

Public Document Pack



Neuadd y Sir
Y Rhadyr
Brynbuga
NP15 1GA

County Hall
Rhadyr
Usk
NP15 1GA

Friday, 2 October 2015

Notice of meeting / Hysbysiad o gyfarfod:

Strong Communities Select Committee

**Monday, 12th October, 2015 at 10.00 am (Pre-meeting 9.30a.m.)
Council Chamber, County Hall, The Rhadyr, Usk, NP15 1GA**

AGENDA

Item No	Item	Pages
1.	Apologies for absence	
2.	Declarations of Interest	
3.	Crime and Disorder Training	1 - 18
4.	Crime and Disorder Scrutiny: Safer Monmouthshire Plan	19 - 74
5.	Whole Place: Feedback on the "Lessons learnt exercise" with communities and Report following the Community Governance Review and the Corporate Assessment	75 - 114
6.	To consider a call-in in relation to the individual Cabinet Member Decision dated 23rd September 2015 'Employ consultant to undertake protected species surveys for Troy House'.The following papers are attached for Members consideration:	
6.1.	A copy of the call-in request	115 - 116
6.2.	A copy of the Decision Log and Cabinet report	117 - 132
6.3.	A copy of the call-in mechanism	133 - 134
7.	Strong Communities Select Committee Work Programming	135 - 144
8.	Date and time of next meeting Special Meeting – 22 nd October 2015 at 10.00am – Agenda Items • Budget Scrutiny.	

5th November 2015 at 10.00am – Agenda Items

- Grant Funded Partnerships
- Month 6 Budget Monitoring

Paul Matthews

Chief Executive / Prif Weithredwr

MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
CYNGOR SIR FYNWY

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMITTEE IS AS FOLLOWS:

County Councillors:

S. Howarth
V. Smith
D. Dovey
A. Easson
S. Jones
P. Jordan
A. Webb
S. White
K. Williams

Public Information

Access to paper copies of agendas and reports

A copy of this agenda and relevant reports can be made available to members of the public attending a meeting by requesting a copy from Democratic Services on 01633 644219. Please note that we must receive 24 hours notice prior to the meeting in order to provide you with a hard copy of this agenda.

Watch this meeting online

This meeting can be viewed online either live or following the meeting by visiting www.monmouthshire.gov.uk or by visiting our Youtube page by searching MonmouthshireCC.

Welsh Language

The Council welcomes contributions from members of the public through the medium of Welsh or English. We respectfully ask that you provide us with adequate notice to accommodate your needs.

Aims and Values of Monmouthshire County Council

Sustainable and Resilient Communities

Outcomes we are working towards

Nobody Is Left Behind

- Older people are able to live their good life
- People have access to appropriate and affordable housing
- People have good access and mobility

People Are Confident, Capable and Involved

- People's lives are not affected by alcohol and drug misuse
- Families are supported
- People feel safe

Our County Thrives

- Business and enterprise
- People have access to practical and flexible learning
- People protect and enhance the environment

Our priorities

- Schools
- Protection of vulnerable people
- Supporting Business and Job Creation
- Maintaining locally accessible services

Our Values

- **Openness:** we aspire to be open and honest to develop trusting relationships.
- **Fairness:** we aspire to provide fair choice, opportunities and experiences and become an organisation built on mutual respect.
- **Flexibility:** we aspire to be flexible in our thinking and action to become an effective and efficient organisation.
- **Teamwork:** we aspire to work together to share our successes and failures by building on our strengths and supporting one another to achieve our goals.

