review process should retrace the original development process from [Stage 2](#) to [Stage 4](#), assessing whether any changes in circumstances have had an impact on the document, consideration should be given to the following:

- Has the document achieved its aims? If so, it may be appropriate to terminate the document.
- Is the monitoring programme being used to inform the review process?

- Does the Action Plan require revision? Has progress been reflected within the review?
- Does the document still accurately reflect the Council's priorities and vision? Have any other referenced key documents been updated/revised?
- Have there been any changes in legislation, statutory obligations or service needs that impact the document?
- Have there been any significant changes in national, regional or local circumstances with implications to the policy?
- Have any changes in circumstances exposed additional risks to delivery? Does existing mitigation/risks need to be revised?
- Are the aims and objectives being met? Are the outcomes being achieved? How successful has it been? Was the activity worthwhile?
- Compare the current situation to what would have happened had no policy been developed or if no review was taking place.
- If substantial changes are required, it is likely that additional consultation and approval will be required.
- Substantial changes to the document will need to be appropriately implemented and communicated.

9 Useful Documents

Corporate Plan	Viewing Document: Corporate Plan 2021-2025 (iow.gov.uk)
Policy Management Guidance Handbook	Viewing Document: Policy Management Guidance Handbook (iow.gov.uk)
Policy Template	Viewing Document: Policy Management Framework - Document Template (iow.gov.uk)
Council Constitution	Council Constitution (iow.gov.uk)
Local Authorities (Functions and Responsibilities) (England) Regulations (2000) [Schedule 1]	The Local Authorities (Functions and Responsibilities) (England) Regulations 2000 (legislation.gov.uk)
Plain English Guide	Viewing Document: Plain English Guide - second edition (iow.gov.uk)

Isle of Wight Council
[POLICY TITLE]
[DATE PERIOD / SUBTITLE]

1 Document Information

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3 [SECTION TITLE 1 – HEADING 1]

[TEXT]

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[TEXT]

3.1.1 [SECTION TITLE 1 – HEADING 5]

[TEXT]

4 [SECTION TITLE 2 – HEADING 1]

[TEXT]

4.1 [SECTION TITLE 2 – HEADING 3]

[TEXT]

4.1.1 [SECTION TITLE 2 – HEADING 5]

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5 Related Documents

- Corporate Plan [Corporate Plan 2021 - 2025 \(iow.gov.uk\)](http://iow.gov.uk)
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6 Appendix

6.1 [Figure 1]

6.2 Glossary of Terms

- [TERM] [PLAIN ENGLISH EXPLANATION]

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Isle of Wight Council Forward Plan - April 23 - August 23 – Version 1 and (where relevant) Notice of Intention to Hold Part of Meeting in Private Session

The Forward Plan is a list of all matters that are due to be considered no earlier than 28 clear working days from the date of this notice by the appropriate Decision Making Body or individual including those deemed to be key decisions.

The plan also gives notice of which decisions (if any) that may be made in private with the exclusion of press and public where for example personal or commercially sensitive information is to be considered in accordance with the Local Authorities (Executive Arrangements)(Meetings and Access to Information(England) Regulations 2012.

A list of all Council Members can be found on the Council’s web site from this link

The Leader of the Council (also responsible for Strategic Oversight) is Cllr Lora Peacey-Wilcox.

Other members of the Cabinet are:

Deputy Leader and Cabinet Member for Digital Transformation, Housing, Homelessness and Poverty - Cllr Ian Stephens

Cabinet Member for Infrastructure, Highways PFI and Transport - Cllr Phil Jordan

Cabinet Member for Children's Services, Education and Lifelong Skills - Cllr Debbie Andre

Cabinet Member for Levelling-Up, Regeneration, Business Development and Tourism - Cllr Julie Jones-Evans

Cabinet Member for Adult Social Care and Public Health - Cllr Karl Love

Cabinet Member for Planning and Enforcement - Cllr Paul Fuller

Cabinet Member for Strategic Finance, Transformational Change and Corporate Resources – Cllr Chris Jarman

Cabinet Member for Climate Change, Environment, Heritage, Human Resources, Legal and Democratic Services - Cllr Jonathan Bacon

Cabinet Member for Community Protection, Regulatory Services and Waste – Cllr Karen Lucioni

* Please note that any items highlighted in yellow are changes or additions from the previous Forward Plan

Title and Summary of Proposed Decision	Decision Making Body and name of relevant Cabinet Member	Meeting Date/Proposed Publishing Date	Relevant documents submitted to decision maker to be considered*	Consultees (including town and parish councils) and Consultation Method	May report or part of report be dealt with in private? If so - why?
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Title and Summary of Proposed Decision	Decision Making Body and name of relevant Cabinet Member	Meeting Date/Proposed Publishing Date	Relevant documents submitted to decision maker to be considered*	Consultees (including town and parish councils) and Consultation Method	May report or part of report be dealt with in private? If so - why?
<p>Determine Academic Year Term Dates 2024/25</p> <p>To seek approval on the determination of school term and holiday dates for the school year 2024-25</p>	<p>Cabinet</p> <p>Cabinet Member for Children's Services, Education and Lifelong Skills</p> <p>Cabinet Member for Children's Services, Education and Lifelong Skills</p> <p>Date 1st added: 8 December 2022</p>	<p>Not before 30th Mar 2023</p>	<p>Leader's Signed Authority Upcoming Decision notice</p> <p>DD Report - IoW Cabinet Report School Year 2024-2025 - Final SM Appendix 1 Appendix 2 Appendix 3</p>		<p>Open</p>
<p>New Football Ground development in Whippingham, Traffic Regulations proposal</p> <p>Recommendation to approve the introducing of: Various moving traffic restrictions and speed limits</p>	<p>Cabinet Member for Infrastructure, Highways PFI and Transport</p> <p>Councillor Phil Jordan</p> <p>Date 1st added: 6 April 2023</p>	<p>9 May 2023</p>			<p>Open</p>

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Title and Summary of Proposed Decision	Decision Making Body and name of relevant Cabinet Member	Meeting Date/Proposed Publishing Date	Relevant documents submitted to decision maker to be considered*	Consultees (including town and parish councils) and Consultation Method	May report or part of report be dealt with in private? If so - why?
<p>Albert Street and Park Avenue, Ventnor, Traffic Regulations proposal</p> <p>Recommendation to approve the introducing of:</p> <p>A 2-hours loading bay in Albert Street during the high season</p> <p>Double yellow lines covering Fernleigh Apartments' shared entrance</p>	<p>Cabinet Member for Infrastructure, Highways PFI and Transport</p> <p>Councillor Phil Jordan Date 1st added: 6 April 2023</p>	<p>9 May 2023</p>			<p>Open</p>
<p>Post 16 Transport Policy Statement 2023-24</p> <p>Purpose is to seek approval of Post 16 policy statement for September 2023.</p>	<p>Cabinet Member for Children's Services, Education and Lifelong Skills Date 1st added: 4 January 2023</p>	<p>11 May 2023</p>		<p>All Secondary School, HTP Apprenticeship College, IoW College, & SENDIAS. General public if proposed changes to policy.</p>	<p>Open</p>
<p>Household Support Fund 4</p> <p>The proposed delivery plan of the Household Support Fund, covering the 2023-24 financial year.</p>	<p>Cabinet Member for Children's Services, Education and Lifelong Skills Date 1st added: 14 March 2023</p>	<p>11 May 2023</p>		<p>Stakeholder meeting held with internal council departments, Citizens Advice, Schools, Hampshire colleagues and Community and voluntary organisations.</p>	<p>Open</p>

Title and Summary of Proposed Decision	Decision Making Body and name of relevant Cabinet Member	Meeting Date/Proposed Publishing Date	Relevant documents submitted to decision maker to be considered*	Consultees (including town and parish councils) and Consultation Method	May report or part of report be dealt with in private? If so - why?
<p>Local Cycling & Walking Infrastructure Plans (LCWIP's)</p> <p>To adopt the Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plans to enable working with key local, regional and national stakeholders on securing resources to delivering infrastructure improvements.</p>	<p>Cabinet</p> <p>Cabinet Member for Infrastructure, Highways PFI and Transport Date 1st added: 20 December 2022</p>	<p>11 May 2023</p>	<p>East Cowes and Whippingham Cowes, Gurnard and Northwood Brading, Bembridge & St Helens</p>	<p>Town & Parish Councils and other stakeholder groups included cycle forum, IW ramblers, public rights of way, local area residents. Slide presentation provided and Q&A sessions taken place.</p>	<p>Open</p>

Title and Summary of Proposed Decision	Decision Making Body and name of relevant Cabinet Member	Meeting Date/Proposed Publishing Date	Relevant documents submitted to decision maker to be considered*	Consultees (including town and parish councils) and Consultation Method	May report or part of report be dealt with in private? If so - why?
<p>Dementia Hub at Parklands, Cowes</p> <p>To support the implementation of the Isle of Wight Dementia Strategy 2022-2025, the Council's Corporate Leadership Team have approved in principle the use of the Parklands site in Cowes as a dementia hub for the Island.</p> <p>The hub will provide an environment where services can work in an integrated way providing opportunities to deliver against many of the commitments within the new dementia strategy.</p> <p>The report is seeking Cabinet approval to award a 25 year lease of Parklands to The Alzheimer Café IW to enable them to develop it as a dementia hub. This lease will be subject to the allocation of capital to enable the refurbishment works to be undertaken, with the lease commencing from the point that capital allocation is confirmed.</p>	<p>Cabinet</p> <p>Cabinet Member for Adult Social Care, Public Health</p> <p>Date 1st added: 1 February 2023</p>	<p>11 May 2023</p>		<p>A wide range of other stakeholders and professionals have been involved in the development of the strategy and its content, these include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IW CCG • IW NHS Trust • Primary care • IWC Adult Social Care • Public Health • Housing Associations • Voluntary and community sector organisations (Advocacy, ULO, Carers IW, Age UK, Alzheimer Café) • Mountbatten Hospice • Ambulance services • Independent sector (residential and nursing homes and day care services) 	<p>Open</p>

Title and Summary of Proposed Decision	Decision Making Body and name of relevant Cabinet Member	Meeting Date/Proposed Publishing Date	Relevant documents submitted to decision maker to be considered*	Consultees (including town and parish councils) and Consultation Method	May report or part of report be dealt with in private? If so - why?
<p>Dinosaur Island – future provision</p> <p>Following the review of the governance options for Dinosaur Isle carried out in 2022 and the consultations carried out with Stakeholders including consideration of their feedback the Council is considering the preferred option for the governance of Dinosaur Isle, to ensure that dinosaur Isle is sustainable going forward and is financially viable.</p>	<p>Cabinet</p> <p>Cabinet Member for Climate Change, Environment, Heritage, Human Resources and Legal and Democratic Services</p> <p>Date 1st added: 1 February 2023</p>	<p>11 May 2023</p>		<p>Two meetings have been undertaken with stakeholder groups</p>	<p>Open</p>
<p>Adoption of new Planning Enforcement Strategy</p> <p>A decision to adopt a new Planning Enforcement Strategy</p>	<p>Cabinet</p> <p>Cabinet Member for Planning and Enforcement</p> <p>Date 1st added: 11 November 2022</p>	<p>11 May 2023</p>			<p>Open</p>
<p>Adult Social Care CQC Briefing Paper and Self-Assessment</p> <p>Briefing paper for noting setting out overview of CQC inspection requirements/framework/timeline and self-assessment completed by ASCHN</p>	<p>Cabinet</p> <p>Cabinet Member for Adult Social Care, Public Health</p> <p>Date 1st added: 1 March 2023</p>	<p>11 May 2023</p>			<p>Open</p>

Title and Summary of Proposed Decision	Decision Making Body and name of relevant Cabinet Member	Meeting Date/Proposed Publishing Date	Relevant documents submitted to decision maker to be considered*	Consultees (including town and parish councils) and Consultation Method	May report or part of report be dealt with in private? If so - why?
<p>Draft Island Planning Strategy</p> <p>Cabinet to consider a motion agreed at Full Council on 16 November 2022 that returned the Draft Island Planning Strategy to Cabinet for review.</p>	<p>Cabinet</p> <p>Cabinet Member for Planning and Enforcement Date 1st added: 8 December 2022</p>	<p>11 May 2023</p>			<p>Open</p>
<p>Concessionary Travel Reimbursement April 2023 to March 2024</p> <p>To seek approval to update the Council's approach to concessionary fare reimbursement for local bus operators from 1 April 2022 until 31 March 2023 in line following preparatory negotiations and revised guidance from the Department for Transport (DfT).</p>	<p>Cabinet</p> <p>Date 1st added: 6 April 2023</p>	<p>11 May 2023</p>			<p>Open</p>
<p>Island Planning Strategy</p> <p>As the Draft IPS was not agreed on 5 October, Full Council is to specify its objections and to formally refer the matter back to the Cabinet.</p>	<p>Full Council</p> <p>Date 1st added: 17 March 2022</p>	<p>17 May 2023</p>		<p>Internal and External Full public consultation</p>	<p>Open</p>

Title and Summary of Proposed Decision	Decision Making Body and name of relevant Cabinet Member	Meeting Date/Proposed Publishing Date	Relevant documents submitted to decision maker to be considered*	Consultees (including town and parish councils) and Consultation Method	May report or part of report be dealt with in private? If so - why?
<p>Community Occupational Therapy Service - Delegated Decision to award</p> <p>That the Director of Adult Social Care and Housing Needs under delegated authority decide whether or not to award a contract for the Occupational Therapy service up and including 31 July 2023 to allow time for a retender process to be undertaken</p>	<p>Director of Adult Social Care</p> <p>Councillor Karl Love Date 1st added: 14 March 2023</p>	<p>Not before 5th Jun 2023</p>	<p>Leader delegated authority - signed_Redacted</p>		<p>Open</p>
<p>QPMR Q4 - 2022-23</p> <p>To provide a summary of progress against Corporate Plan activities and measures for the period January 2022 to March 2023. To inform Cabinet of areas of particular success, issues requiring attention and remedial activity in place to deal with these. To provide a report on the financial position of the council for the same period</p>	<p>Cabinet</p> <p>Cabinet Member for Strategic Finance, Transformational Change and Corporate Resources Date 1st added: 1 February 2023</p>	<p>8 Jun 2023</p>			<p>Open</p>
<p>School Place Planning</p> <p>Report on school place planning following on the update provided to Scrutiny Committee in September 2022.</p>	<p>Cabinet</p> <p>Cabinet Member for Children's Services, Education and Lifelong Skills Date 1st added: 1 February 2023</p>	<p>8 Jun 2023</p>	<p>School Place Planning</p>	<p>Formal consultation subject to approval of recommendation in the report.</p>	<p>Open</p>

Title and Summary of Proposed Decision	Decision Making Body and name of relevant Cabinet Member	Meeting Date/Proposed Publishing Date	Relevant documents submitted to decision maker to be considered*	Consultees (including town and parish councils) and Consultation Method	May report or part of report be dealt with in private? If so - why?
<p>Isle of Wight Cultural Strategy</p> <p>Adoption of a new Cultural strategy for the Island developed in partnership with the Island collection after extensive consultation with relevant stakeholders</p>	<p>Cabinet</p> <p>Cabinet Member for Levelling Up, Regeneration, Business Development and Tourism</p> <p>Date 1st added: 1 February 2023</p>	<p>8 Jun 2023</p>		<p>Island wide consultation to develop strategy underway – on publication of draft , Policy/scrutiny, relevant cabinet members</p>	<p>Open</p>
<p>Hampshire and Isle of Wight Level 3 Integrated Sexual Health Service Procurement</p> <p>To approve the procurement of the Level 3 (L3) Integrated Sexual Health Service for the Isle of Wight. The L3 Sexual Health Service for Isle of Wight residents provided by Solent NHS Trust will formally end on the 31st April 2024. The proposal is to collaboratively commission a new service for Isle of Wight residents through open competition with system partners, Hampshire CC, Portsmouth CC, Southampton CC, NHS Hampshire and IOW ICB, NHS Frimley ICB and NHSE.</p>	<p>Cabinet</p> <p>Cabinet Member for Adult Social Care, Public Health</p> <p>Date 1st added: 14 March 2023</p>	<p>8 Jun 2023</p>		<p>Engagement with partners</p>	<p>Open</p>

Title and Summary of Proposed Decision	Decision Making Body and name of relevant Cabinet Member	Meeting Date/Proposed Publishing Date	Relevant documents submitted to decision maker to be considered*	Consultees (including town and parish councils) and Consultation Method	May report or part of report be dealt with in private? If so - why?
<p>Disposal of potential housing site(s) in East Cowes</p> <p>To confirm the granting of an option to dispose , subject to securing planning permission, on one or both of the council owned development sites known as Maresfield Rd and Albany</p>	<p>Cabinet</p> <p>Cabinet Member for Levelling Up, Regeneration, Business Development and Tourism Date 1st added: 6 July 2022</p>	<p>8 Jun 2023</p>		<p>East Cowes Waterfront Implementation Group and local member</p>	<p>Part exempt Yes – appendix summarising appraisal of responses to EOI issued in April 2022 – responses were submitted as commercial in confidence</p>
<p>Adoption of the Newport & Ryde LCWIP as a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)</p> <p>Following a period of public consultation, Cabinet to be asked to adopt the Newport & Ryde Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan (LCWIP) as a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) that post adoption can be used as a material consideration in planning decisions.</p>	<p>Cabinet</p> <p>Cabinet Member for Levelling Up, Regeneration, Business Development and Tourism Date 1st added: 1 March 2023</p>	<p>8 Jun 2023</p>		<p>Prior to the cabinet decision, a formal 6 week public consultation in the LCWIP will have taken place in line with Planning legislation for the adoption of SPDs, including consultation with a number of statutory consultees</p>	<p>Open</p>
<p>Acquisition Strategy</p> <p>Approval of a strategy that enables the council to purchase properties for letting.</p>	<p>Cabinet</p> <p>Deputy Leader, Cabinet Member for Digital Transformation, Housing, Homelessness and Poverty Date 1st added: 6 April 2023</p>	<p>13 Jul 2023</p>		<p>Internal Council Services</p>	<p>Open</p>

Title and Summary of Proposed Decision	Decision Making Body and name of relevant Cabinet Member	Meeting Date/Proposed Publishing Date	Relevant documents submitted to decision maker to be considered*	Consultees (including town and parish councils) and Consultation Method	May report or part of report be dealt with in private? If so - why?
<p>Adoption of three LCWIPs (East Cowes & Whippingham; Cowes, Gurnard & Northwood; Brading, Bembridge & St Helens) as a Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD)</p> <p>Following a period of public consultation, Cabinet to be asked to adopt three separate Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plans (LCWIP) for East Cowes & Whippingham; Cowes, Gurnard & Northwood; and Brading, Bembridge & St Helens as Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD) that post adoption can be used as a material consideration in planning decisions.</p>	<p>Cabinet</p> <p>Cabinet Member for Levelling Up, Regeneration, Business Development and Tourism</p> <p>Date 1st added: 1 March 2023</p>	<p>14 Sep 2023</p>		<p>Prior to the cabinet decision, a formal 6 week public consultation in the LCWIPs will have taken place in line with Planning legislation for the adoption of SPDs, including consultation with a number of statutory consultees</p>	<p>Open</p>
<p>The adoption of the Newport Harbour Masterplan Supplementary Planning Document</p> <p>Whether to adopt the draft Newport Harbour Masterplan as a supplementary planning document</p>	<p>Cabinet</p> <p>Cabinet Member for Levelling Up, Regeneration, Business Development and Tourism</p> <p>Date 1st added: 7 September 2022</p>	<p>12 Oct 2023</p>			<p>Open</p>

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Corporate Scrutiny Committee - Workplan 2022-25

The committee is responsible for Scrutiny functions in respect of decisions and activities within the remit of the council, the Cabinet, Cabinet members, officers, and any functions not otherwise expressly delegated to another Scrutiny committee

Date	Agenda Items	Description & Background	Lead Officer/Cabinet Member
9 May 2023	Consultations and Community Engagement	To consider a report on the Council's approach to consultations and engagement as well as how feedback and outcomes are fed back to the public.	Cabinet Member for Climate Change, Environment, Heritage, Human Resources and Legal and Democratic Services
	IW Community Safety Partnership Annual Report 2021-22	To consider the annual report of the partnership in accordance with the Committee's statutory function to review or scrutinise decisions made, or other action taken, in connection with the discharge by the responsible authorities of their crime and disorder functions.	Cabinet Member for Community Protection, Regulatory Services and Waste
	Constitution Review	To consider the provision of timescales and process for review with clarity on member engagement.	Cabinet Member for Climate Change, Environment, Heritage, Human Resources and Legal and Democratic Services Monitoring Officer
	Flood Risk Management	The Chairman to report on outcomes and recommendations from the informal briefing held on 22 March 2023	Cabinet Member for Climate Change, Environment, Heritage, Human Resources and Legal and Democratic Services

	Committee's Workplan	a) Forward Plan To identify any items due to be determined that would benefit from pre- or post-decision scrutiny. b) Committee's Work Programme 2022-25	Committee
6 June 2023	Partnership Arrangements	To consider a report on the lines of enquiry agreed by the Committee at its meeting on 10 May 2022	Leader and Strategic Oversight / Cabinet Member for Strategic Finance, Transformational Change and Corporate Resources
	Quarterly Performance Monitoring Report Quarter 4 2022-23	To consider the performance measures for Quarter 4 of 2022-23	Cabinet Member for Strategic Finance, Transformational Change, and Corporate Resources
	Pre Decision Scrutiny - Cabinet Items on the Forward Plan	a) School Place Planning To consider the report on school place planning following on the update provided to Scrutiny Committee in September 2022 b) Disposal of potential housing site(s) in East Cowes To consider the option to dispose, subject to securing planning permission, on one or both of the council owned development sites known as Maresfield Rd and Albany	Cabinet Member for Children's Services, Education and Skills
			Cabinet Member for Levelling Up, Regeneration, Business Development and Tourism
	Committee's Workplan	a) Forward Plan To identify any items due to be determined that would benefit from pre- or post-decision scrutiny. b) Committee's Work Programme 2022-25	Committee
11 July 2023	Capital Programme/ Capital Strategy	To consider a report on the lines of enquiry agreed by the Committee at its meeting on 10 May 2022	Cabinet Member for Strategic Finance, Transformational Change and Corporate Resources
	Performance Management Framework	To consider a report on the lines of enquiry agreed by the Committee at its meeting on 11 October 2022.	Cabinet Member for Strategic Finance, Transformational Change and Corporate Resources

	Pre Decision Scrutiny - Cabinet Items on the Forward Plan	a) Acquisition Strategy To consider the acquisition strategy that enables the council to purchase properties for letting ahead of going to Cabinet on 13 July	Deputy Leader, Cabinet Member for Digital Transformation, Housing, Homelessness and Poverty Chief Executive
	Committee's Workplan	a) Forward Plan To identify any items due to be determined that would benefit from pre- or post-decision scrutiny. b) Committee's Work Programme 2022-25	Committee
12 September 2023	Corporate Complaints Annual Report 2022-23	To consider the annual complaints report to ensure that this is helping to drive service improvement through lessons learnt.	Cabinet Member
	Quarterly Performance Monitoring Report Quarter 1 2023-24	To consider the performance measures for Quarter 1 2023-24	Cabinet Member for Strategic Finance, Transformational Change, and Corporate Resources
	Committee's Workplan	a) Forward Plan To identify any items due to be determined that would benefit from pre- or post-decision scrutiny. b) Committee's Work Programme 2022-25	Committee
10 October 2023			
	Pre Decision Scrutiny - Cabinet Items on the Forward Plan	a) The adoption of the Newport Harbour Masterplan Supplementary Planning Document To consider the draft Newport Harbour Masterplan as a supplementary planning document prior to decision at Cabinet	Cabinet Member for Levelling Up, Regeneration, Business Development and Tourism
	Committee's Workplan	a) Forward Plan To identify any items due to be determined that would benefit from pre- or post-decision scrutiny. b) Committee's Work Programme 2022-25	Committee

7 November 2023	IW Community Safety Partnership Annual Report 2022-23	To consider the annual report of the partnership in accordance with the Committee's statutory function to review or scrutinise decisions made, or other action taken, in connection with the discharge by the responsible authorities of their crime and disorder functions.	Cabinet Member for Community Protection, Regulatory Services and Waste
	Quarterly Performance Monitoring Report Quarter 2 2023-24	To consider the performance measures for Quarter 2 2023-24	Cabinet Member for Strategic Finance, Transformational Change, and Corporate Resources
	Committee's Workplan	a) Forward Plan To identify any items due to be determined that would benefit from pre- or post-decision scrutiny. b) Committee's Work Programme 2022-25	Committee
9 January 2024	Draft budget proposals 2024- 25	To comment on outline budget proposals.	Leader / Cabinet Members / Section 151 Officer
	Committee's Workplan	a) Forward Plan To identify any items due to be determined that would benefit from pre- or post-decision scrutiny. b) Committee's Work Programme 2022-25	Committee
6 February 2024	Budget proposals for 2024-25	To comment on draft budget proposals	Leader / Cabinet Members / Section 151 Officer
	Quarterly Performance Monitoring Report Quarter 3 2023-24	To consider the performance measures for Quarter 3 2023-24	Cabinet Member for Strategic Finance, Transformational Change, and Corporate Resources
	Committee's Workplan	a) Forward Plan To identify any items due to be determined that would benefit from pre- or post-decision scrutiny. b) Committee's Work Programme 2022-25	Committee

12 March 2024	Scrutiny Annual Report	To review the work of Scrutiny and make recommendations for improvements where appropriate.	Chairman of the Corporate Scrutiny Committee / Scrutiny Officer
	Policy Framework Annual Review	To review the Council's list of policies to ensure that they are being reviewed and refreshed timely and effectively.	Leader and Strategic Oversight / Cabinet Member for Strategic Finance, Transformational Change and Corporate Resources
	Committee's Workplan	a) Forward Plan To identify any items due to be determined that would benefit from pre- or post-decision scrutiny. b) Committee's Work Programme 2022-25	Committee
7 May 2024			
	Committee's Workplan	a) Forward Plan To identify any items due to be determined that would benefit from pre- or post-decision scrutiny. b) Committee's Work Programme 2022-25	Committee
June 2024	Quarterly Performance Monitoring Report Quarter 4 2023-24	To consider the performance measures for Quarter 4 2023-24	Cabinet Member for Strategic Finance, Transformational Change, and Corporate Resources
	Committee's Workplan	a) Forward Plan To identify any items due to be determined that would benefit from pre- or post-decision scrutiny. b) Committee's Work Programme 2022-25	Committee
July 2024			
	Committee's Workplan	a) Forward Plan To identify any items due to be determined that would benefit from pre- or post-decision scrutiny. b) Committee's Work Programme 2022-25	Committee

September 2024	Corporate Complaints Annual Report 2023-24	To consider the annual complaints report to ensure that this is helping to drive service improvement through lessons learnt.	Cabinet Member for Strategic Finance, Corporate Resources and Transformational Change / Director of Corporate Services
	Committee's Workplan	a) Forward Plan To identify any items due to be determined that would benefit from pre- or post-decision scrutiny. b) Committee's Work Programme 2022-25	Committee
October 2024			
	Committee's Workplan	a) Forward Plan To identify any items due to be determined that would benefit from pre- or post-decision scrutiny. b) Committee's Work Programme 2022-25	Committee
November 2024	IW Community Safety Partnership Annual Report 2023-24	To consider the annual report of the partnership in accordance with the Committee's statutory function to review or scrutinise decisions made, or other action taken, in connection with the discharge by the responsible authorities of their crime and disorder functions.	Cabinet Member for Community Protection, Regulatory Services and Waste / Director of Neighbourhoods
	Committee's Workplan	a) Forward Plan To identify any items due to be determined that would benefit from pre- or post-decision scrutiny. b) Committee's Work Programme 2022-25	Committee
January 2025	Draft budget proposals 2025-26	To comment on outline budget proposals.	Leader / Cabinet Members / Section 151 Officer
	Committee's Workplan	a) Forward Plan To identify any items due to be determined that would benefit from pre- or post-decision scrutiny. b) Committee's Work Programme 2022-25	Committee

February 2025	Draft budget proposals 2025-26	To comment on draft budget proposals	Leader / Cabinet Members / Section 151 Officer
	Committee's Workplan	a) Forward Plan To identify any items due to be determined that would benefit from pre- or post-decision scrutiny. b) Committee's Work Programme 2022-25	Committee
March 2025	Scrutiny Annual Report	To review the work of Scrutiny and make recommendations for improvements where appropriate.	Chairman of the Corporate Scrutiny Committee / Scrutiny Officer
	Policy Framework Annual Review	To review the Council's list of policies to ensure that they are being reviewed and refreshed timely and effectively.	Leader and Strategic Oversight / Cabinet Member for Strategic Finance, Transformational Change and Corporate Resources
	Committee's Workplan	a) Forward Plan To identify any items due to be determined that would benefit from pre- or post-decision scrutiny. b) Committee's Work Programme 2022-25	Committee

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TOPIC	Carbon Offsetting
PROPOSED COMMITTEE DATE	12 September 2023
BACKGROUND	<p>Carbon offsetting is a process that involves a reduction in, or removal of, carbon dioxide or other greenhouse gas emissions from the atmosphere in order to compensate for emissions made elsewhere.</p> <p>Carbon offsetting should be used as a last resort where it is impossible to reduce emissions further, for example in sectors where low or zero carbon technologies do not exist.</p> <p>There are various methods to offset a carbon footprint. The most often used is planting trees through reforestation (replanting previously existing woodland) or afforestation (creating completely new woodland).</p>
FOCUS FOR SCRUTINY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the council achieves a "net zero" measure due to carbon offsetting how is the actual increase in real everyday pollution on the Island measured? • Should the Council be working towards an "absolute zero" measure, that gives a figure with and without offsetting, that also negates offsetting that is off Island or at least not within the UK. • What measures are in place to ensure that all possible offsetting is taking place on land on the Island? • What is in place to ensure that any offset purchases by the Council are effective amid growing scrutiny of the current carbon offset market?
EXPECTED BENEFITS/ OUTCOMES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The committee to ensure that the Council's carbon offsetting is efficient and effective • The committee to make any suggestions or recommendations for improvements
APPROACH	Committee Report
WITNESSES/ EVIDENCE REQUIRED	Cabinet Member for Climate Change, Environment, Heritage, Human Resources and Legal and Democratic Services

<p>LINKS TO CORPORATE PLAN</p>	<p>Core values Our purpose is to work with and support the Island’s community, finding ways to help it to satisfy its needs independently or to provide services directly where necessary. We value:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Being community focused: This means, wherever possible, putting the needs of our residents first. 2. Working together: This means engaging realistically with partners to make the most of integrated working, helping communities to help themselves and being a strong council team that delivers on these values. 3. Being effective and efficient This means being the best that we can be in how we organise and deliver our services, using all our limited resources wisely and carefully, getting on with things where we can. 4. Being fair and transparent This means making decisions based on data and evidence and in an open and accountable way.
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TOPIC	Cyber Security
PROPOSED COMMITTEE DATE	To be dealt with initially outside of a formal meeting.
BACKGROUND	<p>With the cyber threat landscape continually evolving, and an increased demand for digital public and corporate services, councils face a variety of challenges in developing ever stronger cyber secure and resilient procurement practices.</p> <p>The 10 Questions on Cyber Security Guide by the Local Government Association and Centre for Governance and Scrutiny was recently published and designed to support scrutiny members in understanding how the councils scrutiny function can review policies, practices and procedures relating to cyber security.</p> <p>Cyber security cuts across all council departments and functions. If an attack were to occur, there is the potential for every aspect of the council to be affected. Councils should consider it a case of ‘when’ not ‘if’ a cyber-attack will occur. Therefore, all Councils need to continuously review, refresh and reinforce their approach to cyber security, whilst also looking at their capabilities to deal with them</p> <p>Scrutiny can bring about positive change when looking at cyber security by identifying any gaps and vulnerabilities that there may be in the council’s current cyber security framework, policies, and procedures. Members of the corporate scrutiny committee need not be experts in the field but need to recognise the importance of cyber security in terms of its pervasiveness throughout the council’s departments and infrastructure.</p>
FOCUS FOR SCRUTINY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the council have a cyber security strategy? If it does not, does cyber security form a clear and defined part of the councils Digital Strategy? • How does the organisational leadership, the cabinet and executive effectively incorporate cyber security into the council’s central objectives? • How does the council have confidence that members and all staff members have the skills and knowledge to understand and play their part in action on cyber security? • How does the council currently assess its cyber security posture against good practice, and how do we plan improvements where necessary? • Has the council identified risks and vulnerabilities in its systems and networks and are they minimised to an appropriate level? • Does the council have a centralised asset management register and how is this defined, would this be information assets, technical assets or both? • How does the council ensure that risk is effectively monitored in terms of cyber security? • Are risks identified and managed effectively in relation to the councils supply chain (external partners) and is this monitored regularly?

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With many primary and secondary school run under the local authority, where does the responsibility lie in regard to cyber security for these LA maintained schools? • If a policy was created and adopted would LA schools also be asked to comply, or will they have their own strategies and policies in place that overrule this? • If schools have their own policies and strategies in place will the Isle Of Wight Council also assess these given the fact that schools in recent years have been subject to issues in regards to hacks etc.? • What is our current data retention policy, and does it adhere to the wider information management architecture policies, such as those set out in FOIA, GDPR and EIR? • Do we have a comprehensive, effective response and recovery plan in the event of a cyber-attack or incident? • If an incident were to take place, how can we learn from this and improve?
EXPECTED BENEFITS/ OUTCOMES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To understand the attitudes and culture within the council about cyber security. • To understand how scrutiny can be more proactive on the issue of cyber security. • To understand how networks and systems are monitored, what for, and how a response might be made if the worst were to be discovered, by who. • To understand the context of asset management within cyber security. • To understand the nature of the supply chain (external partners), and the processes in place to safeguard information and systems from threats. • To understand what methods of back up the council use, e.g., cloud storage, tape, external hard drives and how are these managed. • To highlight where there may be gaps in the incident management plan and the overall incident response strategy. • To ensure decision makers are being transparent and communicating with relevant officers, members and stakeholders.
APPROACH	ICT to spend time looking into the questions posed above and to provide responses to the scrutiny committee outside of a formal setting. The committee will then determine any areas that need to be investigated in more detail at a formal meeting and any recommendations to be put forward to Cabinet.
WITNESSES/ EVIDENCE REQUIRED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deputy Leader, Cabinet Member for Digital Transformation, Housing, Homelessness and Poverty • Director of Corporate Services
LINKS TO CORPORATE PLAN	<p>Core values Our purpose is to work with and support the Island’s community, finding ways to help it to satisfy its needs independently or to provide services directly where necessary. We value:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Being community focused: This means, wherever possible, putting the needs of our residents first. 2. Working together:

	<p>This means engaging realistically with partners to make the most of integrated working, helping communities to help themselves and being a strong council team that delivers on these values.</p> <p>3. Being effective and efficient This means being the best that we can be in how we organise and deliver our services, using all our limited resources wisely and carefully, getting on with things where we can.</p> <p>4. Being fair and transparent This means making decisions based on data and evidence and in an open and accountable way.</p>
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TOPIC	Scams & Fraud Prevention
PROPOSED COMMITTEE DATE	10 October 2023
BACKGROUND	<p>There are many words used to describe fraud: Scam, con, swindle, extortion, sham, double-cross, hoax, cheat, ploy, ruse, hoodwink, confidence trick. Fraud is when a person lies to you, or ‘scams’ you, to gain an advantage, such as taking your money or learning private information about you. This could be via email, text, phone or in person, either on the street or on your doorstep.</p> <p>In the first half of 2022 alone, criminals stole a total of £609.8 million through scams, according to UK Finance data. In June last year, Citizens Advice warned that more than three quarters of UK adults had been targeted by a scam in 2022 – a 14% increase compared with 2021.</p> <p>The IOW Trading Standards Service originally joined forces with the Police, Fire and Rescue, Age Friendly Island and Citizens Advice Bureau to form a partnership called IWASP (Isle of Wight Against Scams Partnership). These organisations work together to better protect people on the Isle of Wight from scams, doorstep crime, fraud and to support victims.</p>
FOCUS FOR SCRUTINY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How would the Council describe the current status of personal fraud on the Island? • How do the Council make the public aware of how to report personal fraud? • Cases of personal fraud locally (e.g., any data on prevalence / demographics / types, what the departments encounter, case studies etc.) • Partnership-working with other stakeholders (e.g., internally with other Council departments, Police, victim support, voluntary sector) around this issue. • How does the Council highlight this issue and help in reducing the risk of people becoming a victim of personal fraud (e.g., anti-fraud campaigns / messages, examples of best practice from other Local Authorities in tackling this)? • Any Council-specific support mechanisms in place for personal fraud victims? • Has there been an impact from COVID-19 on local cases / types?
EXPECTED BENEFITS/ OUTCOMES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To understand the process for reporting personal fraud offences, including the role of key stakeholders in the handling of cases. • To establish how the public are made aware of the required reporting mechanisms and how this is reinforced by local organisations, including work around reducing the risk of becoming a victim of fraud. • To ascertain the ways in which local victims of fraud are identified and supported. • To identify any local COVID-19-related fraud concerns and whether any targeted awareness-raising / support may be required.

APPROACH	Committee Report
WITNESSES/ EVIDENCE REQUIRED	Cabinet Member for Community Protection, Regulatory Services and Waste Director of Neighbourhoods Link in with Community Safety Partnership, Adults Safeguarding and Age UK to provide wider picture.
LINKS TO CORPORATE PLAN	<p>Core values Our purpose is to work with and support the Island's community, finding ways to help it to satisfy its needs independently or to provide services directly where necessary. We value:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Being community focused: This means, wherever possible, putting the needs of our residents first. 2. Working together: This means engaging realistically with partners to make the most of integrated working, helping communities to help themselves and being a strong council team that delivers on these values. 3. Being effective and efficient This means being the best that we can be in how we organise and deliver our services, using all our limited resources wisely and carefully, getting on with things where we can. 4. Being fair and transparent This means making decisions based on data and evidence and in an open and accountable way.



Agenda Item Introduction

Committee	CORPORATE SCRUTINY COMMITTEE
Date	9 MAY 2023
Topic	CONSULTATIONS & COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

BACKGROUND

At the Corporate Scrutiny Committee meeting in May 2022 a scoping document was approved by the committee for an item on Consultations and Community Engagement to be added to the workplan.

Outcomes of consulting and engaging with the public should help inform the design and delivery of services, to ensure that it can achieve excellence as a service provider and prevent unintended consequences in changes to service delivery.

FOCUS FOR SCRUTINY

- Does the Council have a current consultations and community engagement policy and does this accord with best practice?
- How does the Council alert members of the public about consultations that might affect them?
- What mechanisms are in place to advise consultees of the outcomes when a final decision has been taken?
- What processes are in place with regards to consulting with Town, Parish and Community Councils?
- Is there an annual consultation plan that helps to co-ordinate consultations across the council and outline consultation opportunities to members of the public?

OUTCOMES

- Identification of opportunities for a more corporate approach, where appropriate, to the Councils consultation/public engagement processes.
- An annual programme of consultation/public engagement that is properly resourced and linked to the development or review of policies.
- Identification of a suitable performance measure to ensure that consultations/public engagement are effective.

APPROACH

A committee report to be submitted.

APPENDICES ATTACHED

Scrutiny Report – Consultations and Community Engagement
Appendix 1 - Consultation Strategy 2011 v 6.2 Mar 2013 Master (FINAL)
Appendix 2 - Recent Engagement Activity

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Committee report

Committee	CORPORATE SCRUTINY COMMITTEE
Date	9 MAY 2023
Title	CONSULTATIONS AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT
Report of	CABINET MEMBER FOR CLIMATE CHANGE, ENVIRONMENT, HERITAGE, HUMAN RESOURCES AND LEGAL AND DEMOCRATIC SERVICES

SUMMARY

1. At the Corporate Scrutiny Committee meeting in May 2022 a scoping document was approved by the committee for an item on Consultations and Community Engagement to be added to the workplan.

FOCUS FOR SCRUTINY

- Does the Council have a current consultations and community engagement policy and does this accord with best practice?
- How does the Council alert members of the public about consultations that might affect them?
- What mechanisms are in place to advise consultees of the outcomes when a final decision has been taken?
- What process are in place with regards to consulting with town and parish councils?
- Is there an annual consultation plan that helps to co-ordinate consultation across the council and outline consultation opportunities to members of the public?

BACKGROUND

Does the Council have a current consultations and community engagement policy and does this accord with best practice?

2. The council's consultation strategy (see Appendix 1: consultation strategy, 2011), requires review to include current best practice and to reflect changes in community expectations for engagement and consultation. The review will result in an Engagement Strategy which will be considered by Cabinet later in 2023.
3. This strategy will seek to:
 - Define engagement and its various forms for delivery and utilisation in decision making.
 - Make clear what constitutes [statutory consultation](#) (Statutory provisions are legal requirements which state that a consultation must occur. They exist in several key areas, including health and social care, environment and equality).

- Set out activities for engagement to enable participation.
 - Set out best practice and processes to enable service teams to manage effective engagement with communities.
4. The ambition of the strategy will be to:
 - Improve consistency and delivery of community engagement between the Isle of Wight Council and the Isle of Wight community.
 - Enable co-production of policies and strategies.
 - Ensure everyone who is part of our island feels well informed about local issues, has opportunities to get involved and influence local decision making.
 5. The strategy is being developed in line with the Local Government Association (LGA) guide to engagement ([Consultation check list | Local Government Association](#)); and alongside the strategy will be developed a practical toolkit of advice, mechanisms and tools to support services to manage effective engagement exercises.
 6. The principles of the emerging strategy are based upon an engagement spectrum:



- Inform: To let communities know what is going on within an area of service.
 - Consult: To understand and resolve issues that the community raise and to answer questions the community ask.
 - Involve: To understand how our actions can improve communities
 - Collaborate: To settle issues that cannot be resolved by one group alone
 - Empower: Placing final decision making in the hands of the local community.
7. The strategy will also contain a toolkit, and example case studies of good local practice against the spectrum principles. The strategy is being co-produced with a range of stakeholders, including internal service teams and external parties. Work took place as part of the Age Friendly Initiative in 2022 to develop an accessible consultations toolkit, which will also form a part of the strategy and resources. Further work is also underway to review customer experience, including market research with customers and internally with staff, with a view to providing guidance to underpin customer service practices.
 8. Analysis of recent collaborative events is currently underway, with final revisions to the draft strategy, action plan and toolkit, prior to review and ratification by committee in the summer of 2023.

How does the Council alert members of the public about consultations that might affect them?

9. Consultation activity is managed by individual services. Statutory/regular/ongoing activity, such as planning applications, traffic regulation orders, etc. that require feedback on proposals are promoted in local press (Isle of Wight County Press) via 'public notices'. The requirement for a public notice is in most cases set out in

regulation; regulation normally sets the timescales for consultation periods. These are also hosted on the council website with links for individuals to provide feedback. Paper versions are also made available at council offices and feedback made possible in writing.

10. For non-statutory activity where the council is consulting or engaging with stakeholders on particular issues such as the budget, local council tax proposals, etc., this is facilitated by services supported by the communications and engagement team (comms team). The comms team provide advice and support in relation to appropriate methods for engagement with audiences.
11. Oftentimes, the solution will be an online and paper-based survey (with large print versions available on request); with paper copies available via council libraries. Consultations and engagement can be community based or targeted and where the engagement is targeted the council will utilise focus groups, to provide further and deeper engagement and discussion.
12. To support the publicity of the consultations, market research or other engagement activity, where stakeholders are known to the service, details of how to get involved are sent directly to stakeholders by letter or email. Where the audience is 'unknown', activity is supported with:
 - Website signposting
 - Press release to local media (including print media to assist in raising the profile of the engagement activity with offline audiences. This is reliant upon the story being published in print).
 - Social media
 - E-newsletters
 - Internal communication to staff
 - Circulation of engagement activity information to town, parish and community councils
 - Circulation of engagement activity via other stakeholder groups or organisations.

See appendix 2: recent engagement activity.

What mechanisms are in place to advise consultees of the outcomes when a final decision has been taken?

13. For statutory consultation activity managed solely via the service, outcomes are posted online via the digital engagement system owned and operated by services, such as planning application decisions. Individuals are not required to be responded to individually with feedback as their views are taken into account in the decision making process and included in any decision report, whether that be delegated, via specific committee or by cabinet.
14. For centrally managed engagement activity, survey feedback is, most often, anonymous. It is rare that personal data is collected within an engagement, certainly using digital channels. This may not be the case when face-to-face engagement activity is undertaken and is managed by the service. Therefore, direct feedback of consultation outcomes is not possible. When consultation closes, data collected digitally, is provided to the service for analysis alongside of any verbal or written feedback they receive.

15. Engagement activity, oftentimes, is predicated on a need to make a decision; on many occasions this will be via the democratic process and therefore, consultations feedback is included by services within democratic reports to committee. Media relations activity is undertaken in support of the majority of Cabinet and Full Council decisions, therefore, outcomes are reported through press release and/or social media, through publication of decision papers to Committee and through media coverage.
16. The [consultations portal on the council website](#) (available from the 'Council and Councillors' section of the website and from the homepage when there are active consultations) includes links to current and past consultations. This enables people to access a central source of consultations activity in which to get involved. It includes links to planning and licensing activity, as well as open consultations and information about past consultations. A piece of work is currently underway to ensure that outcomes are reflected within the portal with the need to ensure that links to decisions taken/outcomes. Currently this loop is not always closed and processes to enable more effective 'closing of the loop' will be incorporated within the emerging engagement strategy.

What process are in place with regards to consulting with town and parish councils?

17. Where activity is set by regulation, notification will take place using the formal route described in para 4.1 above. Public notices are published in the printed press and linked to the website as appropriate.
18. For more general consultation activity, which is supported by proactive media publicity, this publicity is circulated to town, parish and community councils as are all press releases issued by the council.
19. Where targeted engagement is undertaken by services, for example, in the development of the recent carers strategy, services will define key stakeholders relevant to the activity. This may or may not involve town, parish and community council representation.
20. As per the [council's Constitution – Protocol 16](#) (which is currently under review by the Monitoring Officer as part of the constitution review - feedback has already been provided on the content of this section by IWALC), IWC will ensure that communication and liaison with local councils is effective, meaningful and timely, as well as ensuring that any local councils likely to be affected by any proposals or amendments of services or functions are informed in advance of any decision being made. It is therefore, incumbent on services to consider the involvement of town, parish and community councils during the process and inform them of any wider consultation approach being taken, to capture their views and feedback on proposals.
21. As part of the development of the community engagement strategy, some early engagement with town/parish/community councils has commenced (with more to follow) to understand how best this relationship can be enhanced and information made available for wider engagement with communities.

Is there an annual consultation plan that helps to co-ordinate consultation across the council and outline consultation opportunities to members of the public?

22. There are a number of engagement activities, both statutory and non-statutory, that take place annually, including budget consultation, Local Council Tax Support consultation and the waste and recycling customer satisfaction survey. Most consultation activity, however, does not happen each year and as such, is prioritised upon receipt of a request for support and built into the communications and engagement team's workplan at the point of request. There is currently no annual calendar and no centralised mechanism to convey upcoming consultations of potential interest to interested parties. Current consultations, once active, are hosted on the [website consultations portal](#) and highlighted on the homepage of the website, to alert people who may wish to engage, of how to do so.
23. An audit of past consultations is currently underway in order to build a draft 'forward plan' for consultations, however, this will be flexible as new initiatives are identified as requiring engagement activity to be undertaken. A 'rolling' calendar will be developed and updated internal processes rolled out as part of the engagement strategy review to ensure sufficient planning by services requiring support can be programmed into schedules of supporting teams, enabling sufficient capacity is available to support their needs. A toolkit will be developed alongside the engagement strategy to support services and town, parish and community councils to approach engagement during development of proposals consistently, which will also be mapped to the central 'rolling' calendar.

APPENDICIES ATTACHED

Appendix 1: Consultation Strategy 2011
Appendix 2: recent engagement activity

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WENDY PERERA
Chief Executive

CLLR JONATHAN BACON
*Cabinet Member for Climate Change,
Environment, Heritage, Human Resources and
Legal and Democratic Services*

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Isle of Wight Council/NHS Isle of Wight **CONSULTATION AND ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY**

January 2013

Document Information

Title:	Isle of Wight Council/NHS Isle of Wight Consultation and Engagement Strategy
Status:	DRAFT
Current Version:	6
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Consultation:	Equality and Diversity Officer - Rosie Barnard Legal Team Directors Team NHS Isle of Wight – Andy Hollebon Senior Management Team Partner Agencies; prison service, police, probation service, Isle of Wight Rural Community Council Overview and Scrutiny Committee
Approved by:	Steve Beynon, Isle of Wight Council Chief Executive
Approval Date:	[APPROVED DATE]
Review Frequency:	Every two years
Next Review:	January 2015

Version History		
Version	Date	Description
V 3.3	20 May 2011	Draft for legal
V 3.4	August 2011	Draft for DT and initial consultation
V 3.7	September 2011	Amendments following initial consultation
V 4	December 2011	Further amendments following Overview and Scrutiny Committee
V 5	January 2012	FINAL
V 6	November 2012	Strategy refresh
V 6.2	March 2013	FINAL

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1.1 Introduction

The Isle of Wight Council and NHS Isle of Wight are committed to effectively involving the Island community in making the Island a better place to live and work. This will be achieved through the use of agreed common principles to guide the way that officers across both organisations work together, achieving a common and consistent approach to consultation and public engagement that builds on best practice.

This strategy and supporting toolkit provides best practice approaches to community consultation and engagement providing information on:

- Recommended approaches to engaging with specific groups;
- Different methods of informing, involving and consulting;
- How to ensure consultation and engagement is meaningful, meets any legal requirements and that outcomes are measured.

The consultation strategy sets out how we will continue to effectively involve our communities using common principles to guide the way that officers build on best practice, making the most efficient use of the skills and abilities across both organisations.

From April 2009 the Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act placed a duty on all local authorities and the NHS to 'inform, consult and involve' communities and members of the public. In 2010 the ethos of giving communities and individuals more influence over central and local government was further extended by the coalition government with the introduction of the Localism Bill and discussions around the Open Services White Paper.

The wide range of partnership engagement and consultation activity on the Island against a backdrop of reduced resources means there is a growing need to streamline and coordinate community engagement activities across the council, NHS and partner agencies.

1.2 Scope

This strategy covers all statutory and non-statutory public consultations carried out by the council and NHS either alone or potentially with partner organisations. Statutory consultation will also be subject to specific national guidance and protocols, and guidance for these will need to be considered along with this strategy as well as any relevant local joint protocols and strategies that may be signed up to by the council and/or the NHS.

Throughout the strategy there are references to the term 'engagement' this refers to the full spectrum of engagement which includes informing, consulting, involving, collaborating and empowering residents and community groups.

1.3 Equality, Diversity and Inclusivity

The council and the NHS are committed to delivering public services for everyone on the Island. We aim to provide policies and services that people need in a fair and equitable way for all. To do this we need to understand the experiences and needs of the Island community.

The diverse needs of the Island community are at the heart of effective service delivery. It is crucial that if both the council and the NHS are to meet their obligations under current

equalities legislation, we must involve local people. Equality and diversity are two main principles of community engagement. These principles must underpin any engagement activity so that we enable people on the Isle of Wight the opportunity to fully participate. We want to ensure that we do not discriminate against, victimise or harass anyone because of; age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation.

This Consultation and Engagement Strategy has been developed with equality and diversity in mind to ensure that we are inclusive in our approach by enabling everyone the opportunity to have their opinions heard regarding the services used by or available to them.

1.1 Our Aims and Aspirations

Create stronger links between communities and decision-makers.

- Engagement will be tailored to suit the needs of residents and communities
- Feedback will be provided on the results of our engagement activities to all, in an appropriate way including explanations of what it means, as well as any actions which will be undertaken as a result.

Improve service delivery for local communities through a community driven approach

- Involving our communities and residents can help us provide relevant services.
- Where appropriate, we will involve local communities in decision-making related to the services that are important to them and how these are delivered.
- Be more transparent and provide members of the public with meaningful data and information to support the consultation activity.

Increase community satisfaction levels

- By ensuring a consistent quality to our consultation activities so that local communities will feel engaged, and have the opportunity to be involved in the things that matter most to them.
- More opportunities will be created for people to engage in decisions about their own area or services that affect them.
- Opinions of local communities are used to inform changes to service delivery so that services are relevant to our community.

Reduce inefficiency and duplication in engagement practice

- Consider opportunities to share staff, skills and facilities with regard to engagement activity across the partner agencies which will make best use of limited resources.
- A coordinated approach to consultation across the council and NHS will reduce the risk of local communities and residents losing interest in engaging with consultations (consultation fatigue).

Strengthen partnership working

- This strategy will help inform partnership working building on existing networks and relationships.
- Consider opportunities for council service areas and partners to engage with residents whom they may not ordinarily have the opportunity to engage with through joint consultation and engagement activity.
- Engage with residents and address cross cutting issues that all partners are concerned about, sharing the information gathered as a result.

Create better knowledge of engagement practice

- This strategy provides best practice approaches to engaging communities and residents ensuring a standard approach across the council, the NHS and with partner agencies, should we carry out joint engagement activities.
- Commitment to this strategy means consultation and engagement exercises will be robust, follow best practice and be of the highest possible quality within the available resource.
- We will be clear when the community are able to influence decisions or are being informed.
- We will be able to more readily evaluate the effectiveness of each consultation and engagement activity.

1.4 Our Strategy

The following principles guide officers and partners in their engagement with our communities. Whenever the involvement of residents is being planned, the guidelines exist to support officers constructing their consultation.

The act of engagement must be based on a real commitment to improve communication, generate community involvement, engagement and active citizenship as well as reducing potential duplication. This must be balanced against the best use of resources and any financial considerations.

Engagement will only be carried out when necessary. There is little point wasting resources, time or goodwill by consulting local residents unnecessarily, on something that has already been covered elsewhere, or in an area where the decision has already been taken. It should instead take place in good time to inform the decision.

It is necessary to carry out engagement if any one of the following applies;

- Where it is statutory.
- Where we have consulted in the past therefore created legitimate expectations that we will.
- Where we have said we will consult.

Engagement will be robust, meaningful and carried out to the highest standards. This strategy has been informed by government best practice guidelines. Where possible the consultation period should be six weeks but if reporting deadlines do not allow for this then the consultation should run for a minimum of four weeks. If a consultation exercise is to take place over a holiday period, e.g. over the Easter, summer or Christmas breaks, or if the issue(s) under consideration is particularly complex, consideration should be given to allowing a longer period for the consultation or carrying out the engagement activity at a different time.

Time needs to be factored in for the development of the consultation material including a report on the issues under consultation, the service web page and any questionnaires or preparation for focus groups, depending on the methodology chosen. Early involvement of the consultation team (or communications team in the case of the NHS) is therefore essential as they will advise on consultation planning and timescales. Ideally the consultation team (or communications team for the NHS) need to be involved no later than six weeks prior to the consultation 'go live' date.

Activities will be fit for purpose. Engagement should use the right tools, at the right stage of the process, with the right people. It should be timely and recognise different levels of understanding of the topic in question. Accessibility is essential for effective engagement therefore it is important to provide relevant information in a clear and concise manner, avoiding jargon, in a format and at a location(s) that ensures it is available to all. Consideration

should be given to providing other resources as necessary dependent on the target audience. If any consultation events are to be set up, consideration needs to be given as to when and where the event is to be held and to consider accessible venues. These considerations must be balanced with what is practical and cost efficient.

Activities will be inclusive. We will aim to be inclusive by enabling all groups within our community to participate and/or their views to be represented when engaging on issues relevant to them. Attempts must be made to ensure that groups of people whose interests are affected by the issues the engagement will address, are well represented in the engagement activity; particularly sections of the community that seldom participate. This will mean using a methodology that is flexible enough to be inclusive and understanding how people wish to participate. Being inclusive also means enabling people to be involved if they want to be and removing any barriers to that involvement. This may be referred to as 'equality of access' and reasonable support should be provided to enable all those who want to get involved to participate as appropriate.

Activities will be carefully planned and their aims will be understandable

Every consultation or engagement exercise needs a consultation plan. If working with partners all parties involved should ideally agree to work to one consultation plan, however any specific actions may be incorporated in partners' own plans. There should be clear identification of the aims and objectives of the consultation activity and the issues in the consultation that participants can influence.

Findings will be taken into account. It is not enough simply to undertake consultation and engagement – the findings must be considered conscientiously in the decision making process and used to inform any equality impact assessments and appropriate service area needs assessments.

Findings will be shared across partnerships. Every engagement exercise needs to publicise the activity to ensure people are aware of the opportunity to get involved. The feedback needs to be communicated in a way which is understandable to all, including any changes made to services and their delivery. If changes are not made as a result of consultation or the decisions are in conflict with the results of the consultation the reasons should be clearly stated.

The engagement will be coordinated. Many service areas and partners want to get local people involved in decision-making and this can mean there is a danger of 'consultation fatigue' developing. It makes sense for council and NHS officers and partners to work together, pool resources and work on consultation and engagement jointly where possible. The Resident Information and Consultation Team will coordinate and support council staff and encourage consultation activity with partners as appropriate. For NHS officers, this work will be supported by the communications team.

The engagement will build better relationships with local people. Building trust with local people is vital. We want our services to be easy to access and of the best value for money. Residents involved in consultation and engagement should feel it is a positive experience, that they have been listened to and that they are contributing towards improvements to services on the Island.

The engagement activity will empower local people to have a say about their lives. Local people are better able to have a say about their lives if they have the understanding and knowledge about how decisions are made and how to influence service delivery and outcomes for local people. Involvement in consultation and engagement gives local people a better understanding of how decisions are made and an opportunity to get involved in making a difference to their local community. It is of paramount importance that the consultation

documents and any presentations provide sufficient detail of information and any options available so that people can make an informed contribution to the consultation.

In the 2009 Isle of Wight Residents' Survey 81 per cent of respondents felt they had little or no influence over decisions made by the council. In the 2010 survey of public perceptions of the NHS on the Isle of Wight, 46 per cent of respondents said they felt they could not influence decisions affecting the NHS on the Island. Whilst this is a fairly common position for local authorities and NHS bodies up and down the country, we want to ensure we increase residents' perception that they can influence decisions.

2.1 Supporting Guidelines

This strategy is supported by a practical guide to consultation intended to help council officers and staff in partner agencies who are involved in consultation exercises to ensure a consistent approach is taken and the same high standards are maintained across all consultations.

The guidelines are divided into 8 sections to help give structure to the process officers will need to go through to undertake a consultation or engagement activity. The contents and purpose of each section are summarised below. It is not prescriptive and officers may want to refer to the different parts of the guidelines in order to support the specific stage they have reached in their engagement exercise.

Section 1 includes the introduction and the overview of how the guidelines can be used.

Section 2 defines the spectrum of terms used to describe public engagement and provides steps to clarify the purpose of the activity – is it to inform, consult or engage?

Section 3 uses stakeholder mapping to identify who should be consulted and helps address other questions such as the aims of the consultation and when should it take place.

Section 4 helps officers put together the consultation plan which is a working document used to coordinate the work of all the officers involved, in order that all aspects of the consultation are considered and planned, prior to the consultation or engagement activity starting. It stresses the importance of the equality impact assessment and makes it clear when this work should be carried out. It also provides information on the different methods which can be used to consult or engage with the public and sets out the basic structure for a consultation timeline.

Section 5 contains information regarding inclusivity and engaging with different groups.

Section 6 provides information to help officers from service areas analyse and interpret the responses received and provide feedback.

Section 7 contains best practice guidance with regard to working with partner agencies.

Section 8 is a useful glossary of different terms used and their meanings. It also details lists of useful contacts, useful links and other useful documents.

Appendix 1 explains the different types of methods of engagement in more depth and Appendix 2 provides an example of an equality monitoring form which can be adapted for use for all consultations.

2.2 Acknowledgements

This strategy and the toolkit have been informed by Isle of Wight Community Engagement Framework and Isle of Wight Community Engagement Toolkit (North Harbour Consulting, 2007), as well as Southend Together's 'Strategy for Engaging our Communities' and staff at Southend Council are thanked for their advice and support.

In addition the views of a number of community representatives were sought to aid the development of this strategy and we would like to thank them for the input and support.

If you have difficulties reading this document please contact:

- Council - the Consultation Team on 821000 ext. 6256.
- NHS – the Communications and Engagement Team – 01983-822099 ext 5703

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Annual consultations/engagement activity responses

Below is a snapshot of some of the regular larger consultation/engagement activities that are undertaken annually, by response rate in recent years

Consultation	Response rate (online)			
	2023	2022	2021	2020
Budget	1092	682	501	347
Local Council Tax Support	-	274	-	288
Waste and recycling customer satisfaction survey	-	414	571	510

Social media analytics (2023):**Facebook:**

Month	Account impressions (number of times content from our account featured in a news feed)	Total page reach (the number of people who saw content from/about our page, including posts, stories, etc.)	Page/profile visits (this may be from clicks on posts or from searching Facebook for IWC)
January 2023	577.8k	72,095	7,010
February 2023	523.9k	73,431	6,030
March 2023	498.8k	70,308	5,385

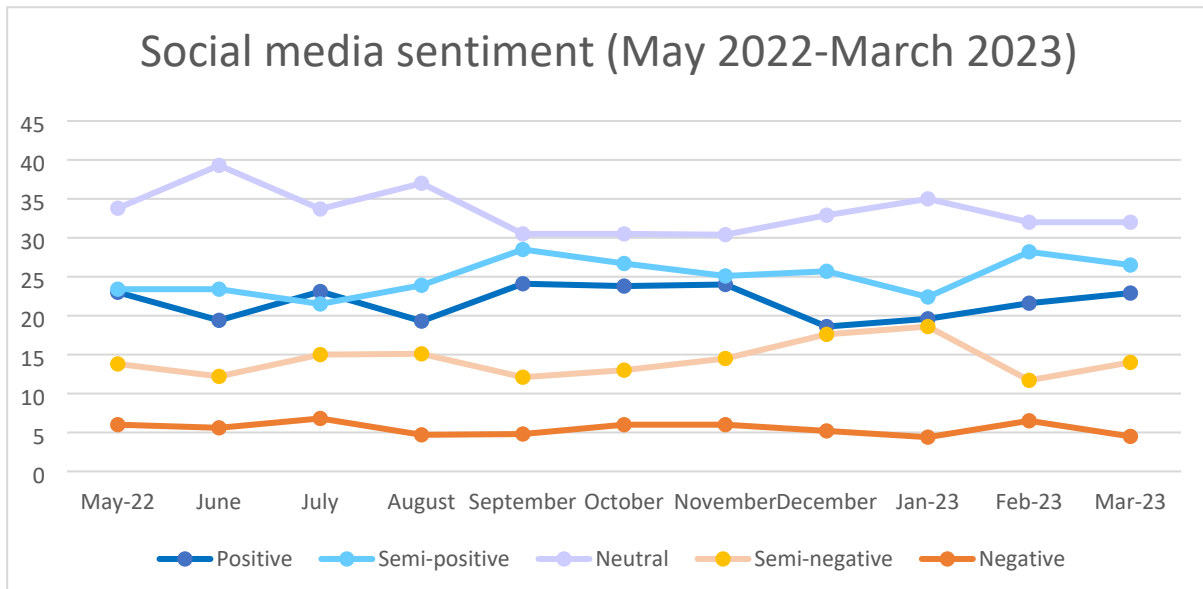
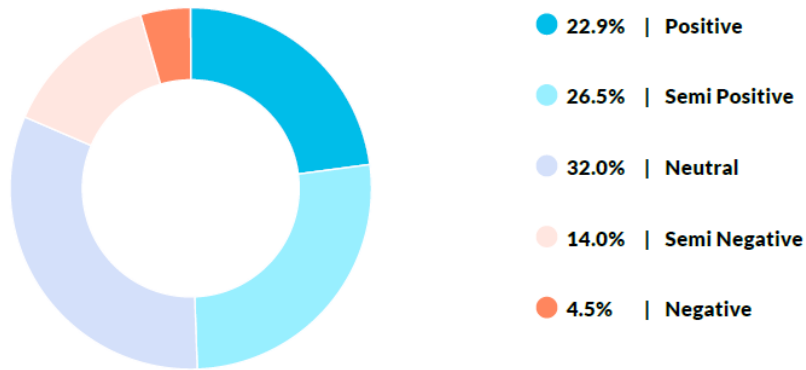
Instagram:

Month	Account impressions (number of times content from our account featured in a news feed)	Total page reach (the number of people who saw content from/about our page, including posts, stories, etc.)	Page/profile visits (this may be from clicks on posts or from searching Facebook for IWC)
January 2023	18k	2,888	149
February 2023	17.6k	2,545	195
March 2023	20.6k	2,694	193

Social media breadth (as engagement channel) – January 2023

Organisation	Approx. likes/follows (k)	Population size (15+ years) (Census 2021 – rounded to nearest 100 people)	% of population (aged 15+) 'liking or following' page
Isle of Wight Council	20	94,500	21.1%
Hampshire County Council	34.2	1,166,500	2.9%
Portsmouth City Council	22.9	173,000	13.2%
Southampton City Council	21	206,900	10.1%

**Social media ‘sentiment’ – analysis of commentary by tone of language used
March 2023**



Website analytics (March 2023):

There were 111,310 page views in March 2023 (up from 59,423 in February).

Top pages were:

- Book a household waste recycling centre slot – 15,616
- Sign in/My Account – 13,612
- Home – 7,978
- Help with recycling centre bookings – 6,714
- Account home – 4,666

Consultations/engagement is linked from the homepage of the website, so has the potential to engage the transient audience via this route.

NB Not all information was available via a single website during March 2023 (new single website launched 31 March 2023), therefore, these statistics are incomplete.



Agenda Item Introduction

Committee	CORPORATE SCRUTINY COMMITTEE
Date	9 MAY 2023
Topic	ISLE OF WIGHT COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP ANNUAL REPORT 2021-22

BACKGROUND

The Isle of Wight Community Safety Partnership (CSP) consists of several organisations working together to reduce crime, anti-social behaviour and ensure people feel safe.

The CSP produces an annual report to:

- provide a summary of research and analysis on crime and anti-social behaviour
- highlight significant community safety issues
- include information about key trends and emerging issues
- enable identification of priorities for the CSP
- inform the strategic plan, and
- identify gaps in knowledge which need to be understood and action taken.

It is important for partners to understand the levels and patterns of crime and disorder on the Isle of Wight, to enable them to ensure the right priorities are identified and to target resources effectively.

The aim of the annual report is to provide partners with statistical analysis and information about crime, its changes and patterns over time and, where possible, an explanation as to why these changes have occurred.

FOCUS FOR SCRUTINY

To consider the annual report of the CSP in accordance with the Committee's statutory function to review or scrutinise decisions made, or other action taken, in connection with the discharge by the responsible authorities of their crime and disorder functions.

OUTCOME

The committee to confirm it is satisfied that the partnership is fulfilling its statutory duty.

APPROACH

A committee report to be submitted.

APPENDICES ATTACHED

Scrutiny Committee Meeting CSP Report May 2023
Appendix 1 - CSP Strategic Assessment 2021-22 FINAL
Appendix 2 - CSP Strategic Plan May 2023

Contact Point: Melanie White, Scrutiny Officer, ☎ 821000 ext 8876
e-mail melanie.white@iow.gov.uk



Committee report

Committee	CORPORATE SCRUTINY COMMITTEE
Date	9 MAY 2023
Title	ISLE OF WIGHT COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT 21/22 AND PARTNERSHIP PLAN 2023-2025
Report of	AMANDA GREGORY, CHAIR OF THE ISLE OF WIGHT COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP (ON BEHALF OF THE PARTNERSHIP).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The Isle of Wight Community Safety Partnership (CSP) consists of several organisations working together to reduce crime, anti-social behaviour and ensure people feel safe. The partnership consists of six statutory authorities; the Isle of Wight Council, Hampshire Constabulary, Isle of Wight Fire and Rescue Service, National Probation Service and the Isle of Wight Integrated Care Board. Other organisations also contribute to the partnership including Housing Providers, the Voluntary Sector, Adult and Children's Services, Public Health, Mental Health Services, Town and Parish Councils and the Youth Offending Team. The partnership also works closely with the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Police and Crime Commissioner and the Violent Crime Reduction Unit.
2. It is a requirement that the partnership produces an annual strategic assessment to:
 - provide a summary of research and analysis on crime and anti-social behaviour
 - highlight significant community safety issues
 - include information about key trends and emerging issues
 - enable identification of priorities for the CSP
 - inform the strategic plan, and
 - identify gaps in knowledge which need to be understood and action taken.

In addition, the Community Safety Partnership has a statutory responsibility for:

- Delivering the Prevent duty (counter terrorism)
- Reducing Re-offending
- Undertaking Domestic Homicide Reviews.

3. It is important for partners to understand the levels and patterns of crime and disorder on the Isle of Wight, to enable them to ensure the right priorities are identified and to target resources effectively.
4. The aim of the assessment is to provide partners with statistical analysis and information about crime, its changes and patterns over time and, where possible, an explanation as to why these changes have occurred.
5. The 2021/22 Strategic Assessment (Appendix 1) will be used to inform the Community Safety Partnership Plan and help identify key strategic priorities in order to combat crime and disorder more effectively.
6. Both the strategic assessment and strategic plan are public documents and will be published on the IWC Community Safety webpage hosted on the Isle of Wight Council website.
7. There was a delay in undertaking the 2021/22 Assessment due to resource implications and the availability of an analyst. It is anticipated that the 2022/23 assessment will commence in May 2023 with a revised partnership plan in Autumn 2023.
8. The Police & Justice Act 2006 places a duty on local authorities to have a crime and disorder committee to review & scrutinise decisions made in connection with the discharge of the Local Authorities crime and disorder functions; and to make reports or recommendations to the Local Authority with respect to discharge of those functions. The Council has delegated the crime and disorder scrutiny function to the Corporate Scrutiny Committee.
9. The Crime and Disorder (Overview and Scrutiny) Regulations 2009 requires the committee with this function to “meet to review or scrutinise decisions made, or other action taken, in connection with the discharge by the responsible authorities of their crime and disorder functions as the committee considers appropriate but no less than once in every twelve-month period”.
10. This requirement forms part of the Government’s commitment to strengthen the accountability of local CSP and enhances the role of local councillors and local communities in preventing and reducing crime.
11. The purpose of this report is to present the CSP strategic assessment for scrutiny.

RECOMMENDATION

- | |
|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">12. It is recommended that the committee:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Considers the report and scrutinises the Strategic Assessment 2021/22• Acknowledges the updated Strategic Plan 2023-2025 (Appendix 2)• Confirms it is satisfied that the partnership is fulfilling its statutory duty |
|--|

BACKGROUND

13. Community Safety Partnerships are statutory partnerships working together to tackle crime and disorder established by the Crime & Disorder Act 1998. The responsible authorities within the local partnership are;
 - Isle of Wight Council
 - Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary
 - Hampshire and Isle of Wight Fire & Rescue Service
 - Hampshire and Isle of Wight Integrated Care Board
 - National Probation Service
14. Legislation places a duty on the responsible authorities to share evidenced-based data to undertake an annual strategic assessment and publish a Community Safety Partnership Plan.
15. The Corporate Scrutiny Committee scrutinised the 2020/21 strategic assessment in November 2021, it was resolved that:
 - (a) THAT the Strategic Assessment 2020/21 be noted, and the committee confirms it is satisfied that the partnership is fulfilling its statutory duty.
16. The community safety partnership believes that crime, disorder, antisocial behaviour and reducing the fear of crime can only be tackled effectively through a multi-agency partnership. The purpose of the strategic assessment is to analyse the trends which aids the partnership in identifying priorities. This in turn helps formulate a plan to reduce and prevent crime and to promote confidence and safety in our communities.

UPDATE AND PROGRESS REPORT

17. To set the priorities and the partnership plan, a Strategic Assessment is completed. This is a process that analyses known data about crime and disorder and highlights the risks, hot spots and impacts to our community and how we compare to our nearest statistical neighbours.
18. The strategic assessment compares data with areas with similar characteristics (most similar group), national data and other local authorities within the Hampshire Constabulary force area.
19. The overall crime rate for the IOW has seen a recent increase after a reducing trend during the covid pandemic period. The IOW crime rate continues to be lower than all but two of its most similar comparator areas.
20. Incidents of anti-social behaviour have reduced compared to the previous year.
21. Using the weighted online YouGov dataset, most residents feel safe on the IOW with feelings of safety higher than the Hampshire average.
22. The CSP delivered on a number of different priorities during the last period through its various working groups. Some of the highlights include:

- a) The Joint Action Group tackling anti-social behaviour issues and intervening to support more vulnerable residents
 - b) The established Violence Reduction Unit (VRU) has led a number of successful interventions aimed at those under the age of 25 on the island. In 2020/21 over 140 young people benefitted from positive interventions through this program.
 - c) Safer Streets 3, Mentors in Violence/ positive bystander training in island schools, Community in Motion bystander training for those working in the night time economy and implementation of Safe Spaces program
 - d) Road Safety forum has been re- established – Completion of Project Pictogram which focuses on the 'Fatal Four' plus tailgating. Stickers printed and applied to the 210 vehicles across the Isle of Wight Council internal fleet, waste contractor (Amey), highways contractor (Island Roads) and the Ambulance service. Fire and Police not recruited as they have their own variations of pictogram stickers on their vehicles.
 - e) Following the introduction of the Domestic Abuse Act 2021 capacity review was undertaken and responsibilities around domestic violence were transferred to the newly established domestic abuse board.
23. The CSP have agreed to focus on the following priorities for the next two years:
- Serious Violence Duty Compliance (Jan 2024)
 - Reduce Reoffending and first-time entry into criminal justice system
 - Reduce Anti-social Behaviour
 - Complete Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHRs)
 - Produce the Prevent Strategy and Partnership Plan
 - Community Engagement and awareness
 - Gender Based Violence and VAWG in public spaces

CORPORATE PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIC CONTEXT

24. The community safety strategic assessment relates to several corporate priorities of the Isle of Wight Council, the Police & Crime Commissioner Police and Crime Plan, as well as other partner priorities and action plans.
25. Isle of Wight Council Corporate Plan 2021-2025 has the following commitments:
- Creating affordable housing for island residents
 - Responding to climate change and enhancing the biosphere
 - Economic recovery
- As well as the core values:
- Being community focused
 - Working together
 - Being effective and efficient
 - Fair and transparent
26. Specifically relating to community safety:
- Endeavour to reintroduce 24-hour CCTV monitoring to one third of identified 'hotspots' annually.
 - Reduce the levels of street based unwarranted attention faced by woman and girls by the introduction of the safe streets programme.

- Work in partnership to deliver key priorities for community safety in the reduction of crime, antisocial behaviour and disorder, reduce reoffending and prevention of radicalisation (counter terrorism).
27. The Hampshire and Isle of Wight Police and Crime Commissioner, Police and Crime Plan:
- 600 more police officers by 2023
 - Improve police visibility – bringing policing to your community
 - Tackle anti-social behaviour
 - Making it easier to report crime through 101
 - Prevent young people from committing crime
 - Zero tolerance approach on knife crime
 - Crack down on unauthorised encampments
 - Improved outcome for victims
 - Targeting rural crime
28. Other plans/reports/strategies/ groups include:
- Isle of Wight Safeguarding Children’s Partnership annual report and business plan
 - Isle of Wight Safeguarding Adult’s Board annual report and business plan
 - Domestic abuse Partnership Board and Plan
 - Substance Misuse Partnership Board and Plan
 - Various safeguarding board subgroups such as Missing Exploited and Trafficked (MET), Safeguarding Adult Reviews (SAR)
 - Integrated Offender Management
 - Joint Strategic Needs Assessment
 - Health and Wellbeing Strategy
 - Isle of Wight CSP Prevent Board
 - Home Office 2018 Counter Terrorism CONTEST. 3 Strategy

FINANCIAL / BUDGET IMPLICATIONS

29. From 2013/14 the Home Office funds previously given to CSP were incorporated into the budgets of the Police & Crime Commissioner (PCC), who provides opportunities to bid for funds to meet local priorities.
30. As part of the new serious violence duty CSPs are now responsible for the completion of a strategic assessment and strategy on serious violence. Funding has been made available from the home office to assist specified authorities in complying with the duty. This is being distributed through the Police and Crime Commissioner (funding plan still to be confirmed).
31. There is no statutory requirement for partners to fund the CSP, although the statutory partners are aware future Strategic Assessments will likely need a financial contribution due to the analytical resource required to complete this extensive piece of work.

LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

32. The partnership is required to produce a strategic assessment and strategic plan.

33. Statutory partners are also required to commit resources to support the delivery of the plan; although there is no specific detail on what resources or financial commitment within the statute.
34. The Police and Justice Act of 2006 (section 19) requires the Local Authority to have a committee with the power:
 - To review or scrutinise decisions made, or other action taken, in connection with the discharge by the responsible authorities of their crime and disorder functions;
 - To make reports or recommendations to the local authority with respect to the discharge of those functions.
35. Under the Isle of Wight Council constitution this function is delegated to the Corporate Scrutiny Committee.
36. The Crime and Disorder (Overview and Scrutiny) Regulations 2009 requires the committee with this function to “meet to review or scrutinise decisions made, or other action taken, in connection with the discharge by the responsible authorities of their crime and disorder functions as the committee considers appropriate but no less than once in every twelve-month period”. This function is also delegated to the Corporate Scrutiny committee.

SECTION 17 CRIME AND DISORDER ACT 1998

37. Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (as amended by Police and Justice Act 2006) provides that: ‘...it shall be the duty of each authority ... to exercise its various functions with due regard to the likely effect of the exercise of those functions on, and the need to do all it reasonably can to prevent, crime, disorder, anti-social behaviour adversely affecting the environment, and substance misuse in its area’.
38. By endorsing the priorities and delivery plan the organisations within the partnership are contributing to meeting section 17 of the crime and disorder act, reducing crime and disorder and promoting community safety on the Island.

RECOMMENDATION

39. It is recommended that the committee:
 - Considers the report and scrutinises the Strategic Assessment 2021/22 and Partnership Plan 2023/2025.
 - Confirms it is satisfied that the partnership is fulfilling its statutory duty

RISK MANAGEMENT

40. There is a risk to the Council that if statutory scrutiny functions are not undertaken the Council could face criticism and reputational damage should the Community Safety Partnership not meet its statutory duties.
41. By ensuring there is at least an annual review of the CSP arrangements and that members are fully briefed on their role, this risk will be mitigated.

APPENDICES ATTACHED

Appendix 1 – Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment 2021/22
Appendix 2 – Community Safety Partnership Strategic Plan 2023-2025

Contact Point: Amanda Gregory, Isle of Wight CSP Chair, Strategic Manager Regulatory and Community Safety Services

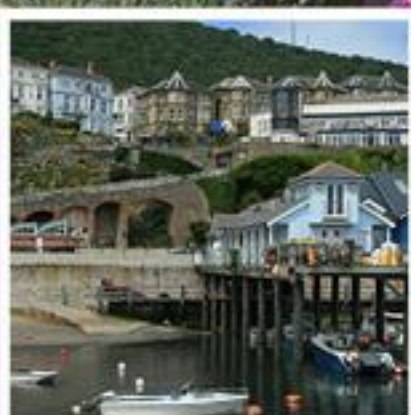
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AMANDA GREGORY
*Chair of the Isle of Wight
Community Safety Partnership*

CLLR KAREN LUCIONI
*Cabinet Member for Community
Protection, Regulatory Services and Waste*

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COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT 2021/22



Title	Isle of Wight Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment 2021/22
Date	February 2023 (based on April 2021 - March 2022 data)
Status	Final
Current Version	V1
Author	Danika Barber Data Analyst
Editor	Cameron Baxter Community Safety Manager
Sponsor	Amanda Gregory Strategic Manager for Regulatory and Community Safety Services and Chair of the Community Safety Partnership On behalf of the Isle of Wight Community Safety Partnership
Acknowledgements/ Data Contributors	Isle of Wight Council (environmental health, trading standards, road safety, public health, youth offending team) Hampshire & Isle of Wight Constabulary (OPCC) Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner - InterACT His Majesty's Prison and Probation Service Hampshire & IOW Fire and Rescue Service IOW NHS Trust
Further Information	Website: www.iow.gov.uk/communitysafety email: community.safety@iow.gov.uk If you have difficulty understanding this document, please contact us on 01983 821000 and we will do our best to help you.

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Executive Summary

Introduction

Since the introduction of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, local authorities, the police, and other statutory agencies are legally obliged to set up Community Safety Partnerships (CSP) that develop joint strategies to tackle crime and disorder. Since their introduction CSP have encouraged a more joined up way of working which has contributed to a sustained fall in crime.

The Isle of Wight (IOW) is a safe place to live, work and visit and its residents feel safe. The organisations that make up the IOW's CSP want to sustain their efforts to ensure this level of safety remains the status quo, whilst tackling any emerging areas of crime and anti-social behaviour.

To enable the partnership to better understand the community safety profile of the Isle of Wight it produces a Strategic Assessment, which helps organisations prioritise resources where needed. This year's assessment is a condensed version of the 2021/2022 community safety data, providing insight into the CSP priority areas outlined on the following pages.

The Partnership

The Isle of Wight Community Safety Partnership (CSP) consists of several organisations working together to reduce crime, anti-social behaviour and ensure people feel safe. The partnership consists of five statutory authorities: The Isle of Wight Council, Hampshire & Isle of Wight Constabulary, Hampshire & Isle of Wight Fire and Rescue Service, Hampshire & IOW Probation Service, and the NHS Hampshire & Isle of Wight Integrated Care System (ICS). Other organisations also contribute to the partnership including Housing Providers, Adult and Children's Services, Public Health, Mental Health Services, Voluntary Sector organisations, the Youth Offending Team, Inclusion (community drug & alcohol support service) and Education organisations.

Overview

The overall crime rate for the IOW has seen a recent increase after a reducing trend during the covid pandemic period. The IOW crime rate continues to be lower than all but two of its most similar comparator areas.

Incidents of anti-social behaviour have reduced compared to the previous year.

Using the weighted online YouGov dataset, most residents feel safe on the IOW with feelings of safety higher than the Hampshire average.

PESTEL Analysis (national and local context)

This section outlines the key national and local context which is likely to have an impact on crime and community safety challenges locally.

Political

It has been a turbulent time in UK politics recently, with three prime ministers in the space of 2 months between September and October 2022, the continued impact of Brexit and the recent war in Ukraine. Periods of turbulence and change can cause civil unrest and dissatisfaction with lifestyles. An influx of refugees from Ukraine and increasing diversity in a historically predominantly white British population could also create community tension and increase the potential for hate crime.

Economic and Social

National minimum wage increases in April 2022 of 6.6% pushed up costs for small businesses such as retail and leisure, affecting many small businesses on the Island. Families are having to cut back on leisure activities and luxuries which can affect mental health and increase the temptation to access nice things via illegal routes.

The post-covid recession has resulted in a cost-of-living crisis and inflation which has led to strikes across multiple industries over the past year including the NHS, Royal Mail, Universities, and school staff, with the 2022 UK railway strikes being the largest scale industrial action in the UK since 1989. UK residents are experiencing the worst fall in living standards since the 1950s with surging house prices, increased costs and supply chain issues for desirable products and necessities. The Island can be particularly affected by these issues due to isolation from the mainland and the inability to make use of neighbouring services without incurring costs to cross the Solent.

Technological

Technology continues to evolve in the post-covid wake, with a continued increase in online channels for accessing services and shopping, and remote working. This creates more opportunities for online fraud and can mean some residents are isolated and unable to access information or reassurance when needed, this could impact on perceived fear of crime.

Environmental

There is an ongoing change in the make-up of the high street – with many retail stores closing and more cafes, restaurants, beauty services and tattoo parlours opening, which changes the way people use community spaces. Empty shops can also become an eyesore and a magnet for anti-social behaviour if an area becomes run down and less busy.

There is an ongoing impact of climate change and carbon neutral policies which are increasing costs to consumers e.g. clean air charges in Portsmouth.

Legal

There are recent and upcoming changes to responsibilities for local authorities around community safety, for example the new Serious Violence Duty¹ which was published in December 2022. A national review of community safety partnerships is also imminent, and an independent review of the Prevent responsibilities is also underway, including revised channel guidance.²

Covid-19

The national interventions (like lockdowns) during the Covid-19 pandemic were coming to an end during early 2021 and as a result crime trends over time may continue to show unusual patterns during the period (for example there was a reduction in antisocial behaviour associated with the night-time economy, and burglary and shoplifting when retail was closed).

¹ [Serious Violence Duty - Statutory Guidance \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://publishing.service.gov.uk)

² [Independent Review of Prevent - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk)

Community Safety Partnership Priorities

Violent Crime

What the data tells us - 'Violence against the person' is the category of crime which has seen the biggest percentage increase since the previous year with possession of weapons being the second largest increase. The Isle of Wight rate for violence against the person³ is 38 per 1,000 in 2021/22, an increase from 30.6 per 1,000 in 2020/21. Young people under 25 and domestic incidents continue to be a large part of this crime.

Priority - The Violence Reduction Unit (VRU), funded through the Home Office, has enabled a number of interventions to be funded working directly with under 25s. The new 'Most Serious Violence' duty on local authorities from 2023 will support local identification of the types of violent crime which cause the most significant harm to local people and communities, in order to further work on reducing these issues.

While the rates are high, there are relatively few very serious incidents (homicide or serious injury – for example in 2019/20 there were fewer than 7 admissions to hospital for assault with a sharp object on the Isle of Wight.)

Source: NHS Digital data, accessed via OPCC Interact dashboard.

Reoffending

What the data tells us – Due to changes in the way medium and low risk offenders have now been amalgamated back into the National Probation Service it is difficult to compare the figures directly with previous years. For the current year the probation service data shows violent crime, sexual offences against children and public order offences are the main offences. There are reductions in first time entrants to the youth justice system although figures remain above the national average. There is a disproportionately high number of young women offending compared with other age groups.

Priority –

Carry out a deep dive to better understand the circumstances of offences being carried out by young women. Work with partners to ensure interventions reach this group of people. Continue to prioritise youth offending.

³ Violence against the person includes: Homicide, death or serious injury – unlawful driving, violence with injury, violence without injury and stalking and harassment.

Anti-social Behaviour (ASB) and Community Cohesion

What the data tells us - Reported incidents of anti-social behaviour have seen a reduction compared to last year.

Priority – The ‘Joint Action Group’, continues to lead on reducing ASB and helps communities to understand how and when to report ASB and crime.

Domestic Violence & Abuse and Serious Sexual Offences

What the data tells us – in 2021/22 there were just under 2,100 recorded domestic flagged incidents on the Isle of Wight, an increase of around 200 from the previous year. Recording is improving while according to national research prevalence is reducing, but it is likely that domestic incidents are still under reported. Around a third of all violent crime is recorded with a domestic flag on the Isle of Wight.

Priority – Domestic Abuse Board being established and will take a lead on domestic abuse on the Island. Review governance structures and leadership for VAWG and serious sexual offences work locally.

Prevent

Priority - Local authorities have a duty to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism as part of the government’s Prevent strategy. The Isle of Wight co-ordinates a Channel Panel, a multi-agency approach to identify and support individuals at risk of being drawn into terrorism. Although referrals are far fewer than neighbouring authority areas, the partnership continues to ensure this remains a priority and actively looks to educate and raise awareness on this topic.

Road Safety

What the data tells us – There are around 20-25 road accidents a month on the Island, and these happen evenly across the year, mainly in dry, fine weather, and not usually at junctions. While not specifically available in the data set, poorly maintained cars are known to contribute to road accidents, and with the increase in the cost of living this could become a factor locally. Rates of admission to hospital for motorcyclists aged 0-24 are relatively high which is a concern.

Priority - The IOW has seen a fall in road traffic incidents but remains higher than the national average, and so remains a priority for the CSP. Locally, the Roads Policing Unit has been re-established with dedicated officers who lead on a programme of enforcement activity, supporting the National Police Chief's Council annual calendar of road safety campaigns. There is also regular speed enforcement work. The council has established its own education and publicity initiatives recently, from Junior Travel Ambassadors for Primary Schools to Project Pictogram, an awareness campaign with its roots in the 'nudge theory of behaviour change'.

Data

What are the issues – due to funding reductions, reorganisations (e.g. NPS and CRC becoming NPS) and amalgamations of separate areas (e.g. IOW CCG now being part of a larger organisation, and local police being part of the wider Hampshire and Isle of Wight constabulary it is becoming increasingly difficult to access data for just the Isle of Wight.

Priority – review arrangements for accessing data for the Isle of Wight from the police and other partners to continue to inform local priority setting. Identify opportunities for local intelligence gathering through partners to ensure local issues are represented.

Background

In 2007 the Crime and Disorder Regulations made it a statutory requirement for Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) to prepare an annual Community Safety Strategic Assessment of crime and disorder in their local areas.

This summary report has been produced from data and analytical reports provided by the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC) InterACT dashboard, Hampshire & Isle of Wight Constabulary, Isle of Wight Council, NHS, Public Health and other agencies working under the umbrella of the Isle of Wight Community Safety Partnership and should be read in conjunction with the Isle of Wight Joint Strategic Needs Assessment which is updated on an ongoing basis. This report is based on exception reporting and only tangible strategic issues are presented.

General information about the data

Reference to '2021/22', or 'this year' refers to the financial year - 01 April 2021 to 31 March 2022, and 'last year' or 'the previous year' will refer to the previous financial year of 2020/21 unless stated otherwise.

Due to the wide range of data from different sources included, figures will not always cross correlate exactly due to differences in time periods, or differences between local level and nationally published and verified data. Data analysed includes published data from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) primarily for the financial year 2021/22; recorded crime from police including local data and published data. This is the fourth year in which the InterACT dashboard has been used to support analysis and access to police data. This dashboard has been developed and is maintained by the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Hampshire & the IOW (OPCC). The InterACT dashboard formulates most of its crime data around His Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) Crime Tree and Nine Crime Groups. See Appendix A for more information. Local data is also provided by the Probation Service, Fire & Rescue Service, IOW NHS Trust, IOW Council Regulatory Services, Adult Social Care (Housing Needs), Children's Services and Youth Offending Team (YOT).

The Covid-19 pandemic had an impact on crime trends which can make year on year comparisons more difficult.

Comparisons with Most Similar Groups

Comparisons will be made to the police most similar groups (Bassetlaw, Boston, Conwy, Denbighshire, Dover, Flintshire, Kettering, Newark and Sherwood, Newcastle under Lyme, North Lincolnshire, Shepway, Tendring, Waveney and Wrexham) but where data is not available at that level comparisons will be made to the relevant comparator group

Source: [Compare your area | Police.uk \(www.police.uk\)](https://www.police.uk)

Profile of the Island and Wider Determinants

The Isle of Wight has a usually resident population of around 140,400 people (Census 2021). Compared to England, the Island has a greater proportion of the population aged 50 years and over, and a lower proportion of working age (20-44 years).

The Island is the 80th most deprived authority in England (out of 317) according to the Index of Multiple deprivation (IMD) 2019, although there are pockets within the Island that fall into the most deprived areas of the country, namely Pan and parts of East Cowes (Osborne)

The average household size has reduced since the 2011 Census, from 2.3 people per household to 2.2, most likely due to the increasing number of older residents and the reduction in the number of children.

According to the 2011 Census, most residents on the Isle of Wight identify themselves as 'White British' (94.8%) with 5.2% of residents from another ethnic background (an increase from 3.4% in the 2001 Census). Public Health England Child Health Profile 2021 shows that 8.7% of local school children are from minority ethnic groups (compared with 7.7% in 2020), which suggests that there has been an increase in residents from minority ethnic groups since the 2011 Census.

[Child and Maternal Health - Data - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://phe.org.uk)

Island communities have their own set of positives and challenges due to being surrounded by water. Research⁴ shows there is a forced self-sufficiency due to a lack of neighbouring areas to share services and broaden demand for goods, which results in an 'Island premium' where additional costs are incurred due to higher transportation costs and limited opportunities for optimal economies of scale. Resulting in dislocation – both an actual or perceived distance, geographical or social, from the mainland. Consequently, the labour market suffers from a relatively small workforce, with the added disadvantage of even less available jobs.

Source: [2552-JSNA-2021-Isle-of-Wight-Demography-Report-Summary-FINAL-v1.pdf \(iow.gov.uk\)](#)

Children and Young People

When looking at attainment data for those up to the age of 19 years, the Isle of Wight is below the South East and England average, with 73.4.% of 19-year-olds achieving a Level 2 qualification compared to 82.2% for the South East and 81.6% for England. This proportion remained static on the Island from 2021 to 2022, while England, the South East and the statistical neighbours group all saw an improvement in the same period.

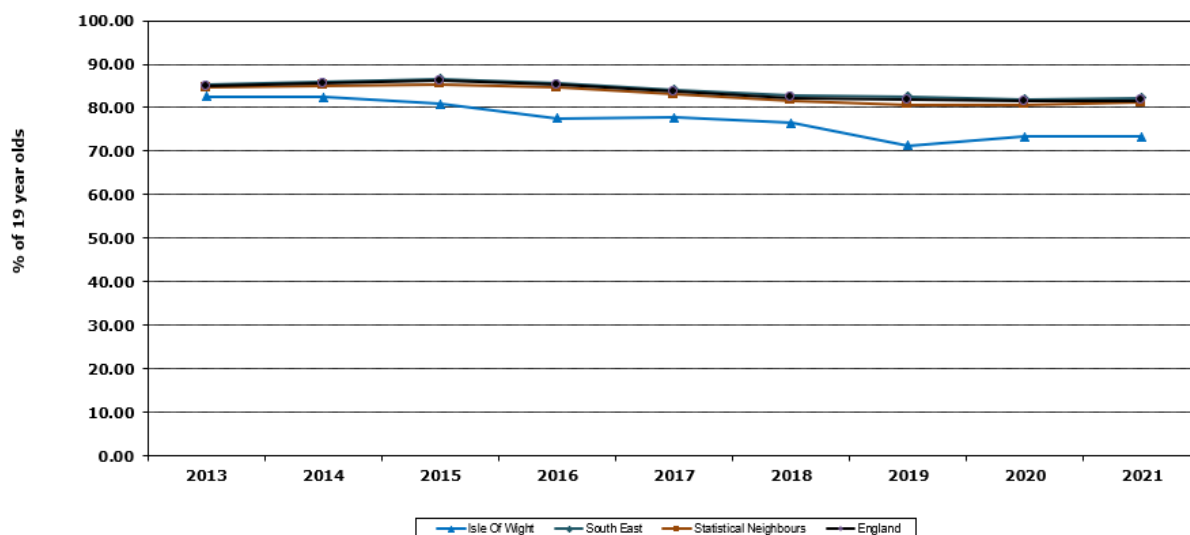
⁴ The Isle of Wight Council commissioned the University of Portsmouth to look into the impact of the 'physical separation from the UK mainland' See: IWC, University of Portsmouth Phase 1 Impact of Physical Separation from the UK Mainland on Isle of Wight Public Service Delivery

Figure 1: Achievement of a Level 2 Qualification by the age of 19

Local Authority, Region and England		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	-	Change from previous year
921	Isle Of Wight	82.60	82.40	80.80	77.60	77.70	76.40	71.30	73.40	73.40	-	0.00
989	South East	85.20	85.90	86.70	85.60	84.20	82.80	82.60	81.90	82.20	-	0.30
	Statistical Neighbours	84.54	85.08	85.42	84.62	82.98	81.66	80.75	80.77	81.18	-	0.41
970	England	84.90	85.60	86.10	85.30	83.60	82.20	81.80	81.40	81.60	-	0.20

		Trend	Change from previous year	Latest National Rank	Quartile Banding	Up to and including	Up to and including	Up to and including	Up to and including
921	Isle Of Wight	↔	0.00	145	D	78.55	81.70	84.20	91.20

Achievement of a Level 2 qualification by the age of 19



Source: LAIT tool <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/local-authority-interactive-tool-lait>

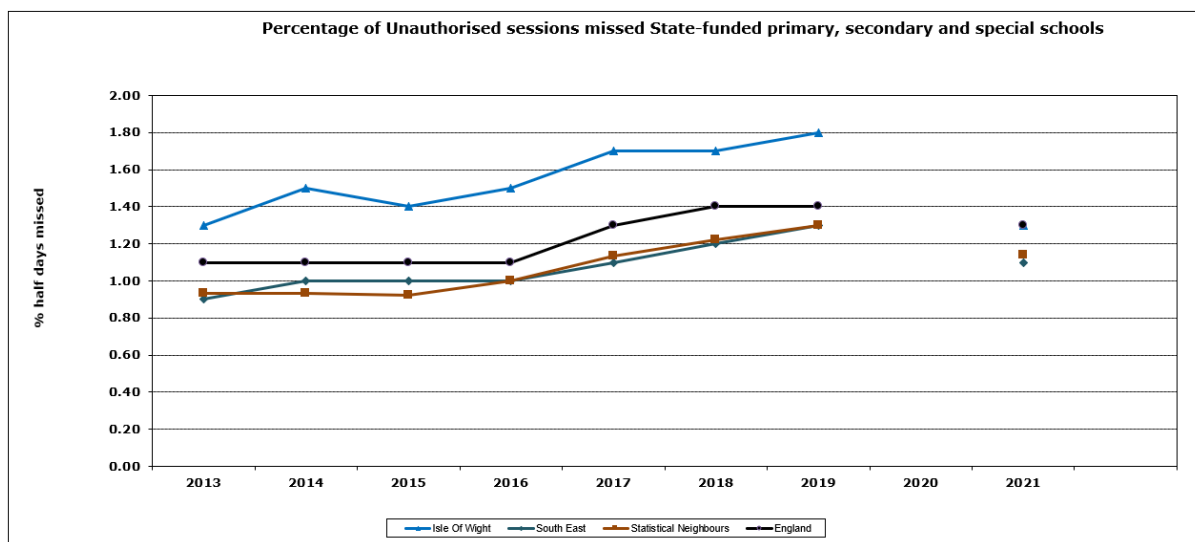
(Accessed 8th November 2022)

The Island has fallen back in line with the England average (1.3%) for total unauthorised absence which is the lowest rate locally since 2013. (Data from 2020 is missing due to the Covid-19 pandemic disrupting mainstream schooling) with 1.5% of half days missed in secondary schools on the IOW compared to 1.6% in England and 1.1% primary school half days compared to 0.9% in England. However, there are known to be children across the country who haven't returned to school since the pandemic for various reasons, and those who have been deregistered from school and become home educated won't be included in these numbers. The Isle of Wight has a large home educating community of over 400 children. Independent schools (of which there are two on the Island) are also not included in these figures.

Figure 2: Percentage of unauthorised sessions missed in state funded primary, secondary and special schools:

Local Authority, Region and England		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	-	Change from previous year
921	Isle Of Wight	1.30	1.50	1.40	1.50	1.70	1.70	1.80	-	1.30	-	-
989	South East	0.90	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.20	1.30	-	1.10	-	-
	Statistical Neighbours	0.93	0.93	0.92	1.00	1.13	1.22	1.30	-	1.14	-	-
970	England	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.30	1.40	1.40	-	1.30	-	-

		Trend	Change from previous year	Latest National Rank	Quartile Banding	Quartile bands			
						Up to and including	Up to and including	Up to and including	Up to and including
921	Isle Of Wight	↔	-	79	C	1.00	1.20	1.50	2.50

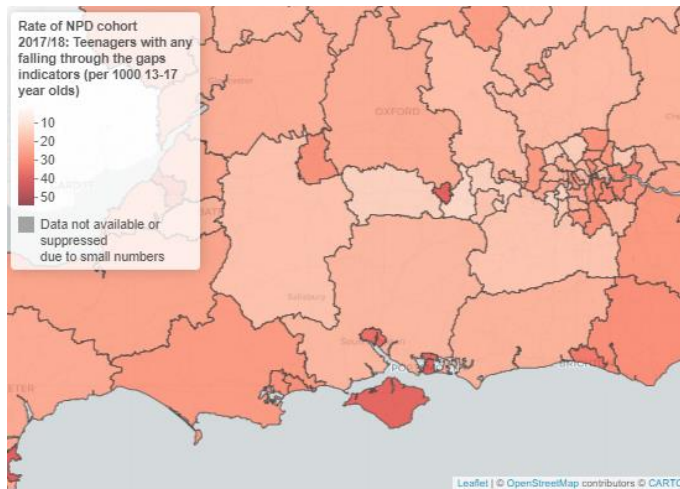


Source: LAIT tool <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/local-authority-interactive-tool-lait> (Accessed 8th November 2022)

Using the Children’s Commissioner’s CHLDRN app which gathers a range of data on risks and disadvantages faced by children. The app models prevalence but also uses the National Pupil Database (NPD) to estimate numbers. Several indicators are included here which help build up a picture of vulnerability on the Island. Using the NPD cohort 2017/18 it identifies the rate of teenagers who are looked after with 2+placement moves in a year on the Isle of Wight at 2.98 per 1,000 (13 to 17 year olds) compared to a national average of 0.8 per 1,000 and teenagers with any falling through gaps⁵ indicators at 38.4 per 1,000 (13 to 17 year olds) locally compared to 26.5 per 1,000 nationally:

⁵ This is defined by the children’s commissioner as those young people where there are indications that they are struggling to access support or the quality of support they are getting is uncertain e.g. multiple CIN referrals but no open episodes during 2017/18, teenagers with multiple fixed term exclusions or a permanent exclusion and identified SEN during 2017/18, and those where they have lost contact with the mainstream education / support e.g. teenagers permanently excluded in 2018, multiple missing from care episodes in 2018 see: [cco-teenagers-falling-through-the-gaps-technical-report.pdf](https://www.childrenscommissioner.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/cco-teenagers-falling-through-the-gaps-technical-report.pdf) ([childrenscommissioner.gov.uk](https://www.childrenscommissioner.gov.uk)) for full list

Figure 3: Rate per 1,000 13 to 17 year olds, NPD (National Pupil Database) Cohort 2017/18: Teenagers with any falling through the gaps indicators

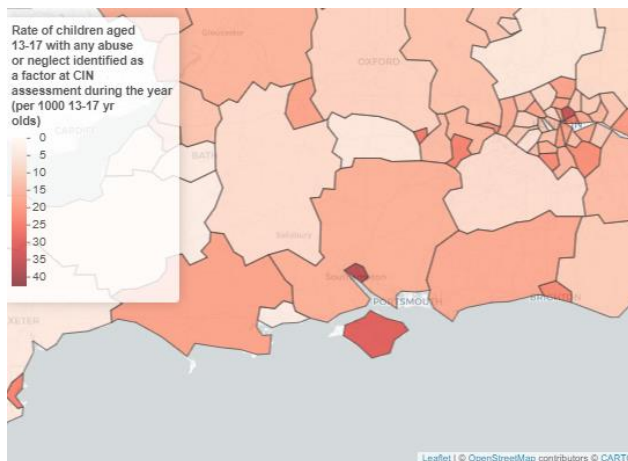


Source: [CHLDRN - Local and national data on childhood vulnerability | Children's Commissioner for England \(childrenscommissioner.gov.uk\)](https://www.childrenscommissioner.gov.uk/resources/childhood-vulnerability/)

(Accessed 9th November 2022)

This data also identifies children aged 13 to 17 years with any abuse or neglect identified as a factor at CIN (Child in Need) assessment during the year (excluding looked after children) at 30.4 per 1,000 13 to 17 year olds on the Island compared to 14.3 per 1,000 nationally:

Figure 4: Rate per 1,000 13 to 17 year olds with any abuse or neglect identified as a factor at CIN assessment:



Source: [CHLDRN - Local and national data on childhood vulnerability | Children's Commissioner for England \(childrenscommissioner.gov.uk\)](https://www.childrenscommissioner.gov.uk/resources/childhood-vulnerability/)

Deprivation

According to the 2019 Indices of Multiple Deprivation there are three Isle of Wight Lower Super Output Areas⁶ (LSOAs) within the 10% most deprived in England: Pan A, Pan B and Ryde North East B and nine in the 20% most deprived: Mount Joy B, Newport South B, Osborne North, Ryde South East B, Shanklin Central B, St Johns East A, St Johns West A, Ventnor East A and Ventnor West B.

The government's children in low income families measure helps understand child poverty levels locally. 22.2% of the Island's children are now in relative low-income families (financial year ending 2021)⁷. This equates to 4,866 under 16 year olds and has increased from 2019 when 19% were in relative low income.

Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/children-in-low-income-families-local-area-statistics>

Public Health England's Child Health Profile 2021 shows that the Isle of Wight has a smaller proportion of children aged 0-19 years than the regional and England figures (19.3% compared to 23.7% and 23.6% respectively). The proportion of school children from minority ethnic groups is much lower on the Island than the rest of the country (8.7% compared with 34.6% in England). The proportion of school children with social, emotional and mental health needs is higher however (3.2% compared with 2.7% in England) and there are a higher proportion of children aged under 16 years living in poverty here (20.4% compared with 18.4% in England). Hospital admissions for mental health, self-harm, and alcohol are also all higher on the Island than the England average.

Source: [Child and Maternal Health - Data - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://www.phe.org.uk/data/child-and-maternal-health)

Health

The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic was felt in all areas of life. A Mental Wellbeing Vulnerability Index for Hampshire and the Isle of Wight carried out in 2021⁸ looked at the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic and highlighted areas of vulnerability in addition to those above. These include Sandown South A, Parkhurst A, Cowes Castle East, St Johns West A and Ryde North East B. These inequalities are likely to persist beyond the immediate aftermath of the pandemic.

The IOW is higher than the national average for deaths from drug misuse (2018 to 2020) with a local rate of 7.7 per 100,000 compared to 5.0 per 100,000 for the national average. The gap has narrowed however since the previous year, and due to wide confidence intervals this difference is not statistically significant. The IOW also has statistically higher than national average rates for admission episodes for

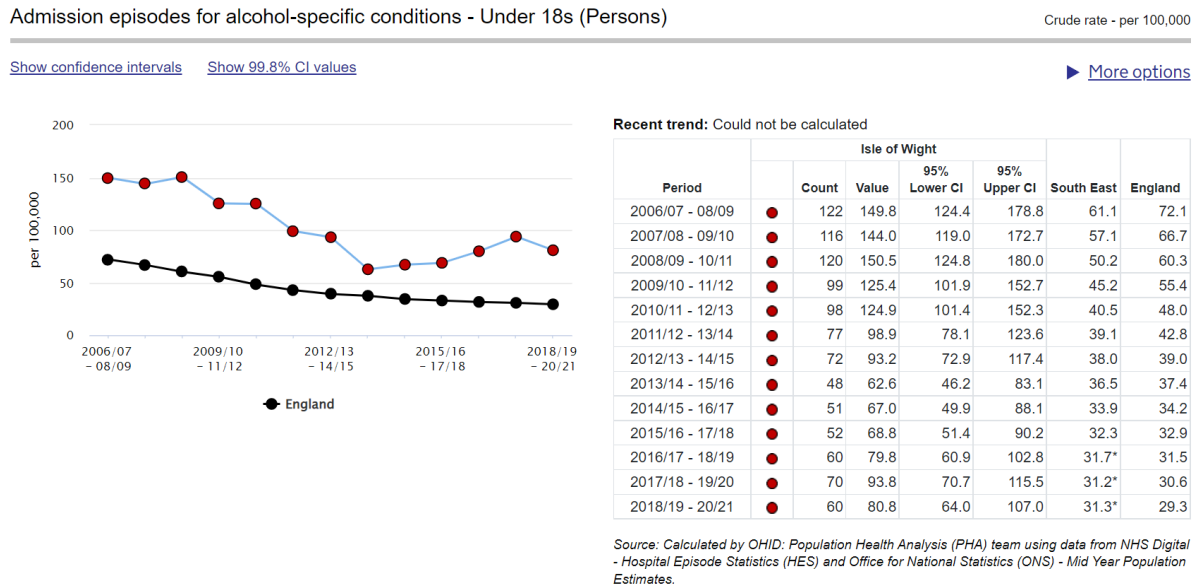
⁶ A Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) is a geographical area which contains approximately 1,500 residents.

⁷ A family in low income Before Housing Costs (BHC) in the reference year. A family must have claimed one or more of Universal Credit, Tax Credits or Housing Benefit at any point in the year to be classed as low income in these statistics

⁸ Hampshire and Isle of Wight Mental Wellbeing Index

alcohol related conditions (narrow)⁹ with a rate of 517 per 100,000 (2020/21) compared to the England rate of 456 per 100,000. For alcohol specific conditions¹⁰ (2020/21) the Island rate is 676 per 100,000 compared to the national average of 587 per 100,000. The rate is also higher locally for under 18s admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions¹¹ (2018/19 to 2020/21) with 80.8 per 100,000 compared to national average of 29.3 per 100,000:

Figure 5: Rate per 100,000 admission episodes for alcohol specific conditions (Under 18s):



Source: OHID Fingertips [Public health profiles - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://publichealthprofiles.org.uk)

⁹ OHID Fingertips: Admissions to hospital where the primary diagnosis is an alcohol-attributable code, or a secondary diagnosis is an alcohol-attributable external cause code. Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population (standardised to the European standard population). This methodology has changed since the previous assessment and isn't directly comparable to previous publications of this document.

¹⁰ OHID Fingertips: Admissions to hospital where the primary diagnosis or any of the secondary diagnoses are an alcohol-specific (wholly attributable) condition. Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population (standardised to the European standard population).

¹¹ OHID Fingertips: Admissions to hospital for under 18s where the primary diagnosis or any of the secondary diagnoses are an alcohol-specific (wholly attributable) condition. Crude rate per 100,000 population.

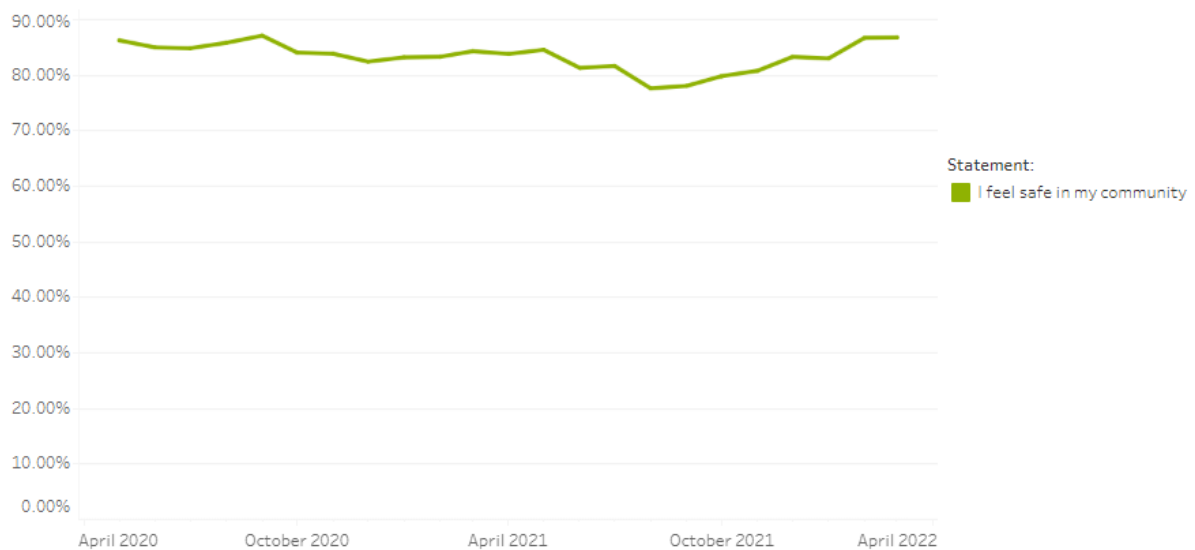
Community Perceptions

YouGov

YouGov are a research data and analytics group who use active sampling and statistical weighting to ensure their results are representative.

The vast majority of those surveyed on the Isle of Wight (86.7%, March 2022) felt safe in their community, higher than the Hampshire average which stands at 77%. This is a slight increase on the previous year (84%)

Figure 6: YouGov Isle of Wight feelings of safety in the community April 2020 to March 2022



Source: OPCC InterACT – YouGov

Children and Young People

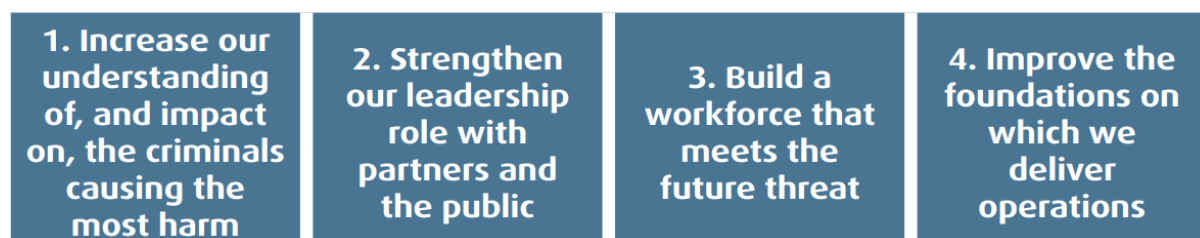
In the summer of 2021 the IOW Youth Trust, a local mental health charity, undertook a mental health census in which they surveyed young people in primary and secondary schools on their feelings of wellbeing. These responses were included in the 2020-21 Community Safety Strategic Assessment. No survey was carried out in 2022 so an update is not available.

National and Local Police Priorities

The National Crime Agency Annual Plan for 2022/23 outlines the five strategic priorities of the Home Secretary:

1. Protect the integrity of the UK against serious and organised crime groups and networks operating internationally, at the border, and online.
2. Dismantle the highest harm organised crime groups and networks
3. Lead and co-ordinate national law enforcement agencies in tackling serious and organised crime within the UK
4. Intensify work to tackle the threat from hostile states, corrupt elites, cyber and economic crime.
5. Play a full role in delivering the Governments wider strategy to reduce crime and respond to national security threats.

The Director General has established four operational priorities under those:



Source: [National Crime Agency Annual Plan 2022-2023](#)

The new Police and Crime Commissioner for Hampshire and the Isle of Wight (Donna Jones) sets out local priorities in the Police and Crime Plan for 2021-2024

1. 600 more police officers by 2023
2. Improve police visibility – bringing policing to your community
3. Tackle anti-social behaviour
4. Making it easier to report crime
5. Prevent young people from committing crime
6. Zero tolerance approach on knife crime
7. Crack down on unauthorised encampments
8. Improve outcomes for victims
9. Targeting rural crime.

Dealing with high harm crime such as knife crimes, rape and homicides remain high priorities for the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary.

Source: [pcp-final-2021-download.pdf \(hampshire-pcc.gov.uk\)](#)

Total Crime Trends 2021/22

Nationally, patterns of crime over the last two years were substantially affected by the Covid-10 pandemic and the associated government restrictions. Lockdowns resulted in a decrease in certain types of crime such as theft, but fraud and computer misuse offences increased substantially.

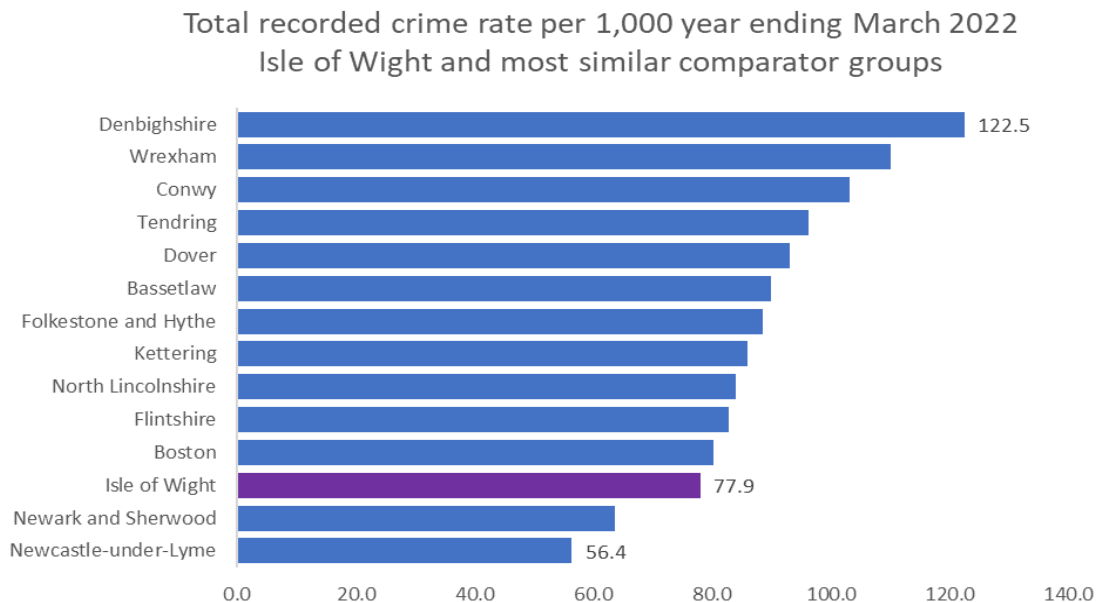
Figures for the year ending March 2022 from the Telephone-operated Crime Survey for England and Wales (TCSEW)¹² indicated a 37% increase in fraud and computer misuse, a 20% decrease in theft offences, but no statistically significant change to total crime.

Police recorded crime gives a better picture of lower volume higher harm crime such as homicide which remained at a similar level to the previous year with 714 recorded offences. There was a 10% increase in police recorded knife-enabled crime compared with year ending March 2021, although the level was lower than the year ending March 2020.¹³

Local Crime Trends

In published data on recorded crime in England and Wales (year ending March 2022) the crime rate for the Isle of Wight is 77.9 per 1,000 increasing from 64.5 per 1,000 in 2020/21. The Island's rate is the third lowest rate among comparator groups:

Figure 7: Crime Rate - Isle of Wight and statistical neighbours ONS:



Source: [Recorded crime data by Community Safety Partnership area - Office](#)

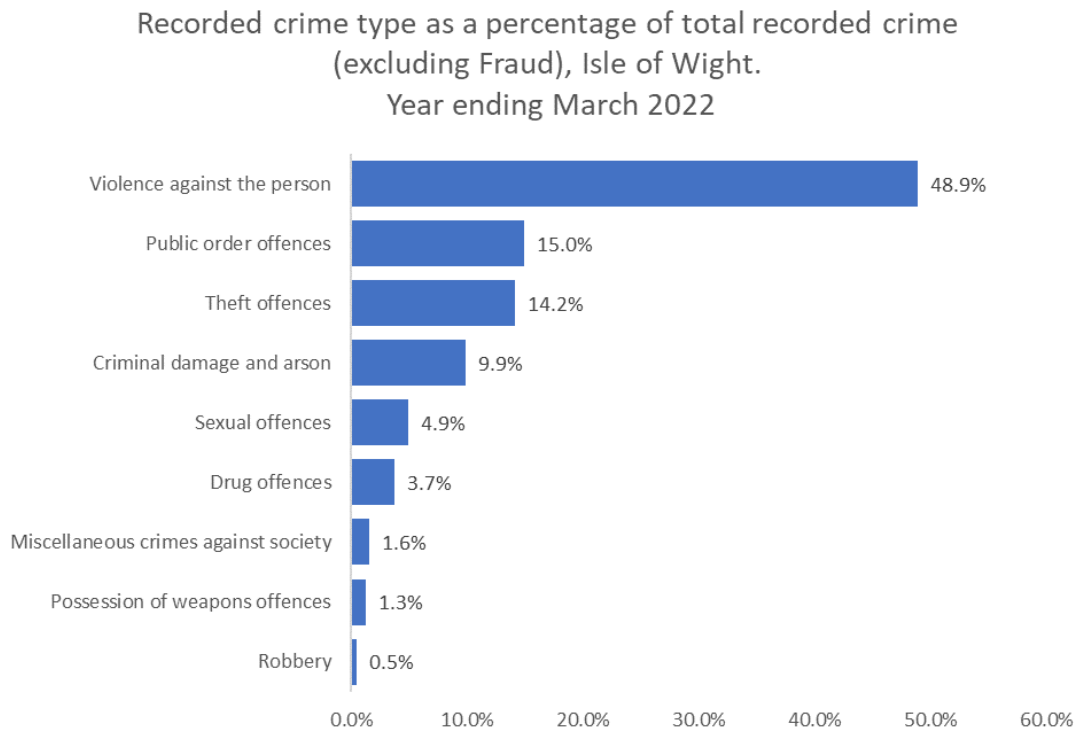
¹² ONS published data for year ending March 2021 presents findings on national levels of crime from the TCSEW due to the pandemic, which measures people's experiences of crime and police recorded crime. Police recorded crime is not a national statistic as impacted by policing policy and coding changes

¹³ [Crime in England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](#)

Published recorded crime data by community safety partnership area shows that there was an increase of just under 22% in total recorded crime on the Isle of Wight between 2021 and 2022 – from 9,100 crimes in 2021 to 11,091 in 2022, an increase of 1,991 reported crimes.

Almost half of recorded crime on the Isle of Wight is “violence against the person”

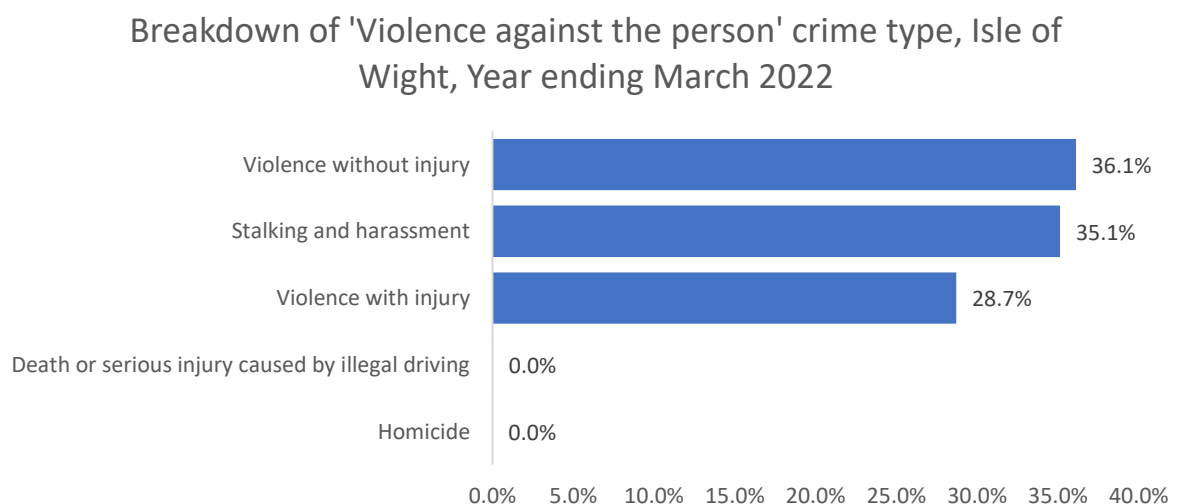
Figure 8 – Recorded crime types



Source: ONS TCSEW published data

‘Violence against the person’ recorded crime is approximately equally split between three categories

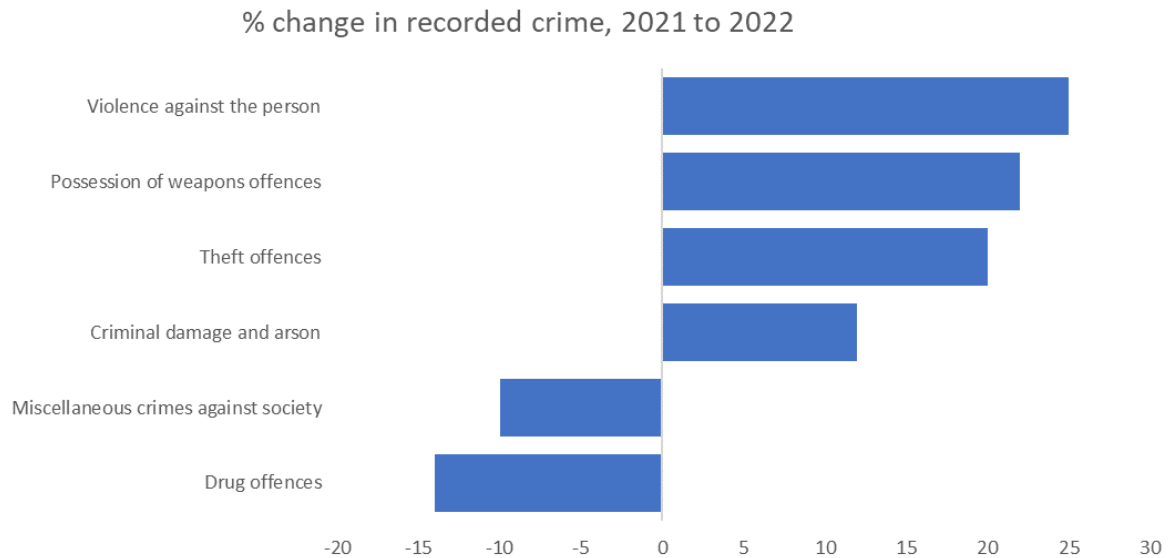
Figure 9 – Violence against the person



Source: ONS TCSEW published data

“Violence against the person” is also the category which has seen the biggest percentage increase since the previous year (Figure 12), with possession of weapons being the second largest increase (though very small numbers).

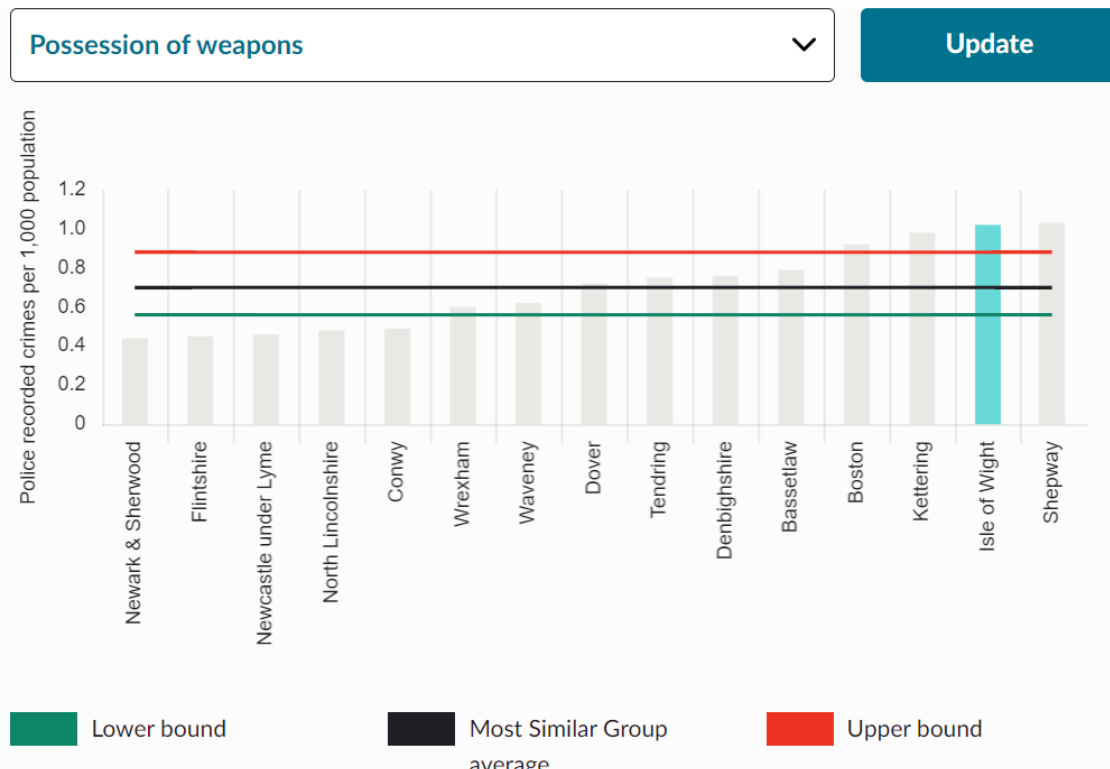
Figure 10 – change in recorded crime



Source: ONS TCSEW published data

The level of Violent crime on the Isle of Wight is similar to the average of similar comparator areas. Possession of weapons is statistically above the average of similar areas, although it is a relatively small proportion of all crime locally.

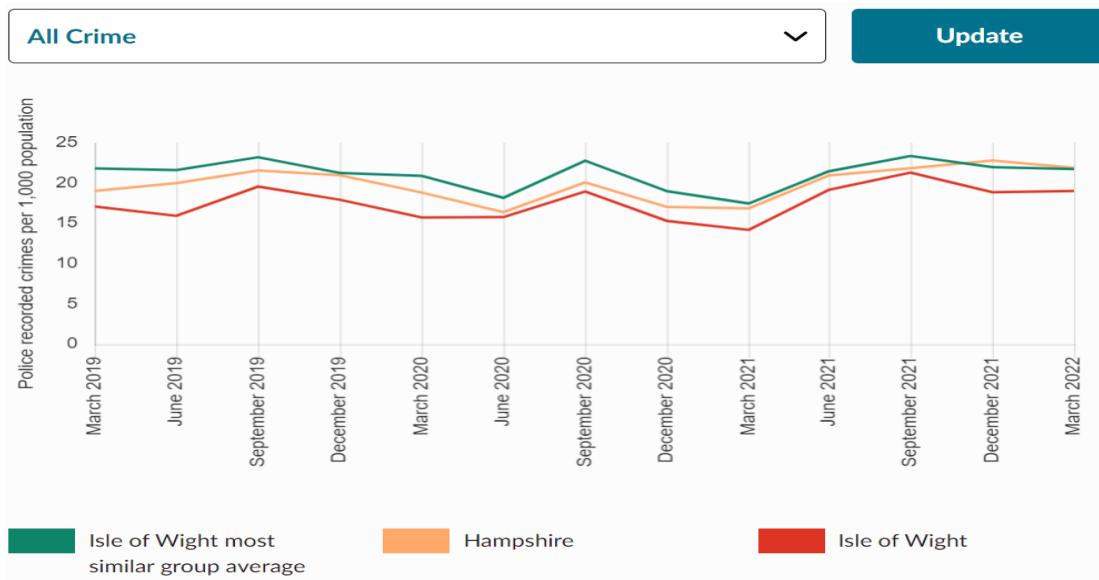
Figure 11



Across Hampshire, only Southampton and Portsmouth have a worse rate of possession of weapons.

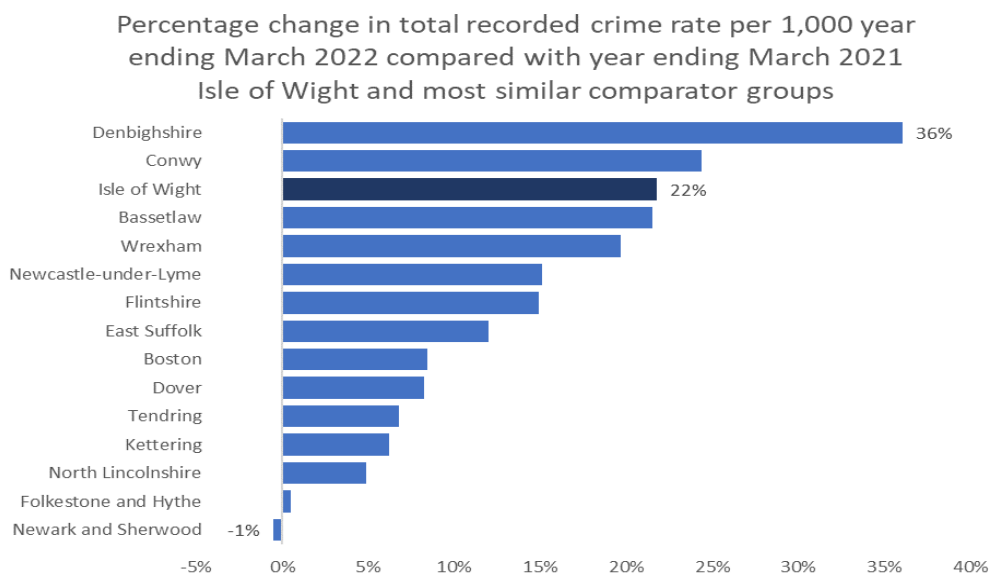
In the quarter ending March 2022, crime rates were up in both the Isle of Wight and Hampshire when compared with the same quarter in 2021, but overall crime rates on the Island are still lower than Hampshire and the Isle of Wight most similar group average.

Figure 12



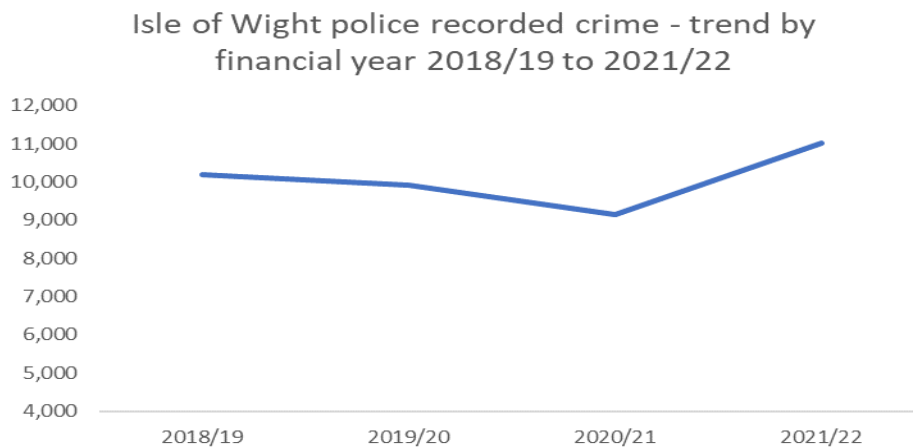
Almost all comparator areas have seen an increase in recorded crime during year ending March 2022 compared with year ending March 2021 – this is likely to be a result of the pandemic artificially suppressing crime previously.

Figure 13: Percentage Change in total reported crime rate – Isle of Wight and Statistical neighbours ONS:



Published police recorded crime data for the period April 2021 to March 2022 indicates that the total number of recorded crimes for the Isle of Wight was 11,016 which was an increase of 1,877 on the previous year, and a slight increase on pre-pandemic levels.

Figure 14: Isle of Wight Reported Crime Trends 2018/19 to 2021/22



Source: Police recorded crime and outcomes open data tables

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/police-recorded-crime-open-data-tables>

The graph below shows the crime trends for the IOW over the last three years. The Covid 19 pandemic impacted these trends particularly during the periods of lockdown. (Data from April to December 2021 is not available in the InterAct tool at the time of writing). Data from Q4 2021/22 shows that crime levels have increased compared with the previous two years.

Figure 15: Isle of Wight Reported Crime, 3-year comparison InterACT:

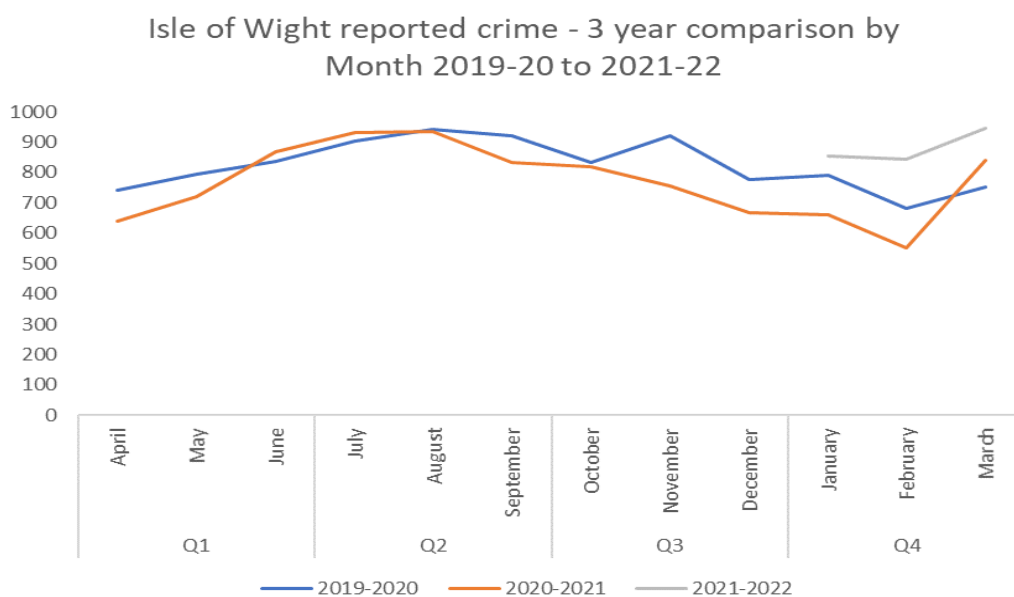
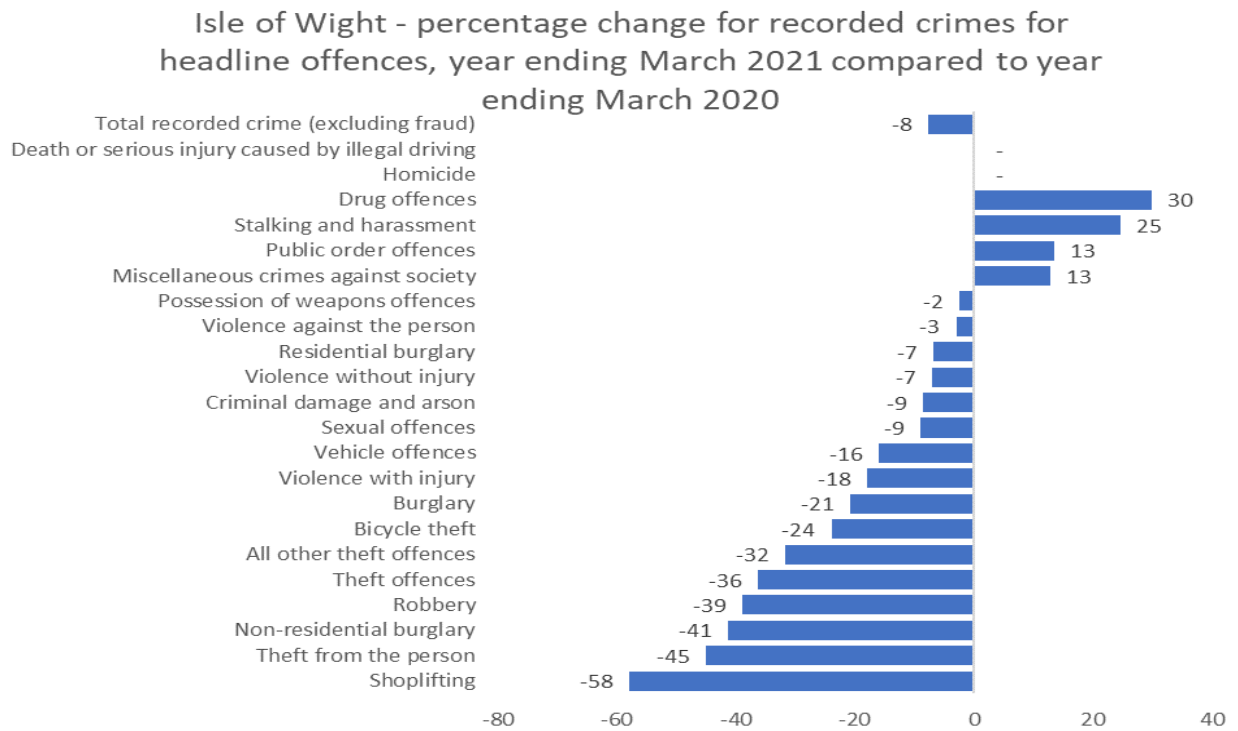


Figure 16: Percentage change by Crime type – Isle of Wight, ONS:

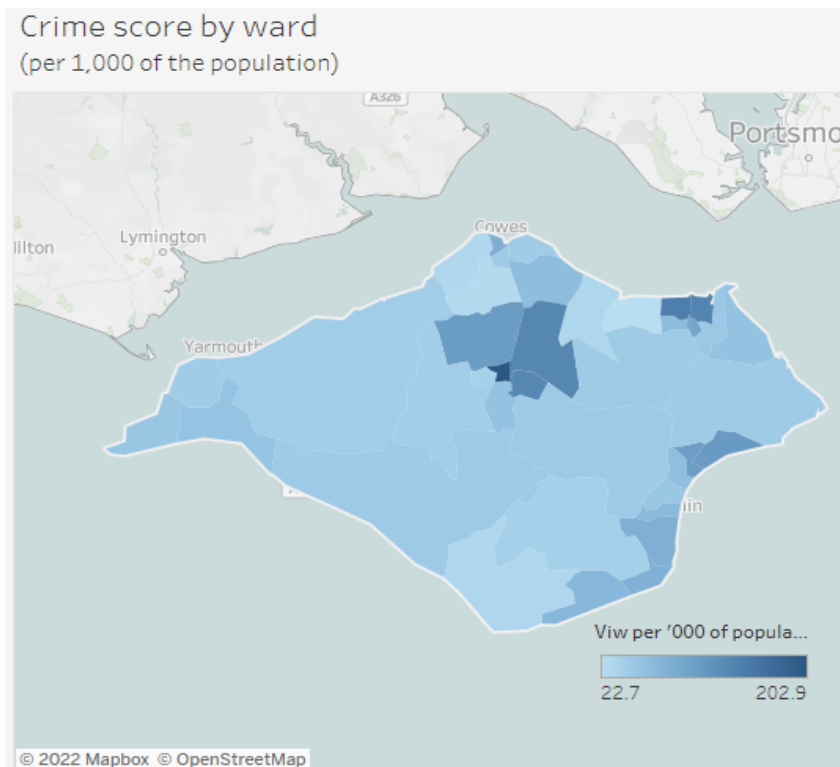


Source: Recorded crime data by Community Safety Partnership area - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)

Location

For 2021/22 Newport Central and Ryde North West remain the two wards with the highest reported incidents of crime. This is likely to reflect the importance of those two towns in terms of night-time economy, with higher resident populations and more shops, restaurants, pubs and nightclubs. The Newport North and Newport East wards which previously appeared have new boundaries this year, so we now see Pan & Barton, and Parkhurst & Hunnyhill in the top 4, with Sandown North and South fifth and sixth. This is likely to be related to deprivation, seasonal work, derelict premises in those areas and the others in the top 10, as well as the prison and hospital which impact the data in Parkhurst ward.

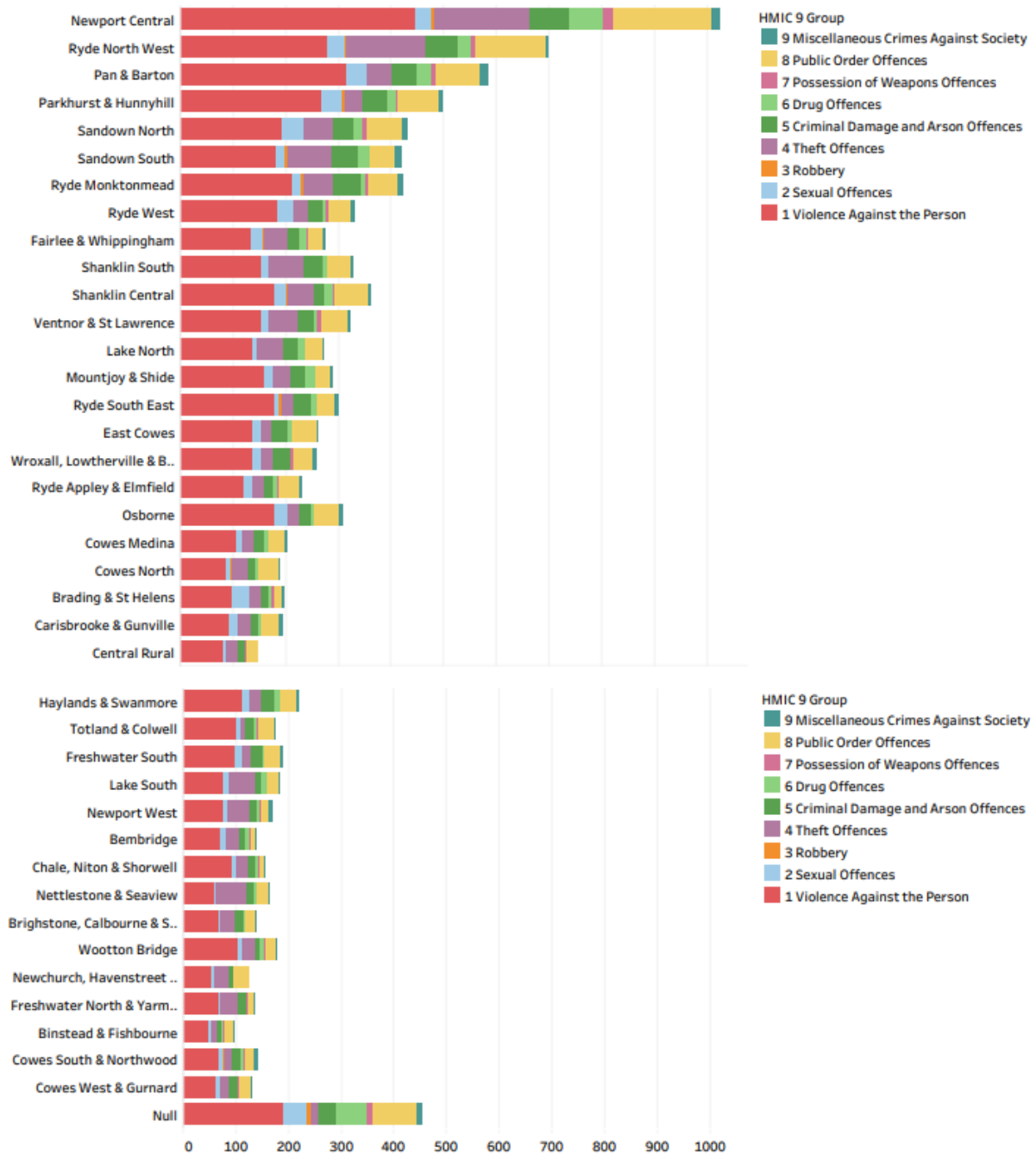
Figure 17 – map of crime score by ward



Source: Crime Records dashboard – InterACT OPCC

Figure 18: Crime rate by ward - 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022

Ward Ranking



Source: Crime Records dashboard – InterACT OPCC

Isle of Wight Community Safety Partnership Priorities

Violence Reduction Unit and Reducing Violent Crime

An increase in most serious violence nationally has led the Government to focus additional resource in this area to help tackle violent crime. In April 2018 the Government published their 'Serious Violence Strategy'¹⁴. The strategy focuses on homicide, knife crime, gun crime and drug related violence through county lines, which are thought to be driving increases in serious violence nationally. The strategy emphasises the role of early intervention and prevention, recommending a partnership approach to tackling the root causes of violence.

In August 2019, the Home Office announced funding to set up specialist teams with the aim of preventing violent crime. These Violence Reduction Units (VRUs) include different organisations, such as police, local government, health, and community leaders, working in partnership to identify the root causes of violence. Hampshire & IOW Constabulary areas was identified as one of the 18 areas to receive funding to set up its own VRU based on numbers of hospital admissions for knife injuries. These units focus on early intervention with under 25s.

In December 2019, the government announced that it would bring forward legislation to create a "Serious Violence Duty" which is expected to come into effect in 2023. ([Serious Violence Duty - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/news/serious-violence-duty))

The Serious Violence Duty is a new multi-agency evidence-based approach to prevent and tackle serious violence which will ensure relevant services work together to share data and intelligence to help target interventions to prevent serious violence.

In November 2022 a problem profile was written for the Isle of Wight VRU, and the data in this section is taken directly from that profile. Much of the data is for the Hampshire & IOW Constabulary as a whole, rather than just the Isle of Wight.

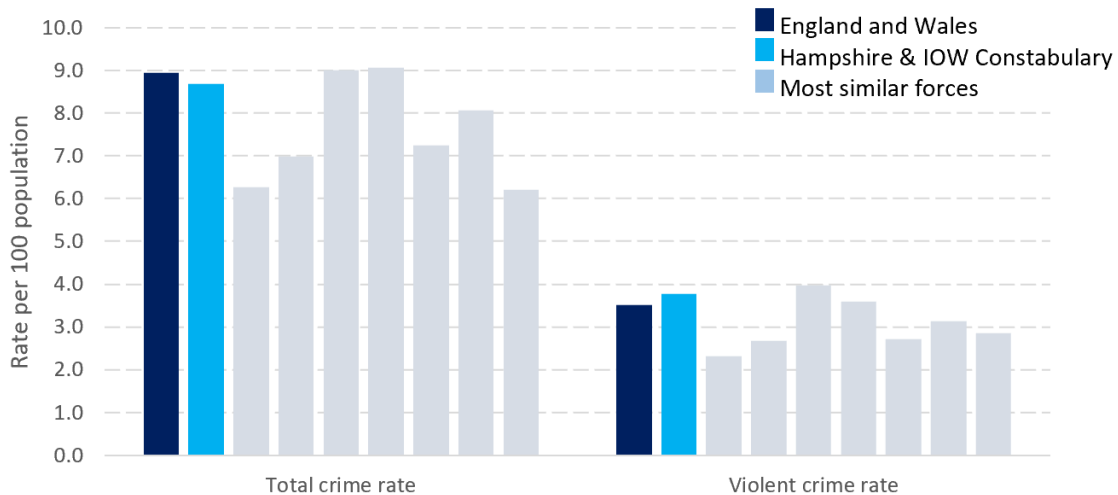
Hampshire & IOW Constabulary area covers four upper tier local authority areas: Hampshire County Council, Southampton City Council, Portsmouth City Council, and the Isle of Wight Council. Overall, this covers a population of 1.99 million people and 1,600 square miles.

The Hampshire & IOW Constabulary area had a slightly higher violent crime rate compared to England and Wales in 2021/22 (3.8 per 100 of the population, compared with 3.5 nationally). Hampshire and IOW area also had higher rates than most of the similar force areas in this year. There were 75,532 violent crimes in the Hampshire & IOW Constabulary area in 2021/22.

¹⁴ HM Government (2018) Serious Violence Strategy
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/698009/serious-violence-strategy.pdf

Hampshire and IOW Constabulary area had a lower rate of crimes involving a knife or sharp instrument than England in 2021/22, (6.4 compared with 8.2 per 10,000 population). Compared with most similar forces Hampshire and IOW Constabulary was ranked in the middle of these areas. There were 1,277 knife related crimes in 2021/22

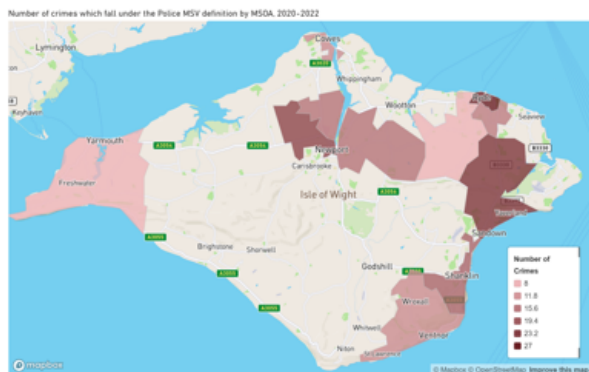
Figure 19



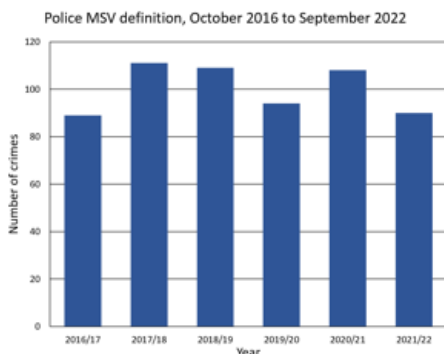
In 2021/22, the number of crimes included in the police definition of most serious violence decreased from 2020/21, falling from 108 in 2020/21 to 90 in 2021/22.

The Island rate for the police definition of most serious violence between October 2016 and September 2022 was 7.08 per 10,000 population. The Island had the 3rd highest rate when compared to the Hampshire County districts and was statistically significantly higher than the Hampshire County average.

8% of the offenders have committed multiple crimes. However, 25% of the total crimes are committed by multiple offenders.



Note: Due to suppression, this map only shows MSOAs with 8 or more offences and only includes data from 2020/21 and 2021/22. Middle Super Output Areas (MSOAs) are a geographic area generated using census data and have an average population size of 7,600.



Highest rate of crime occurred between 18:30 and 02:30 on Friday and Saturday nights



37% of offences occur on Friday and Saturday



72% of victims are male.



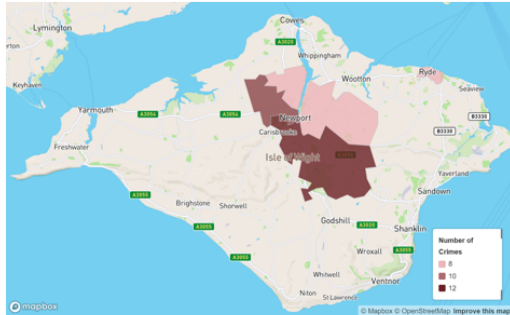
79% of offenders are male

Source: IOW Council VRU problem profile November 2022

Since 2018/19, the violent crime rate per 100 population in the Hampshire and IOW Constabulary area has been similar to the England and Wales average. For the first time in 2021/22, the Hampshire and IOW Constabulary rate was statistically significantly higher than the England and Wales average, with an increase of 23.5% from the previous year. This rate of increase (0.7 per 100 population) was slightly greater than the increase seen at the England and Wales level (0.3).

Knife Possession Offences – Under 25 – MSOA Analysis

Small area data (MSOA) from 2020/21 and 2021/22 shows hotspots of possession offences occurred within the urban areas on the Isle of Wight, with the highest rate per head occurring in Newport, Parkhurst and Ryde
The urban areas Newport, Ryde, Cowes, Sandown, Freshwater, Shanklin and Ventnor all had multiple possession offences occurring between 2020 and 2022.



MSOA Name (House of Common MSOA Name)	Number of Crimes
Isle of Wight 011 (Newport South & West)	12
Isle of Wight 009 (Newport Central & Parkhurst West)	11
Isle of Wight 004 (Ryde Central)	8
Isle of Wight 008 (Newport East and Parkhurst East)	8

8 or more possession offences occurred in 4 MSOAs, with 3 of these MSOAs being located in Newport and Parkhurst.

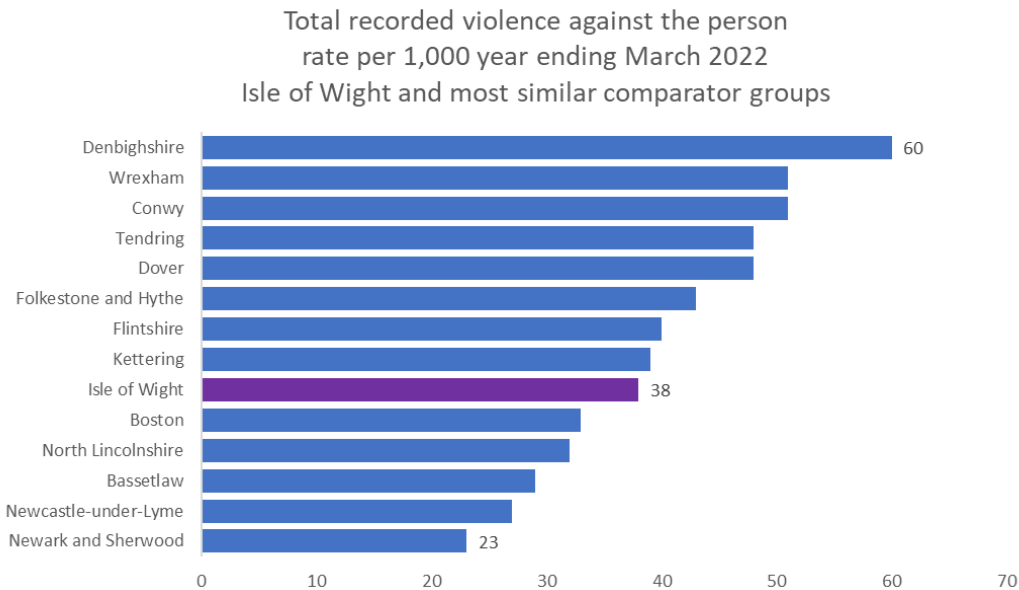


In 2020-2022, 80% of crimes occurred in urban areas

Note: Due to suppression, this map only shows MSOAs with 8 or more possession offences and only includes data from 2020/21 and 2021/22. Middle Super Output Areas (MSOAs) are a geographic area generated using census data and have an average population size of 7,800.

Data for the Isle of Wight shows that locally the violence against the person¹⁵ rate is 38 per 1,000, an increase from 30.6 per 1,000 in 2020/21.

Figure 20: Violence Against the Person Rate, Isle of Wight and statistical neighbours ONS:



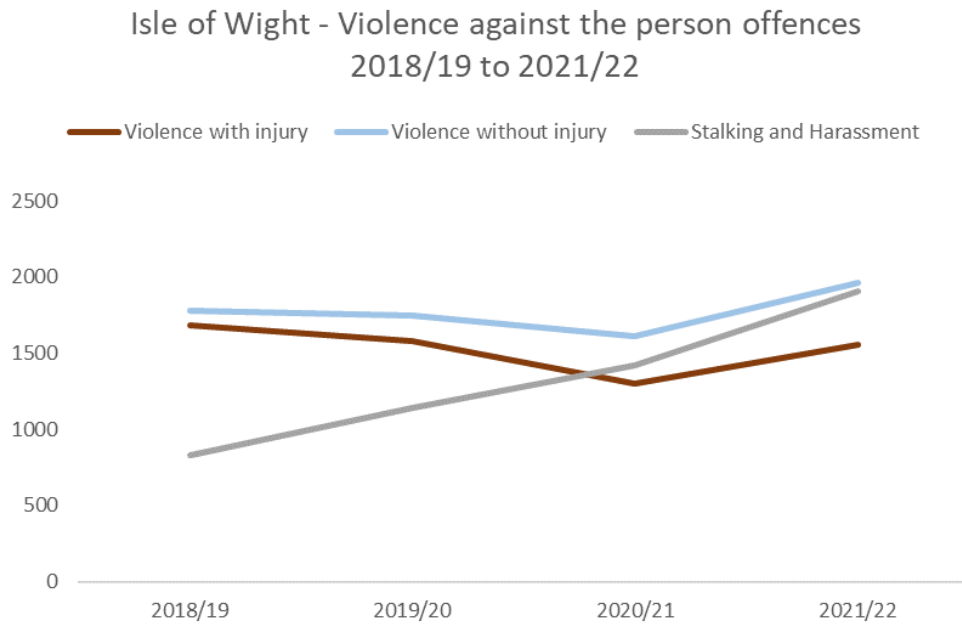
Source: [Recorded crime data by Community Safety Partnership area - Office](#)

The offences of stalking and harassment have been steadily increasing on the Island since 2018/19 and seem to have been unaffected by the pandemic unlike violence both with and without injury which both saw dips in 2020/21. This is likely to be due

¹⁵ Violence against the person includes: Homicide, death or serious injury – unlawful driving, violence with injury, violence without injury and stalking and harassment.

to the prominence of online malicious communication and harassment which was unaffected by lockdowns.

Figure 21: Trends in Violence Against the person IOW, ONS:



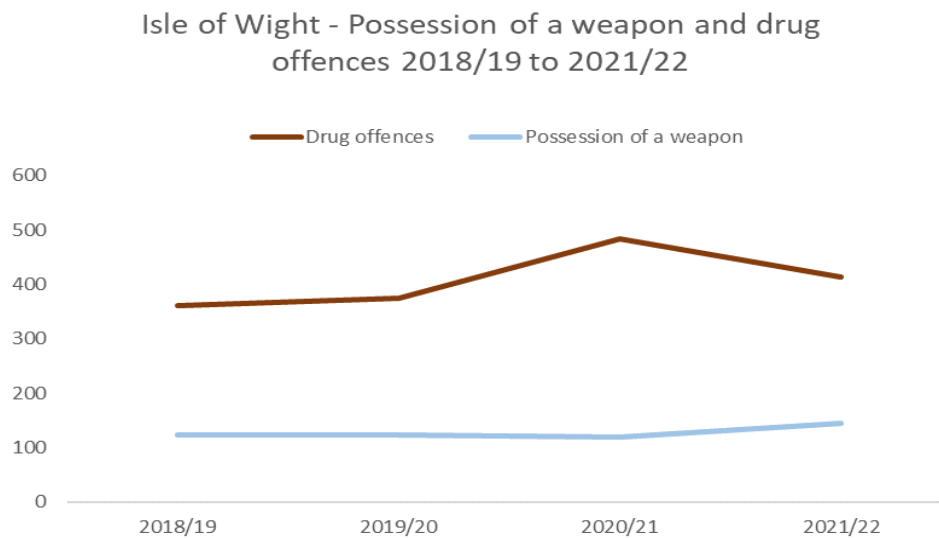
Source: Crime Records dashboard – InterACT OPCC

Drugs Offences and Possession of Weapons

In 2021/22 there were 414 reported incidents of drug offences, a decrease from 484 the previous year. Drug offences form less than 5% of all recorded crime on the Isle of Wight (Interact and ONS).

Possession of weapon offences has seen a slight increase from 119 reported incidents in 2020/21 to 145 in 2021/22. This is the biggest increase for the last few years.

Figure 22: Possession of weapons and Drug offences trend, IOW, ONS:

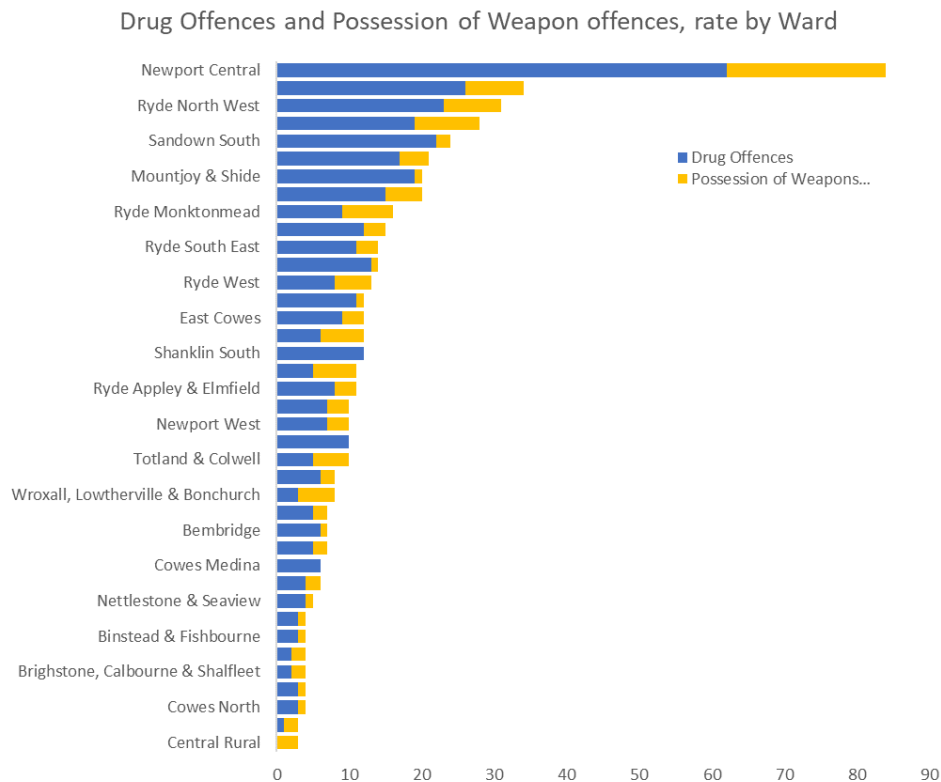


Source: [Recorded crime data by Community Safety Partnership area - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://ons.gov.uk)

Location

Newport Central has the highest rate of drug offences and possession of weapons offences. This area includes the bus station and Newport High Street as well as the prisons, hospital and schools in Wellington Road. Further analysis on record level data would be needed to identify any local hot spots.

Figure 23: Drug Offences and Possession of Weapon Offences Rate by Ward



Source: Crime Records dashboard – InterACT OPCC

Domestic Violence & Abuse and Serious Sexual Offences

Domestic Violence and Abuse

Measuring domestic violence, abuse and rape / serious sexual offences is difficult due to the complex nature of the issues and the awareness that many cases of such abuse are not reported; as a result, there are no definitive figures for the scale of the problem on the Island, or anywhere else in the UK.

It is known that there are a hidden number of victims who do not come forward and on average a victim will sustain in the region of 50 incidents of abuse before reporting to the police¹⁶.

¹⁶ See: SafeLives (2015), Insights Idva National Dataset 2013-14. Bristol: SafeLives and Walby, S. and Allen, J. (2004), Domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking: Findings from the British Crime Survey. London: Home Office. (see: <http://safelives.org.uk/policy-evidence/about-domestic-abuse/how-long-do-people-live-domestic-abuse-and-when-do-they-get>)

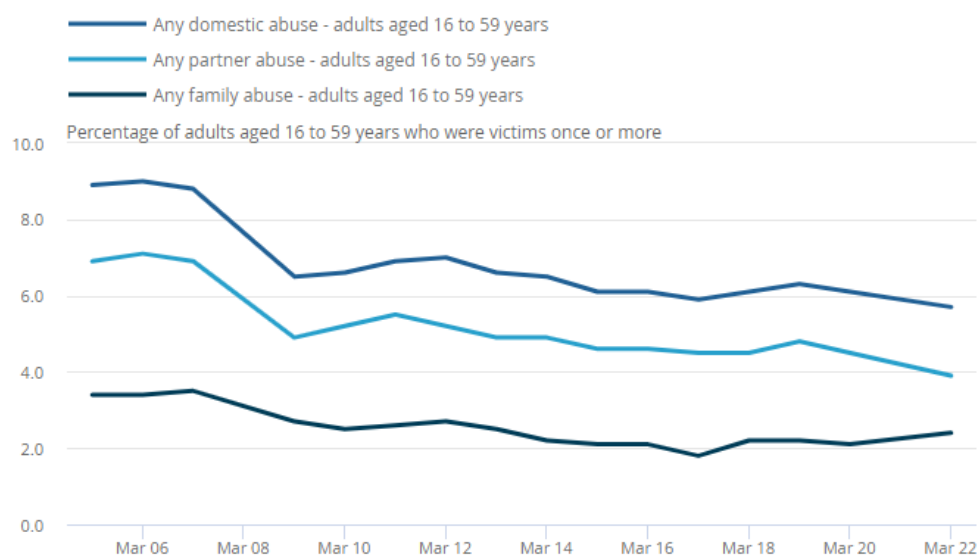
The Crime survey for England and Wales (CSEW) estimated that 5% of adults (6.9% women and 3% men) over 16 experienced domestic abuse in the year ending March 2022. Applying that to the Island population means that almost 6,000 residents are likely to have been victims of domestic abuse in that time period. The Isle of Wight Healthy Lives section of the JSNA estimates which include children are higher, suggesting 3,750 women, 1,800 men and 3,550 children and young people are affected by domestic abuse on the Isle of Wight a year.

National estimates for domestic abuse prevalence are provided by the ONS. Due to the covid pandemic the data collection for 2022 is based on a smaller sample size than usual, and no data was available for 2021 as the crime survey was suspended during that year.

The chart below shows that prevalence has been reducing since 2006 in the 16 to 59 age group.

Figure 24 – Domestic Abuse Prevalence, National figures, ONS

Prevalence of domestic abuse in the last year among adults aged 16 to 59, year ending March 2005 to year ending March 2022



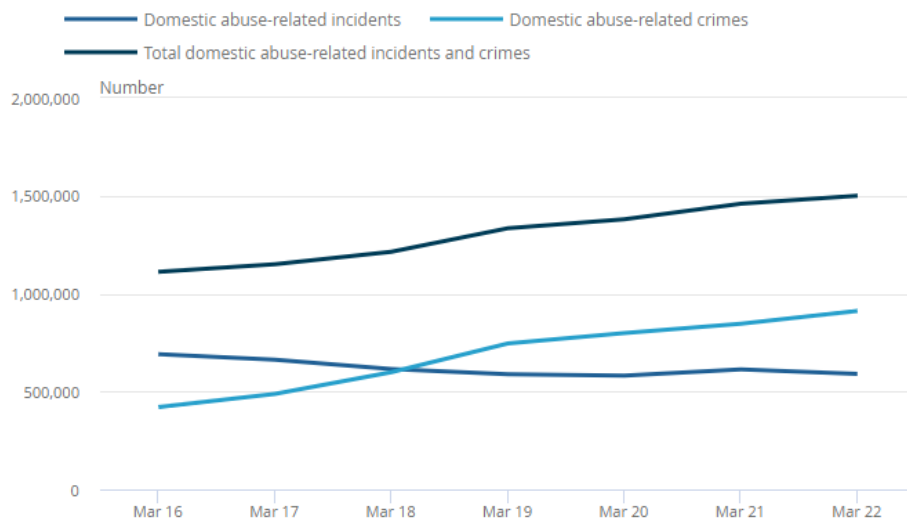
For reporting, the police add a domestic abuse flag on their records where any crime includes ‘any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are, or have been, intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality’. The abuse can encompass, but is not limited to psychological, physical, sexual, financial, emotional¹⁷.

Despite reducing prevalence, the number of domestic abuse-related incidents recorded by the police in this way has been increasing – which is likely to reflect improvements in recording, and a higher level of reporting.

¹⁷ Domestic Abuse definition: <https://www.victimsupport.org.uk/crime-info/types-crime/domestic-abuse>

Figure 25 – Police recorded domestic abuse incidents, National Figures

Number of domestic abuse-related incidents recorded by the police,
England and Wales, year ending March 2016 to year ending March 2022

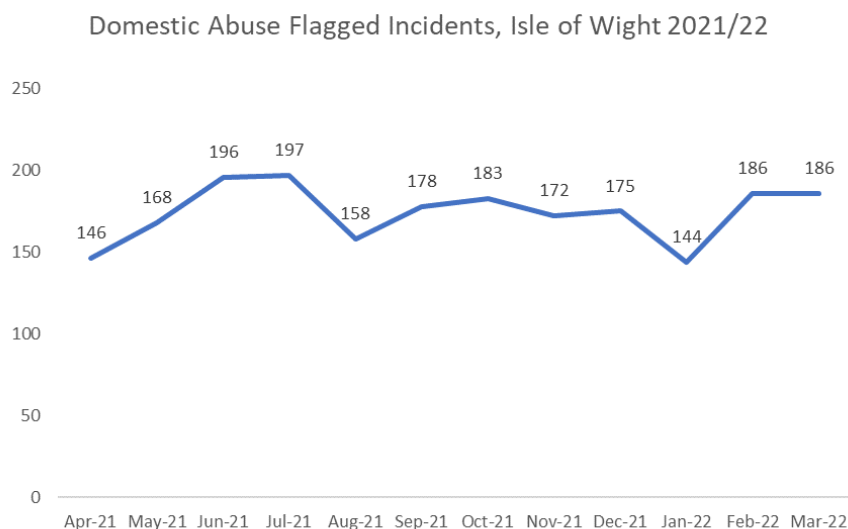


Source: Home Office – Police recorded crime, accessed on the ONS website [Domestic abuse in England and Wales overview - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://www.ons.gov.uk/domestic-abuse-in-england-and-wales-overview)

Locally, pre-covid, the CSP have undertaken a significant amount of work to raise awareness of domestic abuse, upskill professions and build confidence in communities; all with the aim of empowering individuals to seek support and increasing the opportunity to report incidents of abuse.

Using the OPCC domestic abuse dashboard for April 2021 to March 2022 there were just under 2,100 recorded domestic flagged incidents on the Isle of Wight, an increase of around 200 from the previous year. The peak time was over the summer (June/July) with lower levels in January.

Figure 26: Domestic Abuse Flagged Incidents 2021/22 Isle of Wight

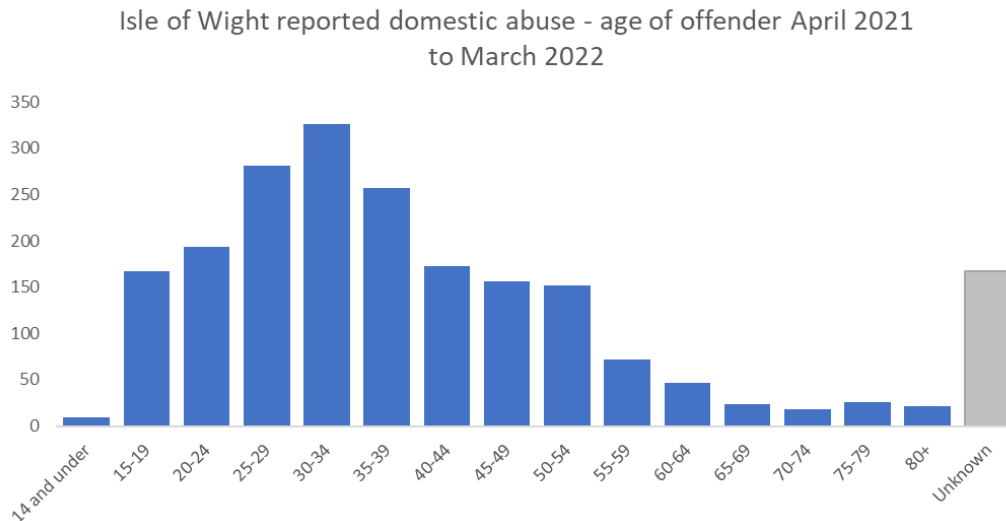


Source: OPCC InterAct - Domestic Abuse Dashboard

Age / Relationship

The age profile of domestic abuse offenders is clustered around the 30-34 age range with 41% of recorded cases with a known age of offender being between 25 and 39. This is perhaps reflective of the increasing demands of family life or financial pressures at this age, as well as reflecting the fact that the majority of cases are between romantic partners.

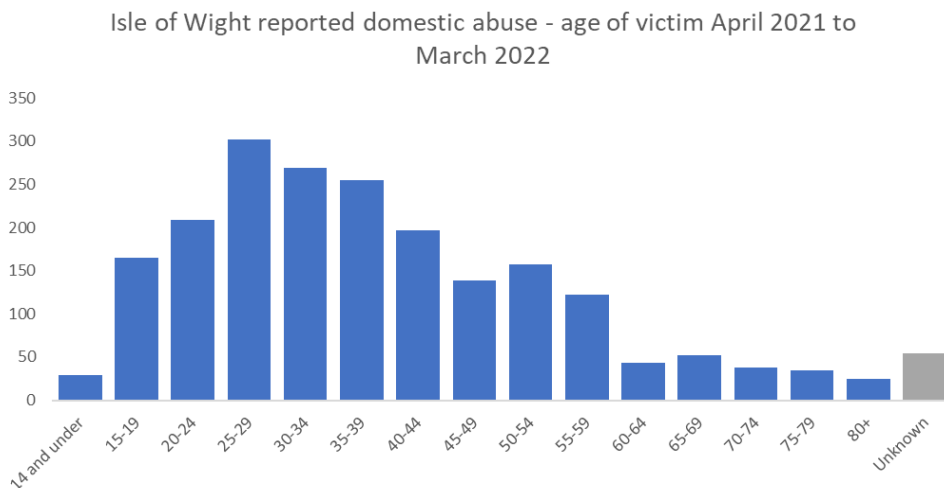
Figure 27 – Reported domestic abuse, Isle of Wight.



Source: OPCC Domestic Abuse Dashboard March 2022– InterACT

The age profile of domestic abuse victims is similar, with just under 40% of victims being between the ages of 25 to 39.

Figure 28 – Age profile of domestic abuse victims, Isle of Wight.

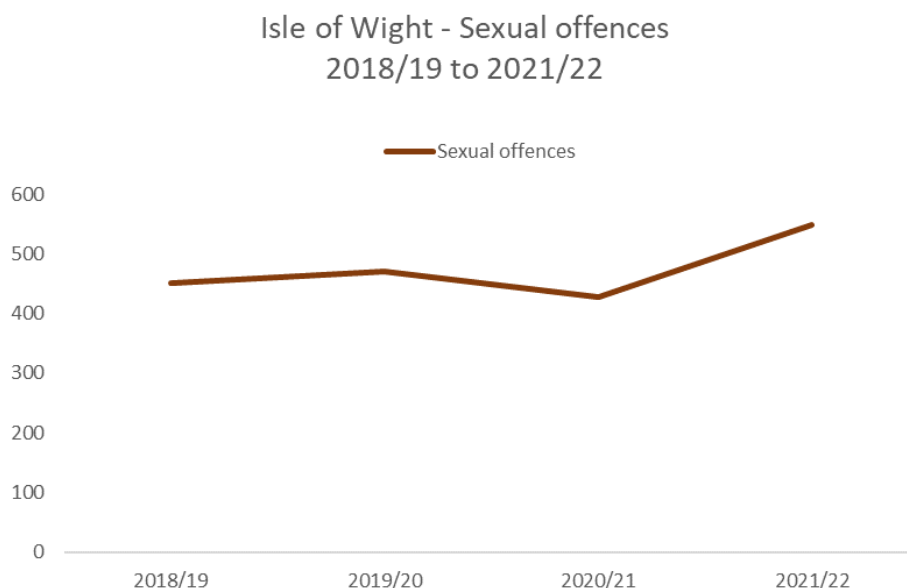


Source: OPCC Domestic Abuse Dashboard March 2022– InterACT

Sexual Offences

The Isle of Wight's had 549 reported sexual offences during 2021/22 compared with 428 the previous year – an increase of 121 offences.

Figure 29: Isle of Wight sexual offences 2018/19 to 2021/22, ONS



Hate Crime

The impact of hate crime on victims can be very personal and it is widely acknowledged by criminal justice agencies that hate crime goes under reported.

A hate incident is defined as 'any non-crime incident which is perceived by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by a hostility or prejudice based on a personal characteristic, specifically, actual or perceived race, religion/faith, sexual orientation, disability and transgender identity'.

A hate crime is defined as 'any criminal offence which is perceived by the victim or any other person to be motivated by hostility or prejudice based on a personal characteristic specifically actual or perceived race, religion/faith, sexual orientation, disability and transgender identity'.

It is important that hate crime incidents are reported and received to enable investigation. This is emphasised across the partnerships and annually during hate crime awareness week in October, and there is also an alternative method of reporting through a local third-party reporting centre.¹⁸

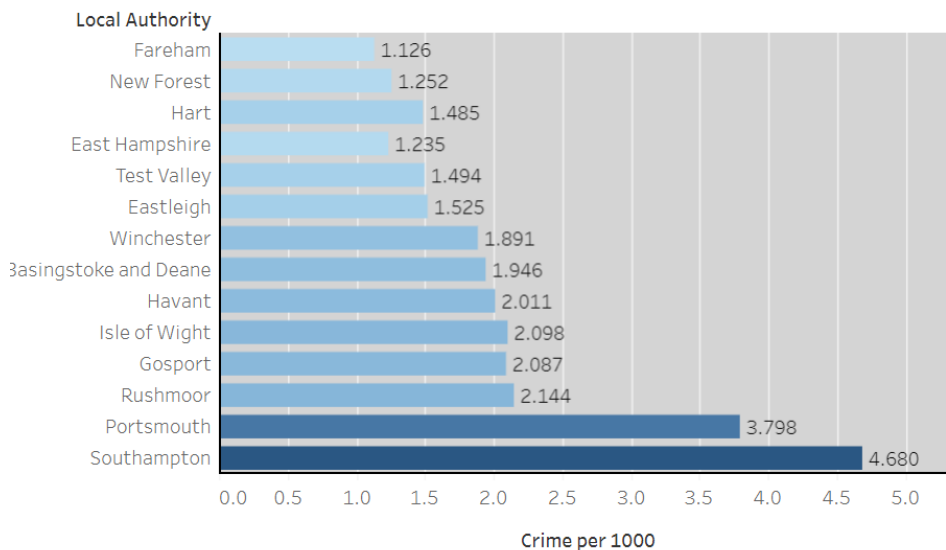
¹⁸ Information on Hate Crime and TPRCs <https://www.hampshire-pcc.gov.uk/get-involved/taking-action/hatecrime>

Up to the end of June 2022, the Isle of Wight had 340 reported hate incidents, an increase of 128 on the 2020/21 figure. There were 297 hate crimes recorded in the same time period.

The main categories of hate crime were those related to race, disability, sexual orientation and gender identity.

The Island has a rate per 1,000 of 2.098 increasing from 1.533 in 2020/21.

Figure 30: Hate Crimes – Rate per 1,000 population Year ending June 2022



Source: OPCC InterACT – Hate crime dashboard

Prevent

Local Authorities have a duty to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism as part of the Governments ‘Prevent’ strategy. The IOW Prevent Board is a multi-agency partnership which reviews the Counter Terrorism Local Profile and helps raise awareness and educate on issues relating to counter terrorism and extreme ideologies.

At the time of writing the national threat level is ‘substantial’ – which means an attack is likely, so it is important that CSP agencies are alive to this threat and work towards mitigating any risk where possible, even with the Isle of Wight being a relatively safe place.

The Prevent Board works to ensure the right agencies receive the relevant training and awareness to support individuals who may be at risk of radicalisation. The board also encourages the use of the national actearly.uk resource website. This site provides useful information on what to do if people are worried about someone who may be expressing extreme views or hatred which could lead to harming themselves or others.

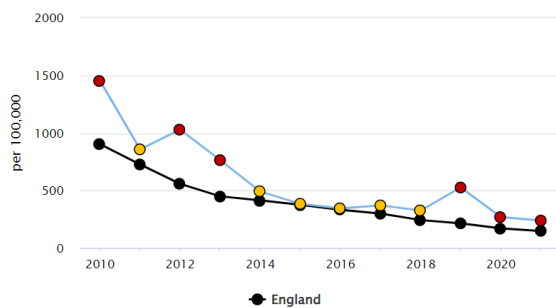
Reduce Reoffending

Youth Offending - First Time Entrants (FTE)

The definition of a first-time entrant is a child who is given a youth caution or a court outcome. The rationale in relation to the reduction in FTE is related to the recognition that becoming involved in the Youth Justice System is detrimental to children’s future outcomes. Interventions to support the avoidance of offending can still be delivered via the Youth Offending Teams Youth Crime Prevention Service.

In looking at the whole cohort – published figures for FTE to the youth justice system up to 2021 indicate a recent reduction with the lowest figure in the last 10 years, though figures remain above the national average.

Figure 31: First Time Entrants Trend, Isle of Wight



Recent trend: ➔ No significant change

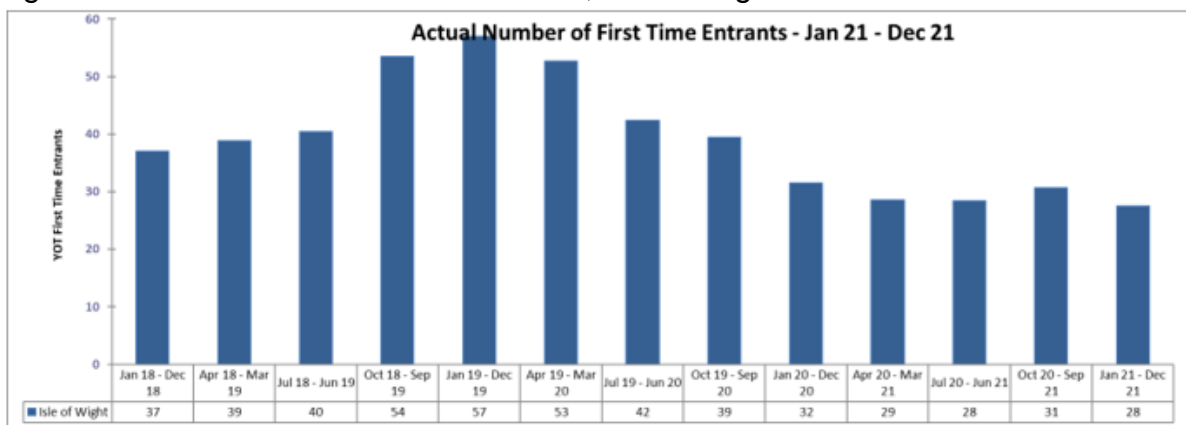
Period	Count	Value	Isle of Wight		South East	England
			95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI		
2010	195	1,454.5	1,257.5	1,673.7	872.7	902.8
2011	114	857.2	706.8	1,030.1	613.7	726.4
2012	135	1,028.4	862.4	1,217.0	483.9	557.3
2013	97	763.3	618.9	931.4	409.7	449.3
2014	60	490.9	375.0	631.4	351.9	413.7
2015	46	383.8	280.8	512.1	298.1	374.9
2016	40	344.5	246.2	469.0	236.8	332.4
2017	43	369.7	267.5	498.2	216.2	298.6
2018	37	326.4	230.3	449.1	171.9	242.7
2019	60	525.7	400.9	676.9	170.8	214.6
2020	30	268.1	181.4	381.8	158.2	171.2
2021	28	238.5	157.9	345.8	133.5	146.9

Source: Figures calculated by OHID's Population Health Analysis team using crime data supplied by the Ministry of Justice and population data supplied by Office for National Statistics (ONS).

Source: PHE Fingertips (accessed 11/11/2022)

Local data on FTEs indicates that there has been a reduction in the most recent period, down to 28 for Jan to Dec 2021 compared with 32 in the previous year. This reduction is part of a continued fall over the last two years and is linked to a reduction in the number of Youth Cautions (TC) and Youth Conditional Cautions (YCC) indicating that the Joint Decision Making Panel (JDMP) is working well to divert more children away from becoming FTE:

Figure 32: Local Data on numbers of FTE, Isle of Wight



Source: IOW YOT Performance Report Quarter 4 2021/22

The current FTE rate is 239 per 100,000 down from 291 at the end of the previous year, although higher than the South-Central area, the average of comparator groups and the England and Wales averages.

The age range for young people becoming first time entrants is predominately 14 to 16 year olds, with an overall reduction in the number of children becoming FTE.

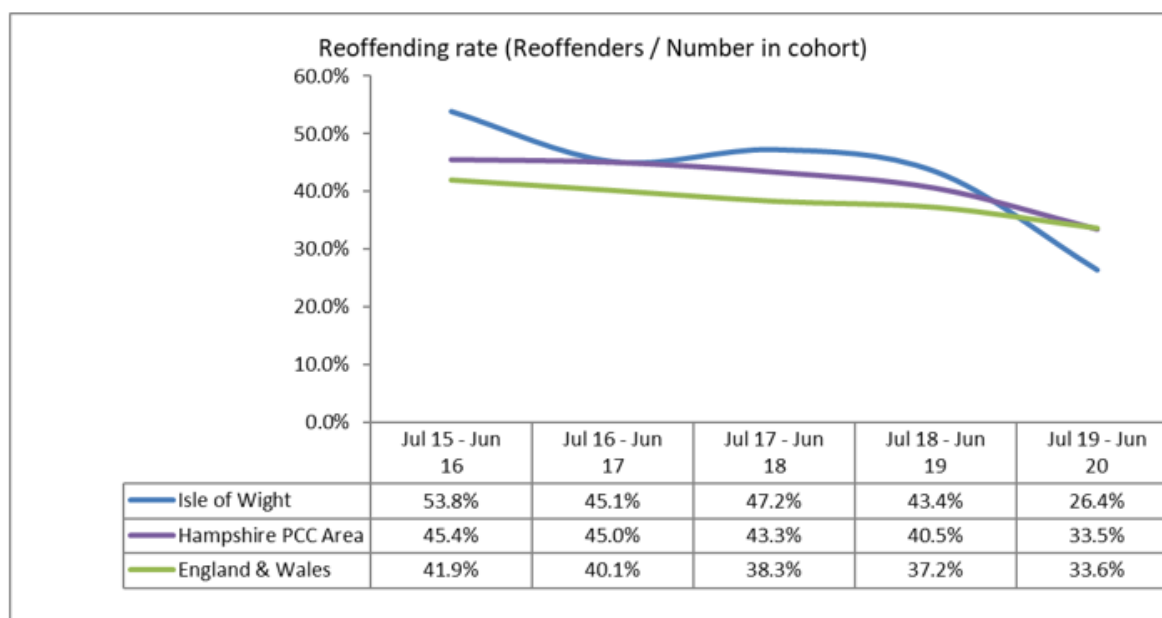
The main offences are criminal damage and violence against the person.

Reoffending Trend

The reoffending trend indicator measures reoffending using data from the Police National Computer (PNC). This measure uses a 3-month cohort and measures the number of offenders that reoffend and the number of reoffences they commit over the following 12-month period. The change from 12-month cohorts to 3-month cohorts was expected to result in a greater proportion of prolific offenders and higher reoffending rates. Though both measures show similar trends over time at a national level there is greater variance at local level.

The Island's reoffending rate has reduced to 26.4% (up to June 2020) from 43.1% the previous year (up to March 2019). The IOW rate is lower than the Hampshire PCC area (33.5%) and the England and Wales average (33.6%):

Figure 33: Reoffending Trend

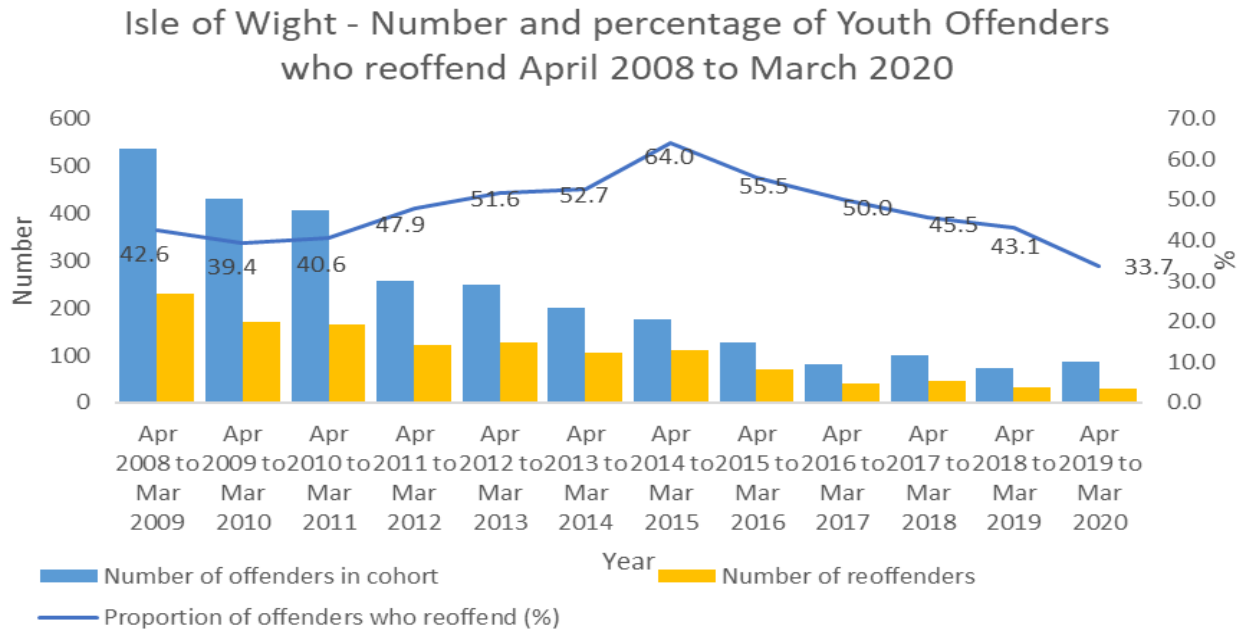


Source: IOW YOT Performance Report Quarter 4 2021/22

Published data from the government's proven reoffending statistics (to March 2020) for youth offending indicates a slight rise in the cohort, with 86 offenders in the cohort

increasing from 72 in the previous year, while the number of reoffenders reduced to 29 from 31 in the previous year, further reducing the reoffending rate to just over a third.

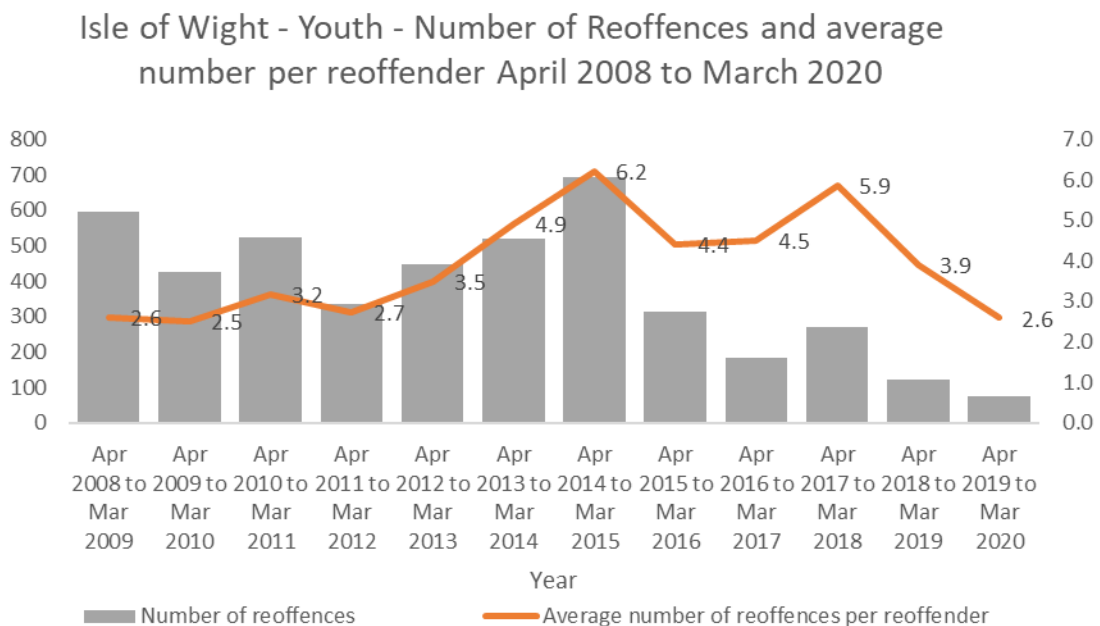
Figure 34: Number and percentage of reoffenders



Source: Proven Reoffending figures Gov.uk

The average number of reoffences per reoffender is now 2.6 (April 2019 to March 2020). This is also a reduction from 3.9 in the previous year:

Figure 35: Reoffences per reoffender trend



Source: Proven Reoffending figures Gov.uk

Local data from the IOW Youth Offending Team shows that for Q4 2021/22 there were 14 young people in the YOT cohort reduced from 23 in Q4 2020/21

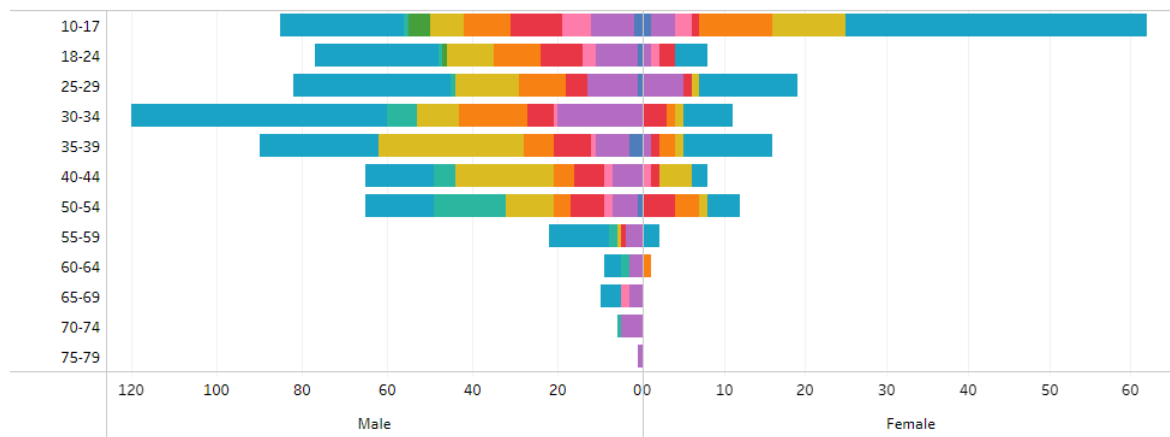
There was an average of 2.9 reoffences per reoffender compared to 3.6 in the same period the previous year.

The majority of young people in the YOT cohort are male 64.3% but this proportion has reduced compared with previous years, and we are seeing more females in this cohort. Violent offences and criminal damage are the most common types of offence.

The graph below from Interact shows the current spike of offences in females aged 10-17.

Figure 36 – age and gender of offenders, Isle of Wight

Age and Gender: HMIC 9 Group



- HMIC 9 Group
- 1 Violence Against the Person
 - 2 Sexual Offences
 - 3 Robbery
 - 4 Theft Offences
 - 5 Criminal Damage and Arson Offences
 - 6 Drug Offences
 - 7 Possession of Weapons Offences
 - 8 Public Order Offences
 - 9 Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society

Source: Interact Offender Profiles dashboard

The link between special educational needs (SEN support, Education Health & Care Plan or School Action) and becoming a FTE seems to be increasing – with over half of the cohort requiring SEN support (compared with a third in the previous year), while the number of looked after children is small.

Custody levels for young people on the Island are very low with no custodial sentences in the last four quarters, with a most recent rate of 0.0 per 1,000 in the 10 to 17 yr population (April 2021 to March 2022). This is below the England average (0.11 per 1,000) and the comparator group average (0.06 per 1,000).

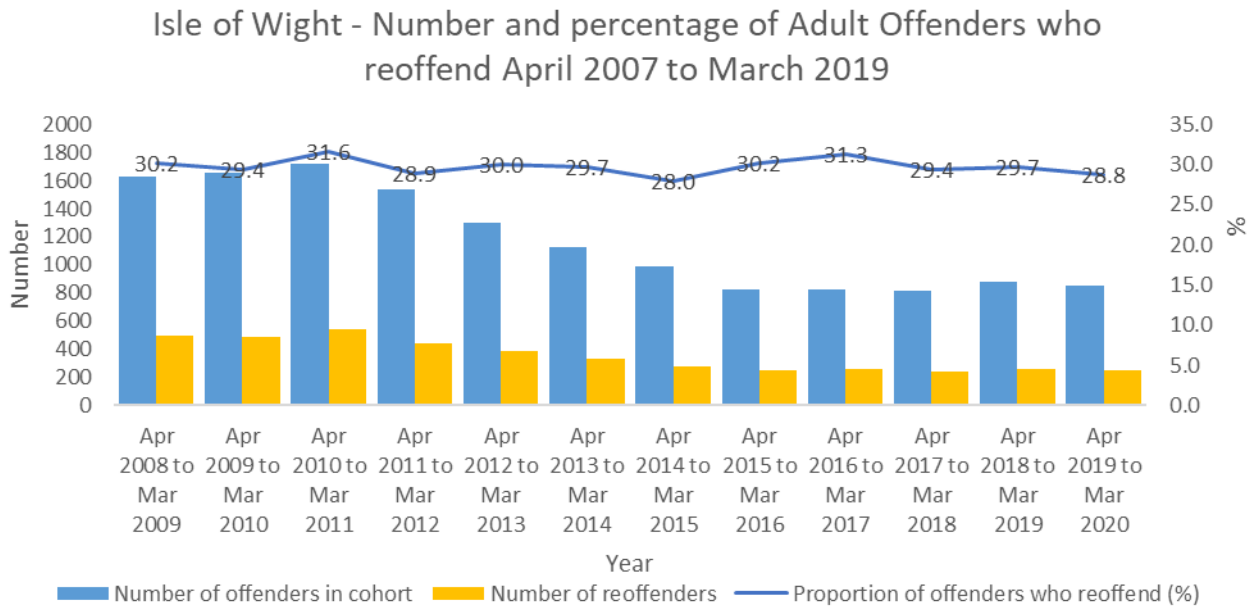
Note: these are small numbers and prone to fluctuation¹⁹.

¹⁹ Source: IOW Youth Offending Team Live Tracker

Adult Reoffending

Published data from the government's proven reoffending statistics for adult offenders indicates that the number of offenders in the cohort, as well as the number of reoffenders, has remained relatively constant in the last few years after a decrease in overall numbers from a peak in 2010/11. The percentage of offenders who reoffend has also stayed relatively similar and is now 28.8%:

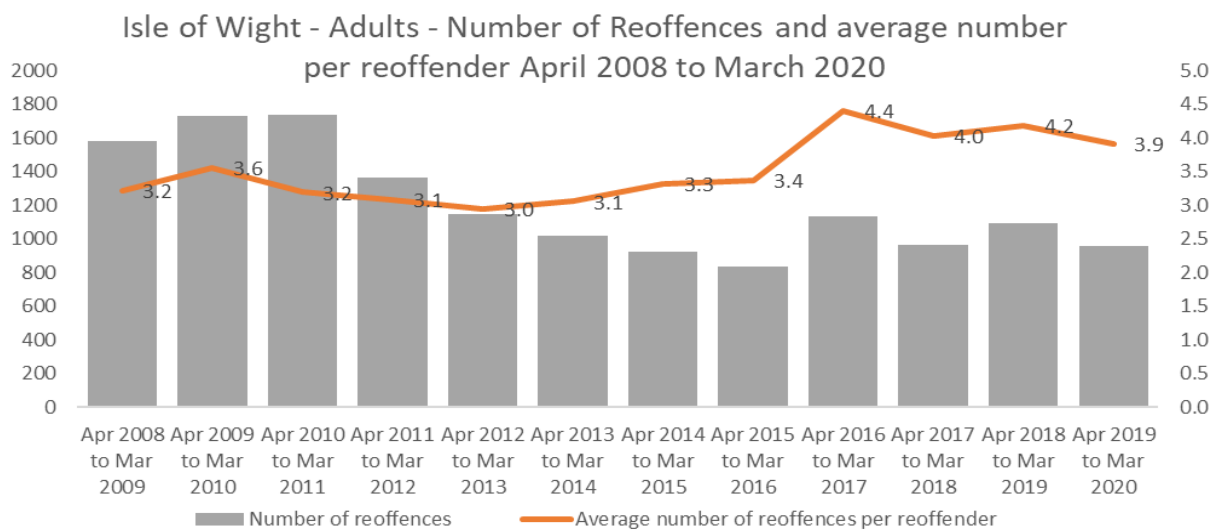
Figure 37 - Offenders and Reoffending trend, Isle of Wight



Source: Proven Reoffending figures Gov.uk

While the number of offenders and those who reoffend has levelled off, the number of reoffences per reoffender has slightly reduced, and the average number of reoffences per reoffender is 3.9 (April 2019 to March 2020):

Figure 38: Reoffences per reoffender, Isle of Wight



Source: Proven Reoffending figures Gov.uk

Pre-June 2021 the release of offenders was managed by the National Probation Service (NPS) and the Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC). The NPS had responsibility for managing offenders who posed the highest risk of harm to the public and who had committed the most serious offences. CRCs were contracted to deliver community sentences for medium and low-risk offenders. Since June 2021 all offences are now handled by the National Probation service again, as a result, the year-on-year comparisons below will show a jump in caseloads.

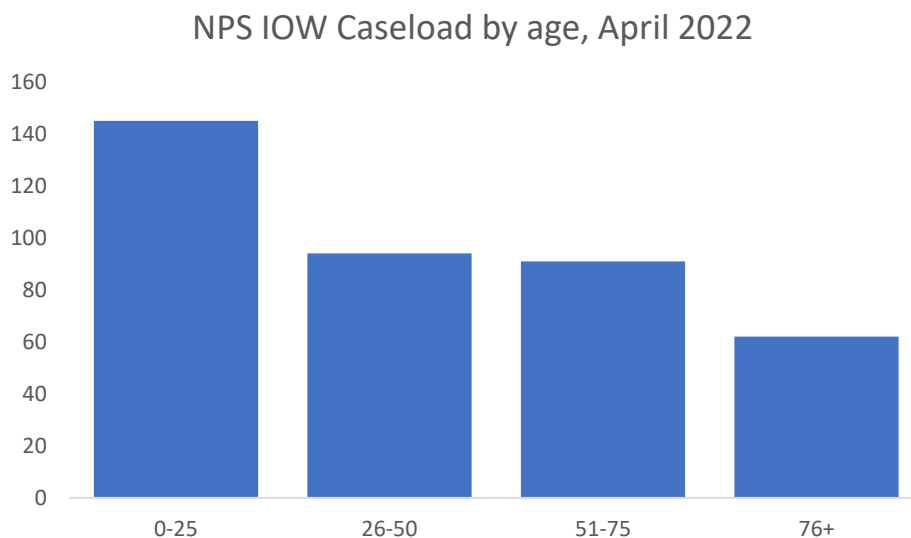
Figure 39 - Numbers in NPS, Isle of Wight, local caseload (*2022 includes cases previously handled by CRC)

Year	Community	Post-Release	Pre-Release	Grand Total
04/2018	35	65	62	162
04/2019	52	57	71	180
04/2020	49	57	42	148
04/2021	56	59	42	157
04/2022	251*	66	75	392

Source: NPS Isle of Wight Caseload Figures April 2018 to April 2022

In terms of gender the majority of those known to the service are male (89%). In terms of age groups, just over a third (37%) are under 25, but there is a proportion (16%) who are over 76.

Figure 40 – NPS caseload by age, Isle of Wight



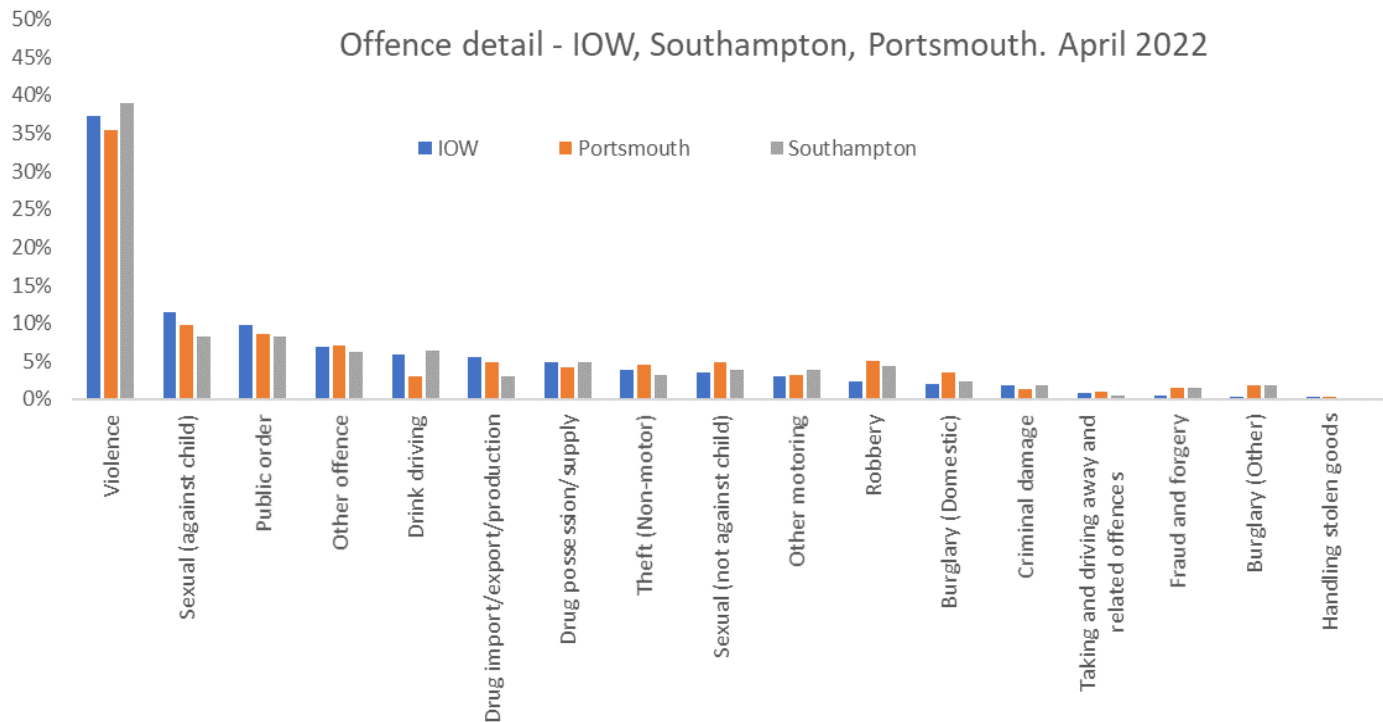
Source: NPS Isle of Wight Caseload Figures April 2018 to April 2022

Violence was the main type of offence both locally and in Portsmouth and Southampton, with around a third of offences in each area being due to that (37.2% IOW compared to 35.4% Portsmouth and 39% Southampton).

The second highest category for all areas was sexual offences against a child, followed by public order offences. While the proportions are similar, the total

number of cases for the Isle of Wight is 392, compared with 1,044 in Portsmouth and 1,888 in Southampton.

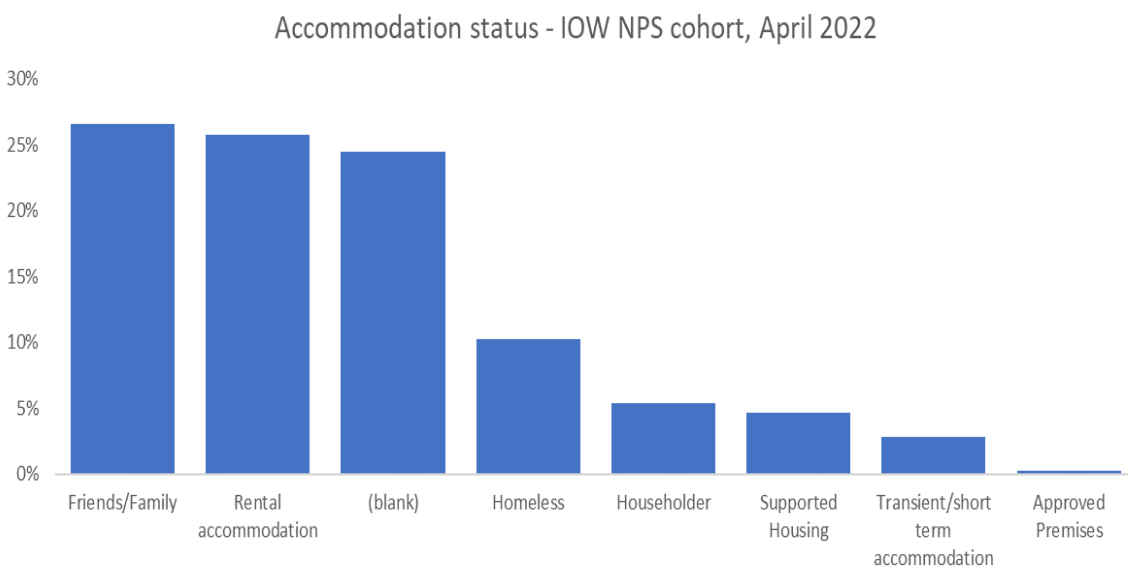
Figure 41: NPS Offence detail, Isle of Wight, Portsmouth and Southampton, local figures:



Looking at accommodation for the same cohort, around a quarter (26%) are living in rental accommodation, with a similar proportion (27%) living with friends and family.

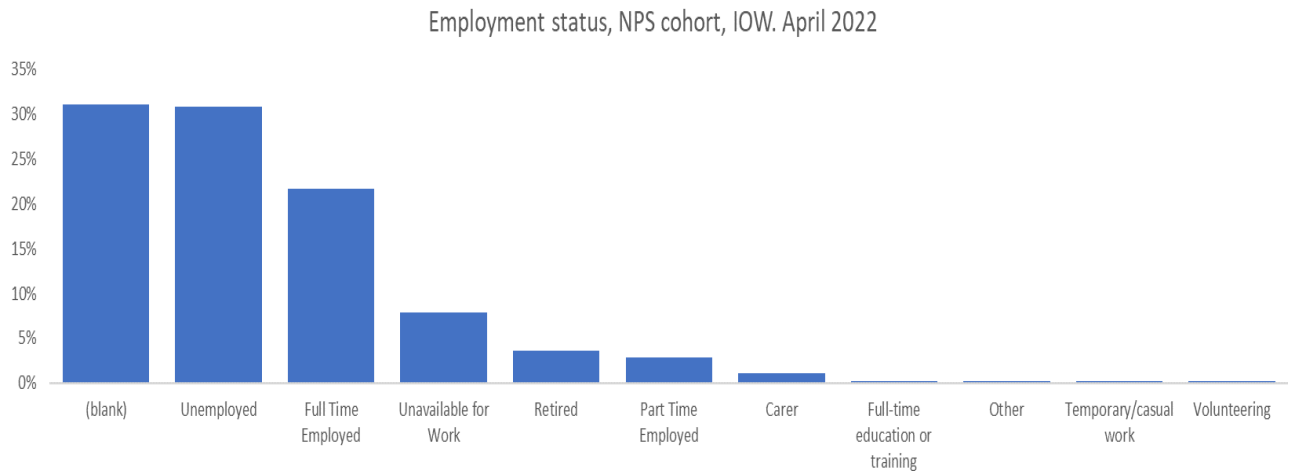
On the IOW, 13% were homeless or living in transient short-term accommodation.

Figure 42: Accommodation status for NPS cohort, Isle of Wight



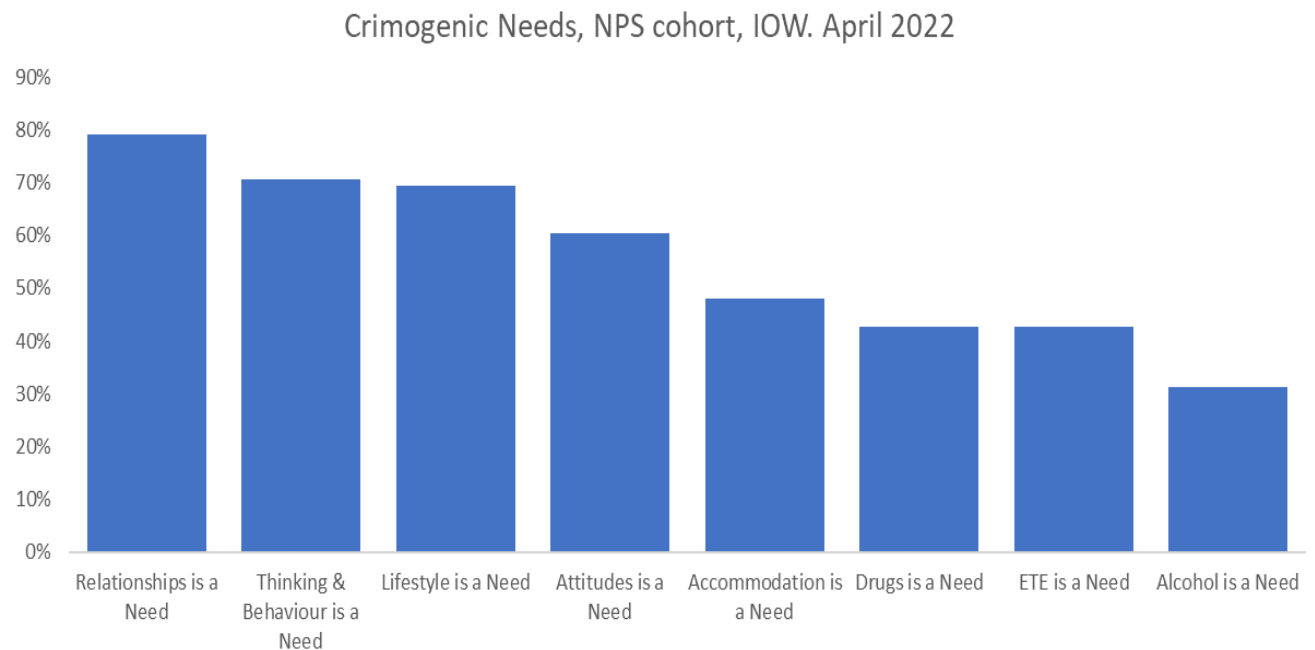
Employment figures for the same cohort show that just under a third (31%) were unemployed. Just under 22% were in full time employment, with 8% unavailable for work and 3.6% retired.

Figure 43: Employment status, NPS cohort, Isle of Wight



When considering the criminogenic needs of the cohort just under 80% (of those with recorded needs) had thinking and behaviour as an area of need, followed by 70% with relationships and 70% with lifestyle. Drugs and alcohol were the lowest identified areas of need with less than half of the cohort identifying those issues.

Figure 44: Criminogenic Needs, NPS cohort, Isle of Wight. local figures:

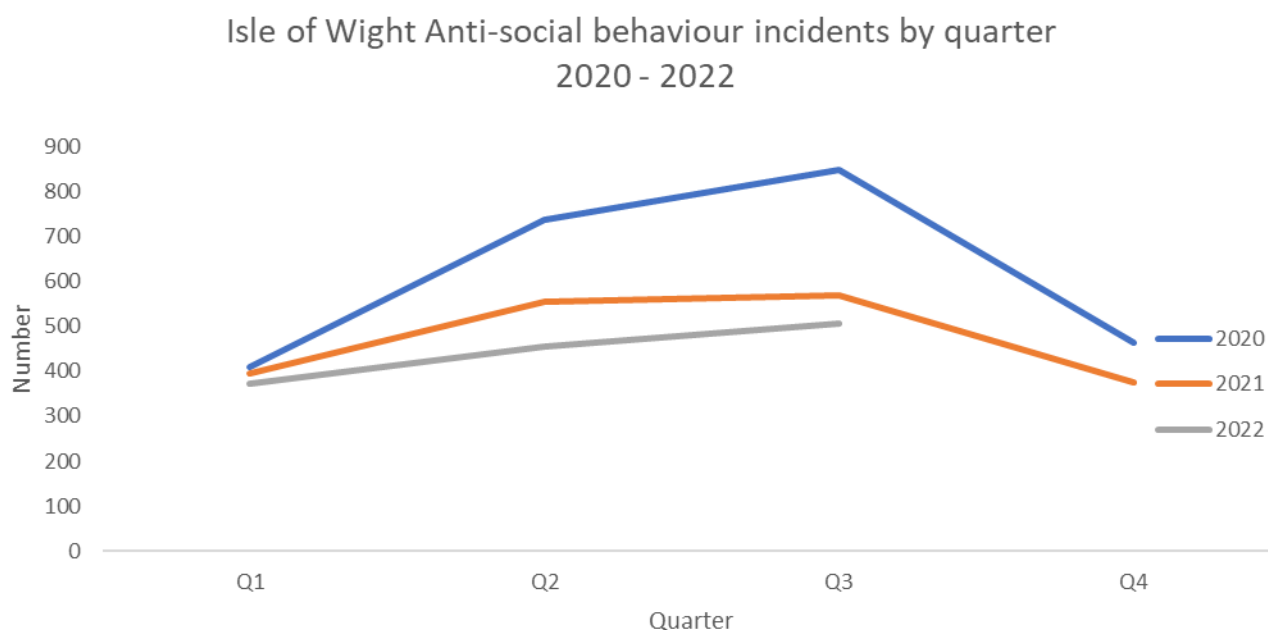


Anti-social Behaviour (ASB) and Community Cohesion

ASB is defined as “conduct that has caused, or is likely to cause, harassment, alarm or distress to any person” (Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014).

Reported incidents of ASB for the first three quarters of 2022 are 1,332, a decrease on the same period in the previous year (1,517 in total). (InterACT).

Figure 45: Anti-social behaviour trend 2020 to 2022, Isle of Wight



Source: OPCC InterAct – Three Year ASB comparisons

The majority of reported incidents are classed as ‘community’²⁰ (73%) with around one in five (22%) as ‘personal’²¹. This is in line with previous years with the least number of incidents classed as ‘environmental’²²

²⁰ Community (Nuisance) ASB - Incidents where an act, condition, thing or person causes trouble, annoyance, inconvenience, offence or suffering to the local community in general rather than to individual victims. It includes incidents where behaviour goes beyond the conventional bounds of acceptability and interferes with public interests including health, safety and quality of life. Just as individuals will have differing expectations and levels of tolerance so will communities have different ideas about what goes beyond tolerance or acceptable behaviour

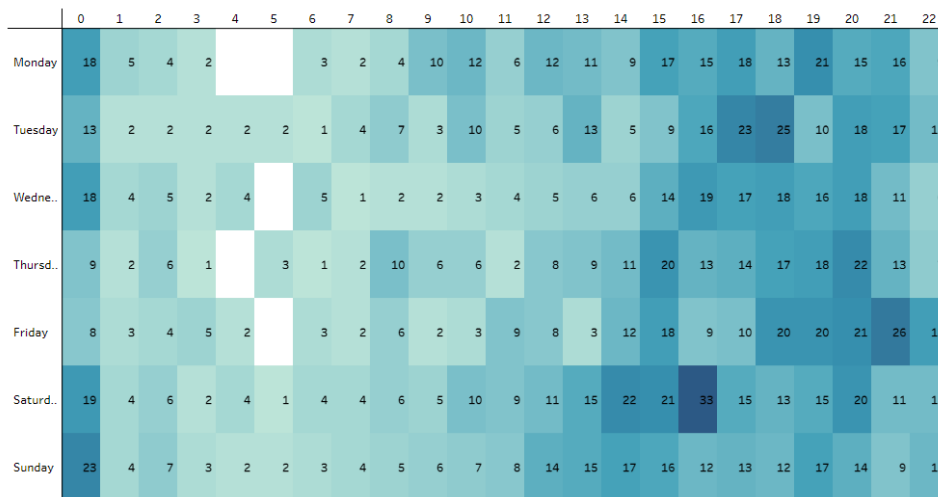
²¹ Personal ASB - includes incidents perceived to be deliberately targeted at an individual or group or having an impact on an individual or group rather than the community at large. It includes incidents that cause concern, stress, disquiet and/or irritation through to incidents which have a serious adverse impact on people’s quality of life

²² Environmental ASB – deals with the interface between people and places. It includes incidents where individuals and groups have an impact on their surroundings including natural, built and social environments

Time of day

The heatmap below shows that the majority of incidents are happening in the late afternoon or early evening with some around midnight each day too.

Figure 46: Anti-social incidents, heatmap, InterACT:

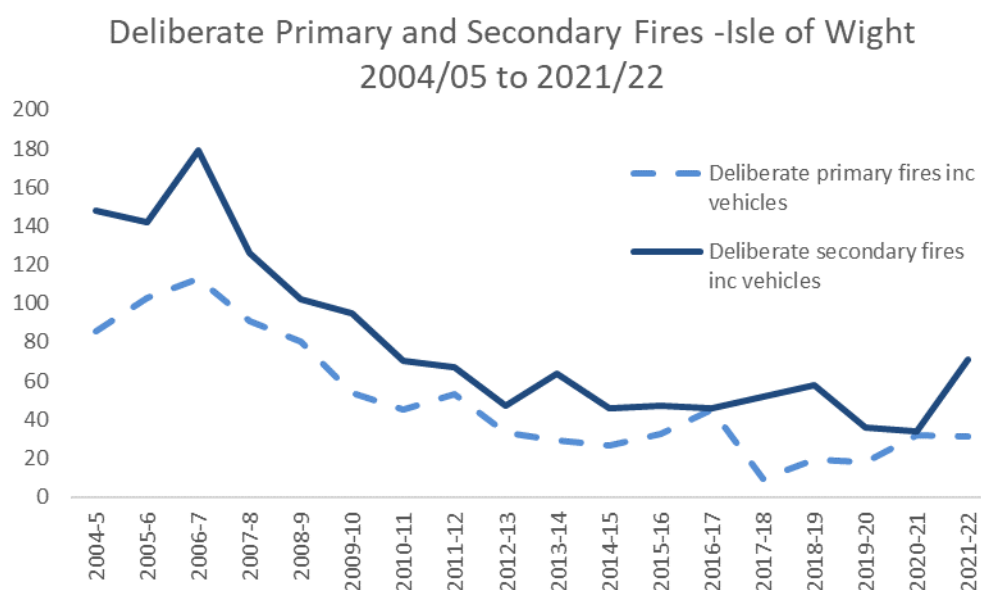


Source: Interact Antisocial behaviour dashboard

Deliberate Fires

Fires are categorised into primary and secondary types with primary fires including any fire that occurs in a building (non-derelect), road vehicle or outdoor structure, any fire involving fatalities and/or casualties and any fire attended by five or more pumping appliances. Secondary fires are almost exclusively outdoors including scrub or grassland, rubbish bins and bonfires. If either a primary or secondary fire was started as a malicious act, then they are classed as 'deliberate'.

Figure 47: Hampshire and Isle of Wight Fire and Rescue Service Primary/Secondary Fire Rates



Source: Hampshire and Isle of Wight Fire and Rescue Service 2022

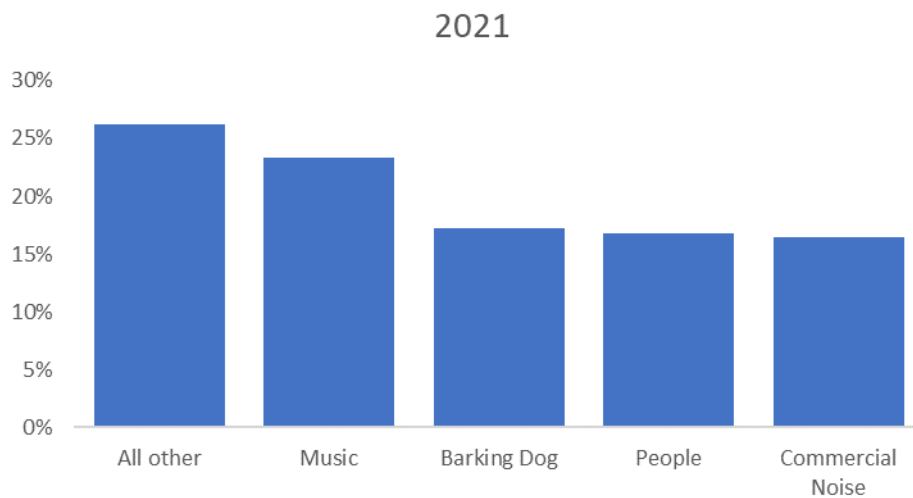
Overall, there were 102 deliberate primary and secondary fires including vehicle fires in 2021/22. This is an increase from 2020/21 where there were 66. Primary fires have remained similar to last year with 31 fires, but higher than 2017/18 through to 2019/20.

Secondary fires have seen an increase of 37, this is predominantly driven by an increase in grassland, woodland and crop fires, and outdoor fires, particularly loose refuse (13) and tree scrub (10). This is the highest level of deliberate fires on the Island since 2011-12.

Noise Nuisance

There were 591 noise nuisance reports during the 2021 calendar year, a similar amount to the previous year. The long-term impact of covid continues to be seen with an increase in barking dog complaints presumably as people return to workplaces. Construction and DIY complaints have also fallen following an increase during 2020. There has been a slight increase in commercial noise which again could be as businesses reopened following the previous closures. Overall, the picture is fairly consistent from year to year with barking dogs, music, noise from people, and commercial noise accounting for three in every four complaints.

Figure 48: Noise Nuisance complaints – Isle of Wight



Source: Isle of Wight Council Environmental Health

Doorstep Crime and Scams

Trading Standards help protect Isle of Wight residents from cold callers, rogue traders and other scams. Isle of Wight Against Scams Partnership (IWASP) supports victims and promotes a hostile environment to scammers. The membership has risen over the past year from 40 to 41, with agencies both statutory and voluntary receiving training to enable them to prevent residents becoming victims and support those who may have been victims.

During 2021/22, 45 doorstep crimes were reported, and same day interventions implemented (an increase from 34 in the previous year). There were 287 reports of scams (a decrease from 340 the previous year).

The intervention through Trading Standards has resulted in a saving of £374,981 to island residents (a reduction from £609,149 the previous year). This is based on a national formula looking at the consequences to the local authority and other agencies if victims are left, not only with little or no money but the health and wellbeing consequences of being a victim of this type of crime.

Source: Isle of Wight Trading Standards - Regulatory & Community Safety Services 2021

Road Safety

Killed and Seriously Injured

The way that Road Safety data is made available to us has changed, with the OPCC dashboard being decommissioned, so the data below is published Road Safety data from [Road Safety Data - data.gov.uk](https://data.gov.uk/dataset/road-safety-data)

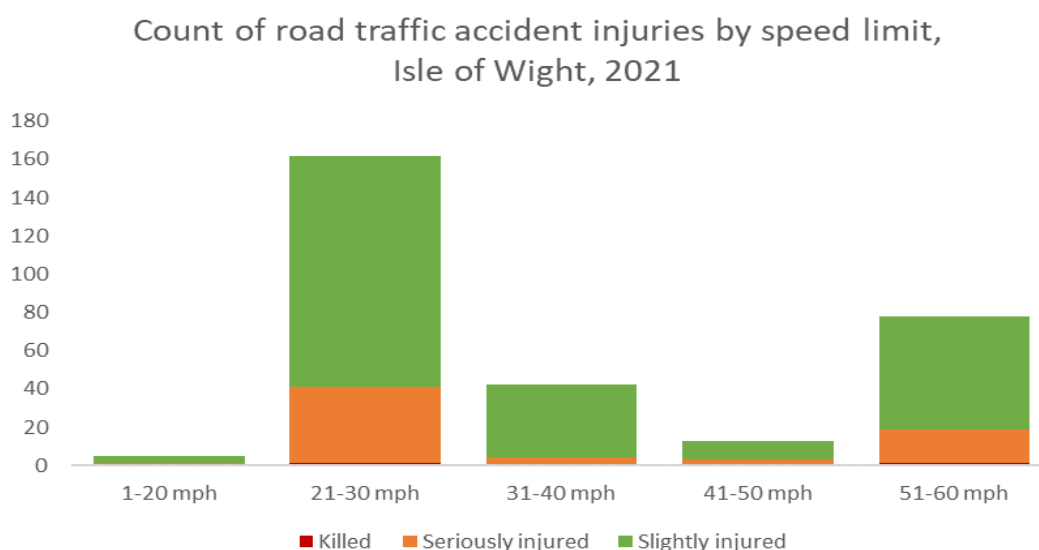
In 2021 there were 242 accidents involving injury on the Isle of Wight which translates to a rate of 260 collisions per billion vehicle miles, an increase from 245 in 2020 and 245 in 2019. The casualty rate has remained about the same.

	Collision rate per billion vehicle miles	Casualty rate per billion vehicle miles
2019	245	273
2020	256	288
2021	260	273

Temporal and thematic analysis of these accidents showed that slightly more occurred between April and September than during the winter months although this wasn't significantly higher, with Wednesday to Saturday having slightly higher numbers than the rest of the week. Peaks are around mid-morning (11:00 to 13:00 and the evening rush-hour (16:00 to 18:00). The majority occurred on built up roads, with a speed limit of 21-30mph, with the next biggest amount occurring on 51-60 mph roads.

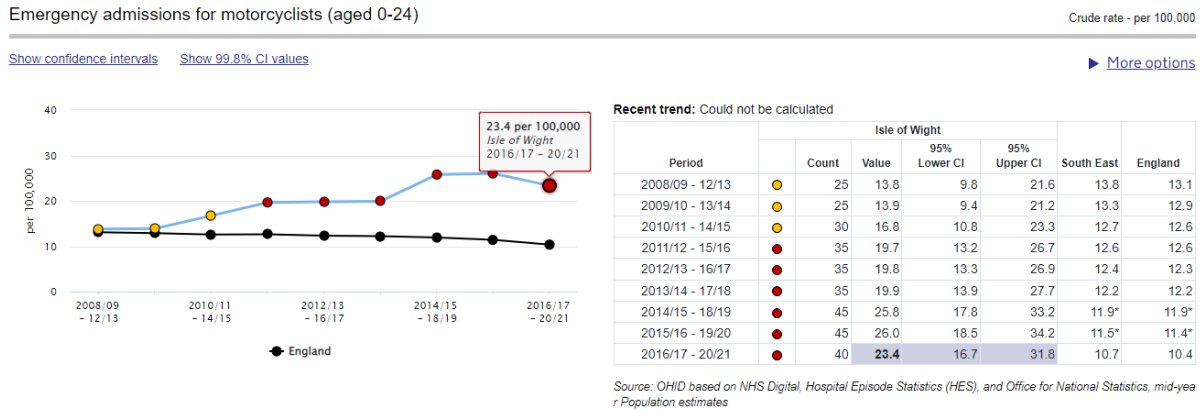
Local road safety statistics show that contrary to popular assumption, a significant proportion of these accidents occur in fine dry weather, during the day, not at junctions and while going ahead rather than turning.

Figure 49: Road traffic accident injuries by speed limit



Emergency admissions to hospital for motorcyclists among young people (0-24 years of age) are higher than the England average and have shown an increasing trend over recent years, with a crude rate of 23.4 per 100,000 for the 2016/17 to 2020/21 period.

Figure 50 – Emergency admissions for motorcyclists



Source: Office for Health Improvement and Disparities Fingertips tool (online [Public health profiles - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](#))

Appendix A

Crime tree	2018/19					2018/19 total	2019/20					2019/20 total	2020/21					2020/21 total	2021/22					2021/22 total	Change 2020/21 to 2021/22	% of total crimes 2021/22	Four year total
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3		Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4				
1a Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0.0%	2				
1b Violence with Injury	438	520	379	386	1,723	399	459	392	334	1,584	286	400	337	277	1,300	412	424	342	392	1,570	270	14.3%	6,177				
1c Violence without Injury	454	497	458	407	1,816	419	532	440	354	1,745	361	451	428	381	1,621	444	555	466	466	1,931	310	17.5%	7,113				
<i>Stalking and harassment</i>	206	181	183	218	788	245	268	303	324	1,140	354	405	309	352	1,420	428	465	512	479	1,884	464	17.1%	5,232				
2a Rape	37	46	50	30	163	37	45	40	33	155	39	52	32	36	159	56	34	39	51	180	21	1.6%	657				
2b Other Sexual Offences	85	80	63	79	307	70	78	91	76	315	54	77	66	72	269	86	90	76	112	364	95	3.3%	1,255				
3a Robbery of Business Property			3		3	2	1	6		9	1	1			2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0.0%	16				
3b Robbery of Personal Property	9	16	16	5	46	5	10	24	13	52	9	7	10	9	35	13	12	14	11	50	15	0.5%	183				
4a1 Burglary Residential	72	66	58	68	264	40	59	46	61	206	54	45	48	45	192	47	46	29	42	164	-28	1.5%	826				
4a2 Burglary Business and Community	49	68	60	63	240	38	35	41	26	140	28	12	26	16	82	21	33	17	21	92	10	0.8%	554				
4b Vehicle Offences	67	62	89	50	268	49	64	60	57	230	54	56	39	39	188	47	53	42	47	189	1	1.7%	875				
4c Theft from the Person	26	16	13	5	60	15	17	14	9	55	6	8	11	5	30	6	21	14	4	45	15	0.4%	190				
4d Bicycle Theft	21	37	16	15	89	17	24	6	4	51	15	11	8	5	39	19	15	8	2	44	5	0.4%	223				
4e Shoplifting	213	197	158	137	705	141	156	197	133	627	95	81	51	36	263	69	79	90	85	323	60	2.9%	1,918				
4f All Other Theft Offences	281	254	178	158	871	194	213	201	156	764	127	180	120	94	521	160	218	181	153	712	191	6.5%	2,868				
5a Criminal Damage	318	281	307	248	1,154	268	285	247	228	1,028	223	279	223	211	936	276	266	291	227	1,060	124	9.6%	4,178				
5b Arson	9	21	9	11	50	9	19	10	8	46	19	11	10	5	45	14	3	6	5	28	-17	0.3%	169				
6a Trafficking of Drugs	14	17	15	20	66	19	33	24	28	104	33	29	30	29	121	25	20	18	20	83	-38	0.8%	374				
6b Possession of Drugs	73	63	53	58	247	70	66	70	64	270	91	102	72	100	365	75	85	93	77	330	-35	3.0%	1,212				
7 Possession of Weapons Offences	22	27	32	28	109	22	36	37	27	122	32	38	25	24	119	31	44	27	35	137	18	1.2%	487				
8 Public Order Offences	281	301	218	221	1,021	260	326	245	246	1,077	298	376	283	265	1,222	446	511	329	362	1,648	426	15.0%	4,968				
9 Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	48	39	62	50	199	54	45	41	46	186	53	60	47	50	210	41	31	48	59	179	-31	1.6%	774				
Total	2,723	2,789	2,420	2,257	10,189	2,374	2,771	2,535	2,227	9,907	2,232	2,681	2,175	2,051	9,139	2,718	3,005	2,642	2,651	11,016	1,877	100.0%	31,112				

Source: Police recorded crime and outcomes open data tables <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/police-recorded-crime-open-data-tables>

COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT 2021/22



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If you have difficulty understanding this document, please contact us on 01983 821000 and we will do our best to help you.

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COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP STRATEGIC PLAN 2023/ 25



www.isleofwight.gov.uk



Title	Isle of Wight Community Safety Partnership Strategic Plan
Date	March 2023
Status	DRAFT
Current Version	2
Authors	Cameron BAXTER – Community Safety Operations Manager
Sponsor	Community Safety Partnership

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Foreword

The Isle of Wight (IOW) Community Safety Partnership (CSP) believes that crime, disorder, anti-social behaviour and reducing the fear of crime can only be tackled effectively by working together. The proactive partnership work in the last few years during the covid pandemic has demonstrated excellent commitment by partners, it gives us great pleasure to introduce the updated CSP strategic plan.

The Isle of Wight is recognised as a safe place to live and work although there will always be ways to make our island safer and reduce the crime that we face in our communities. The community safety landscape can be complex and challenging and it is therefore key that the CSP also works alongside a number of other multi-agency partnerships.

The CSP is required to produce a Strategic Assessment to inform the plan which is reviewed on an annual basis. The review analyses a number of data sources to identify key or emerging issues which underpin the priorities concerning crime, anti-social behaviour and fear of crime. This information, together with the lessons learned and outcomes from previous years, have fed into the latest strategic assessment, ensuring that the Island residents continue to influence the priorities we have identified.

We are pleased to report that over the last year we have had some very successful outcomes, our local 'Joint Action Group' have addressed a number of anti-social behaviour issues across the Island. Our joint work with the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Police and Crime Commissioner has also resulted in additional funding in areas such as Violent Crime Reduction, Safer Streets, Antisocial behaviour and community interventions for community safety.

The CSP have agreed to focus on the following priorities for the next two years:

- Serious Violence Duty Compliance (Jan 2024)
- Reduce Reoffending and first-time entry into criminal justice system
- Reduce Anti-social Behaviour
- Complete Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHRs)
- Produce the Prevent Strategy and Partnership Plan
- Community Engagement and awareness
- Gender Based Violence and VAWG in public spaces

Amanda Gregory Chair of Isle of Wight Community Safety Partnership



Karen Lucioni , Cabinet Member for Community Protection, Regulatory Services and Waste



1. Introduction

The community safety partnership (CSP) was formed in response to the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 as a statutory requirement. Every three years each Community Safety Partnership will produce a 'Strategic Plan' informed by a strategic assessment. The plan identifies priorities and trends for the partnership to focus on and provides a framework for delivery. The plan sets out how we will address the core community safety issues both now and in the coming years.

These priorities have been identified within the strategic assessment (2021/ 22) and should be read in conjunction with the assessment document, as all data referred to is detailed within the assessment.

The strategy is refreshed annually to respond to emerging threats and to ensure priorities are still relevant.

Success in addressing the priorities requires the trust and confidence of the public in our partnership, as such there is a strong theme of engagement that runs throughout the partnerships aims as partnership working, community engagement and empowerment are key to tackling crime and disorder as well as our partnership priorities.

The IOW has seen a recent increase in overall crime rates, this follows a period of reduced crime recording during Covid19 however the IOW crime rate continues to be lower than the national average.

The new Serious Violence duty places a statutory obligation to CSPs to produce a strategic needs assessment and strategy by January 2024. The emphasis of the duty focuses on a public health approach to focus on identifying risk factors and implement early interventions to reduce serious violence on the island.

1.1 Measuring success

In 2023 the plan considers and evaluates the changes in crime patterns and the reduction in crime and disorder. Comparative data from other CSPs and Hampshire force areas will be utilised to assist this.

The strategic plan is produced every three years and is next due in 2025 however the newly introduced Serious Violence Duty will become a statutory duty of the CSP and therefore we anticipate there will be a further refresh of the CSP plan in 2023/ 24. This year's plan consists of an annual review and revision to reflect the findings in the 2021/22 strategic assessment, whilst also considering the impact that ongoing detriments such as the Cost of Living and Fuel Poverty Crisis are having on the community.

Where data is available, comparisons have been made with the England and Wales Community Safety Partnership most similar group (MSG), which includes the local authority areas below.

Hampshire - Isle of Wight Most similar groups (MSG's)

Humberside - North Lincolnshire	Kent - Shepway	North Wales - Wrexham
North Wales - Flintshire	Suffolk - Waveney	Essex - Tendring
North Wales - Conwy	North Wales - Denbighshire	Nottinghamshire - Bassetlaw
Kent - Dover	Nottinghamshire - Newark and Sherwood	Staffordshire - Newcastle-under-Lyme
Lincolnshire - Boston	Northamptonshire - Kettering	

1.2 Community perceptions

Using the weighted YouGov dataset we can see that a majority of residents feels safe on the IOW with feelings of safety higher than the Hampshire average.

The vast majority of those surveyed on the IOW (86.7% in March 2022) felt safe in their community, higher than the Hampshire average which stands at 77%. 54.9% of those surveyed felt that crime in their local community was either 'low' or 'very low'.

1.3 Who are the partners in the Isle of Wight Community Safety Partnership?

Statutory Partners



- Isle of Wight Council
- Hampshire Constabulary
- Hampshire and Isle of Wight Fire and Rescue
- Hampshire and the Isle of Wight Intergrated Care Board
- Hampshire National Probation Service

Supporting Partners



- Registered Social Landords
- Mental Health Trust
- NHS Trust
- Youth Offending Team
- Public Health
- Inclusion
- Voluntary Sector

Action Groups



- Anti-social Behaviour Joint Action Group (JAG)
- Offending and Reoffending Reduction Subgroup
- Road Safety Forum
- Community Engagement (task and finish group)
- VAWG/ Gender Based Violence Reduction

1.4 Who else do we work with?

The CSP aims to avoid the unnecessary duplication of work that is led by other strategic, specialist or multi-agency partnerships. The following table provides an overview of these other partnerships and the key themes:

Area of focus	Strategic Partnership
Child Safeguarding and Exploitation.	Isle of Wight Childrens Safeguarding Partnership
Domestic abuse	Isle of Wight Domestic Abuse Board Partnership Board
Drug Related Harm	Island Strategic Drug and Alcohol Partnership
Modern day slavery	Hampshire and Isle of Wight Modern Day Slavery Partnership
Violent Crime Reduction: a) Reduction in hospital admissions for assaults with a knife or sharp object and especially among victims aged under 25. b) Reduction in knife-enabled serious violence and especially among victims aged under 25. c) Reduction in all non-domestic homicides and especially among victims aged under 25 involving knives.	Hampshire and Isle of Wight Violent Crime Reduction Unit

The CSP continues to support partners leading on these themes and is committed to working together where the theme assists in reducing crime and disorder on the Island.

The partnership also considers the priorities set by the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Police and Crime Commissioner in her Police and Crime Plan, which are:

- 600 more police officers by 2023
- Improve police visibility – bringing policing to your community
- Tackle anti-social behaviour
- Making it easier to report crime through 101
- Prevent young people from committing crime
- Zero tolerance approach on knife crime
- Crack down on unauthorised encampments
- Improved outcome for victims
- Targeting rural crime

2. Highlights and successes from 2020/21

The CSP delivered on a number of different priorities during the last period through its various working groups. Some of the highlights include:

- The Joint Action Group tackling anti-social behaviour issues and intervening to support more vulnerable residents
- The established Violence Reduction Unit (VRU) has led a number of successful interventions aimed at those under the age of 25 on the island. In 2020/21 over 140 young people benefitted from positive interventions through this program.
- Safer Streets 3, Mentors in Violence/ positive bystander training in island schools, Community in Motion bystander training for those working in the night time economy and implementation of Safe Spaces program
- Road Safety forum has been re- established – Completion of Project Pictogram which focuses on the ‘Fatal Four’ plus tailgating. Stickers printed and applied to the 210 vehicles across the Isle of Wight Council internal fleet, waste contractor (Amey), highways contractor (Island Roads) and the Ambulance service. Fire and Police not recruited as they have their own variations of pictogram stickers on their vehicles.
- Following the introduction of the Domestic Abuse Act 2021 capacity review was undertaken and responsibilities around domestic violence were transferred to the newly established domestic abuse board.

3. Our Priorities 2023 - 2025

The priorities and action plan contained in this document are based on the findings from the strategic assessment, previous working knowledge and input from CSP Partners.

The Community Safety Partnership have agreed the following priorities for 2023 - 25

- **Serious Violence Duty Compliance (Jan 2024)**
- **Reduce Reoffending and first-time entry into criminal justice system**
- **Reduce Anti-social Behaviour**
- **Complete Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHRs)**
- **Prevent Strategy and Partnership Plan**
- **Community Engagement and awareness**
- **Gender Based Violence and VAWG in public spaces**

Serious Violence

The Violence Reduction Unit (VRU) is now being led by the police and crime commissioner although a representative of the CSP attends the new strategic Violence Reduction Partnership group. The reduction of Serious Violence is a new statutory duty placed on CSPs, we will be working on complying with this new duty moving forward.

Reduce Reoffending and first-time entry into criminal justice system

Early intervention and engagement to reduce the amount of adults and children entering the criminal justice system for the first time as well as re-offenders.

ASB

The Joint Action Group will continue to lead on reducing ASB and helping communities to understand how and when to report ASB and hate crime.

Domestic Homicide Reviews

The CSP will continue with its statutory requirement to conduct Domestic Homicide reviews and deliver joint lessons learned workshop with the safeguarding boards. We are also in the process of developing a framework and better understanding of the potential in potential value in conducting 'near miss DHRs. This is an ongoing objective in partnership with the Domestic Abuse Board.

Prevent

The Prevent Board will progress the IOW Prevent Plan and ensure partners carry out responsibilities to meet the Prevent duty.

Community Engagement and awareness

This is a new priority in understanding the perception and impact of serious violence and crime in our communities. By working alongside our town and parish councils, the voluntary sector and the Isle of Wight Council regeneration team (place programme) we aim to develop a greater understanding to enrich our strategic assessment and setting of priorities.

Gender Based Violence and VAWG (Violence against women and girls) in Public Spaces.

Following the successful delivery of Safer Streets 3 in 2021/22 we are progressing the successful bid for safer streets 4 IN 2022/ 24 with further Community in Motion bystander training with people who work in the night-time economy. We are also implementing situational measures to be added to the re-development of the Ryde bus terminal to further protect vulnerable people from potential violence.

Each priority area has its own subgroup with specific work streams and action plan, the below delivery plan provides an overview of those plans including headline objectives and outcomes.

4. Delivery Plan 2020 – 2022

	Priority	Objective	Action	Lead partner	Outcome
1	Serious Violent Crime	Understand serious violent crime on the Isle of Wight	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop a strategic assessment for IOW Serious Violent Crime to provide a better understanding of the data around this theme by January 2024. 2. Create a response strategy in relation to the above strategic assessment. 	IOW Council	Understanding of serious violent crime to inform partners on how to address drivers.
2	Reduce Reoffending and first-time entry into the Criminal Justice System	<p>Deliver Reoffending strategy to reduce reoffending of young and adult offenders.</p> <p>Prevent offending and first-time entrance into the Criminal Justice System</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deliver, evaluate, and report on strategic plan 2. Conduct a 'deep dive' into the data around young girls (0-18) who become involved in criminal activity specifically violence against the person offences. Develop a plan to address and reduce this trend. 	Probation / YOT	<p>Reoffending rates reduced</p> <p>First time entry into CJS reduced.</p> <p>Understand high levels of violence against the person offences committed by girls aged 10-18</p>
3	ASB	Deal with ASB including neighbourhood nuisance in partnership.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify hot spot areas for ASB, then work with partners on reducing the impact of this behaviour on local communities 2. Tackle complex cases taking a multi-agency approach 3. Promote partnership information sharing and submission of intelligence via Police CPI forms 4. Review of the JAG and process of referral. 	Police / IOW Council	Successful resolution of ASB cases
			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Respond to the consultation 	All partners.	

		Respond to the Governments 2023 consultation – Community safety partnerships review and antisocial behaviour powers			
4	Domestic Homicide Reviews	Delivery statutory requirement to conduct DHRs.	1. Complete Domestic Homicide reviews and deliver joint lessons learned workshop with the safeguarding boards	IOW Council	To identify learning from DHRs
5	Prevent	Deliver on statutory Prevent duty	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop the IOW Prevent action plan in line with recommendations received by Counter Terrorism Policing South East 2. Deliver on the Prevent action plan 3. Coordinate the IOW channel panel 	<p>IOW Prevent Board</p> <p>IOW Prevent Board</p> <p>IOW Council</p>	<p>Statutory Prevent duty met.</p> <p>Increase awareness of current threats and risks and provide a greater awareness of the channel panel process.</p>
6.	Community Engagement	Develop understanding of wider community perceptions and gather data to enrich our strategic assessment.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Engage with town and parish councils and the voluntary sector to obtain community perceptions. 2. Develop toolkit to help enrich data and understanding for future assessments and delivery plans. 	IOW Council	Develop understanding of wider community perceptions.

7.	Gender Based Violence and VAWG in public spaces	Understanding and reducing the risks associated with gender-based violence and VWAG within our public spaces and night time economy.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Successful delivery of Safer Streets 4 (SS4). 2. Understanding hot spot areas in terms of crime statistics and public perception. 	IOW Council in partnership with Portsmouth City Council, Fareham Brough Council, Havant Brough Council and Gosport Brough Council.	To raise awareness and take steps to reduce risk by providing training and working in partnership with our night-time economy.
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Agenda Item Introduction

Committee **CORPORATE SCRUTINY COMMITTEE**

Date **9 MAY 2023**

Topic **CONSTITUTION REVIEW**

BACKGROUND

At Full Council on 18 May 2022, it was agreed that a review of the councils constitution would take place by the Monitoring Officer.

At Corporate Scrutiny on 7 March 2023, it was requested that the review of the constitution come to the next committee meeting for an update to be provided.

FOCUS FOR SCRUTINY

- To consider the provision of timescales for completion
- To consider the overall process for the review
- To consider the process in place for member engagement and involvement

APPROACH

A verbal update to be provided.

APPENDICES ATTACHED

N/A

Contact Point: Melanie White, Scrutiny Officer, ☎ 821000 ext 8876
e-mail melanie.white@iow.gov.uk

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Agenda Item Introduction

Committee	CORPORATE SCRUTINY COMMITTEE
Date	9 MAY 2023
Topic	FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT

BACKGROUND

The committee last formally looked at flooding in September 2021 when representatives from Southern Water attended a meeting to discuss the roles and responsibilities of Southern Water in dealing with flooding.

An informal meeting took place on 22 March 2023 to allow for discussion and focus on three key questions following publication of investigations into flooding at Bembridge, Binstead and Monktonmead.

FOCUS FOR SCRUTINY

- When is the Isle of Wight Local Flood Risk Management Strategy going to be reviewed and updated?
- Has the council considered all the recommendations from the reports, taking into account how many can be delivered and in what timescales given the resource and cost implications?
- How are the Isle of Wight Council, Southern Water, Island Roads, and the Environment Agency working together to prevent future flooding on the Isle of Wight?

APPROACH

A committee report to be submitted providing an update on the discussions that took place at the informal meeting and any recommendations to be put forward.

APPENDICES ATTACHED

Appendix 1 - Flood Risk Management Scrutiny Report

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Committee report

Committee	CORPORATE SCRUTINY COMMITTEE
Date	9 MAY 2023
Title	FLOOD RISK MANGEMENT
Report of	SCRUTINY OFFICER

PURPOSE

1. The committee last formally looked at flooding in September 2021 when representatives from Southern Water attended a meeting to discuss the roles and responsibilities of Southern Water in dealing with flooding.

BACKGROUND

2. The Isle of Wight Local Flood Risk Management Strategy was implemented in 2016. The strategy stated that it would be subject to a five yearly review process, including full public involvement, to ensure it is kept up-to-date; takes account of objectives achieved, and continues to maintain a focused forward programme at strategic and operational levels across all risk management authorities on the Island. This was programmed for review by 31 July 2021; however, an updated strategy has not been developed. This was due to a lack of resources available to undertake this work at that time.
3. Flash floods in July and August 2021 led to blocked roads and submerged properties after the Island was hit by spells of torrential rain. The IWC undertook three investigations into the flooding that took place at Bembridge, Binstead and Monktonmead, the reports following on from the investigations were [published](#) in June 2022.
4. The chairman agreed that an informal briefing should be arranged to enable key issues to be discussed before considering what further actions required the attention of the committee. The basis of the informal briefing was as follows:
 - When is the Isle of Wight Local Flood Risk Management Strategy going to be reviewed and updated?
 - Has the council considered all the recommendations from the reports, taking into account how many can be delivered and in what timescales given the resource and cost implications?
 - How are the Isle of Wight Council, Southern Water, Island Roads, and the Environment Agency working together to prevent future flooding on the Isle of Wight?

FINDINGS

5. Cllrs Quirk, Spink and Lever attended an informal briefing on Wednesday, 22 March 2023 and received a presentation from James Brewer from Planning and Keith Herbert from Southern Water. This addressed the three questions highlighted by the committee:
 - The Flood Risk Management Strategy was in the process of being reviewed and was due to go out to consultation in the next couple of months.
 - Section 19 investigation follow work was taking place with regards to Binstead, Monktonmead and Bembridge.
 - The IWC as the Lead Local Flood Authority were working closely with a number of other 'risk management' authorities including:
 - **Environment Agency** (main rivers, coastal defences)
 - **Southern Water** (storm overflows, combined sewer system, WwTWs)
 - **Island Roads / Highway Authority** (road gullies, highway drainage)
 - **Landowners across the island** (watercourse management)
6. Southern Water provided information on the Pathfinder Project, the key message was highlighted on slowing or reducing the flow of surface water during a storm – with plans for water butts at every property, planters, installing soakaways, roadside swales, rain gardens in schools etc.
7. The Flood and Water Management Act 2010 places a requirement on all new builds to have sustainable drainage from 2024 onwards. The Government are planning on carrying out a public consultation later this year on how this requirement will be implemented in practice. One way of doing this whilst waiting for the Island Planning Strategy to be completed could be a Supplementary Planning Document, but the council will need to see what Government put out in the first instance following the consultation.

Arising from the informal briefing it is recommended that:

8. The Cabinet Member for Planning and Enforcement ensures that:
 - Once Government have released consultation information a Design Code should be created and put forward as soon as possible as a Supplementary Planning Document to include sustainable drainage requirements for all new builds whilst the Island Planning Strategy continues to be discussed.
 - Local Flood Groups be created as part of place plans.
9. The Cabinet Member for Climate Change, Environment, Heritage, Human Resources and Legal and Democratic Services ensures that:
 - a greater level of communication is put out to the public about what they can do to help slow and reduce the flow of storm waters.

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