Nodau a Gwerthoedd Cyngor Sir Fynwy

Cymunedau Cynaliadwy a Chryf

Canlyniadau y gweithiwn i'w cyflawni

Neb yn cael ei adael ar ôl

- Gall pobl hŷn fyw bywyd da
- Pobl â mynediad i dai addas a fforddiadwy
- Pobl â mynediad a symudedd da

Pobl yn hyderus, galluog ac yn cymryd rhan

- Camddefnyddio alcohol a chyffuriau ddim yn effeithio ar fywydau pobl
- Teuluoedd yn cael eu cefnogi
- Pobl yn teimlo'n ddiogel

Ein sir yn ffynnu

- Busnes a menter
- Pobl â mynediad i ddysgu ymarferol a hyblyg
- Pobl yn diogelu ac yn cyfoethogi'r amgylchedd

Ein blaenoriaethau

- Ysgolion
- Diogelu pobl agored i niwed
- Cefnogi busnes a chreu swyddi
- Cynnal gwasanaethau sy'n hygyrch yn lleol

Ein gwerthoedd

- **Bod yn agored:** anelwn fod yn agored ac onest i ddatblygu perthnasoedd ymddiriedus
- **Tegwch:** anelwn ddarparu dewis teg, cyfleoedd a phrofiadau a dod yn sefydliad a adeiladwyd ar barch un at y llall.
- **Hyblygrwydd:** anelwn fod yn hyblyg yn ein syniadau a'n gweithredoedd i ddod yn sefydliad effeithlon ac effeithiol.
- **Gwaith tîm:** anelwn gydweithio i rannu ein llwyddiannau a'n methiannau drwy adeiladu ar ein cryfderau a chefnogi ein gilydd i gyflawni ein nodau.

This page is intentionally left blank

Strong Communities Select Committee

Crime and Disorder Scrutiny Training

Hazel Ilett, Scrutiny Manager

Background

Police and Justice Act 2006 :

Page 2
Required local government scrutiny to ensure Community Safety Partnerships (CSP's) fulfil their responsibilities for tackling crime, disorder and substance misuse in their locality

(Sections 19, 20 & 21 of the Police & Justice Act 2006)

Role of the Community Safety Partnership (CSP)

Statutory partnership (created by the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, developed via Police Reform Act 2002 and the Police and Justice Act 2006) to... **develop and implement strategies to reduce crime and disorder.**

The 'responsible authorities' must **jointly agree and deliver community safety priorities...**

The Community Safety Partnership (CSP)

- ✓ Local Authority
- ✓ Police Force
- ✓ Police & Crime Commissioner
- ✓ Fire and Rescue Authority
- ✓ The Local Health Board
- ✓ Probation

CSP Requirements

- ✓ To prepare an annual strategic assessment identifying the crime and community safety priorities in the area
- ✓ Produce an annual 3-year partnership plan to address those priorities
- ✓ Undertake community consultation
- ✓ Share information across the CSP

Role of Local Authority as a CSP partner...

“To carry out all its functions with due regard to the need to prevent crime and disorder”...

- ✓ Housing
- ✓ Education
- ✓ Social Services
- ✓ Child Safeguarding/welfare
- ✓ Planning
- ✓ Alcohol Licensing

Role of Police as a CSP partner...

- ✓ Upholding the law fairly and firmly
- ✓ Preventing crime
- ✓ Pursuing and bringing to justice those who break the law
- ✓ Protecting, helping and reassuring the community
- ✓ Being seen to act with integrity, common sense and sound judgement

Role of the PCC as a CSP partner...

Police Authority ~ abolished November 2012,
duties passed to an elected Police and Crime
Commissioner...

Page 8

- ✓ Develop the Police and Crime Plan
- ✓ Direct local policing priorities and budgets
- ✓ Liaise closely with local agencies
- ✓ Hire/fire the local Chief Constable

(Scrutiny of PCC ~ via Police and Crime Panel)

Roles of Fire and Rescue as a CSP partner...

The Fire Authority ~ a committee of Councillors...

- ✓ Fire safety education in schools & community
- ✓ Road safety – reducing collisions/deaths
- ✓ Emergency planning
- ✓ Positive mentor/role model for young people

Roles of Local Health Board as CSP partner...

Critical partners in relation to community safety...

- ✓ Tackling misuse of alcohol, drugs & substances, commissioning and providing appropriate drug/alcohol services...
- ✓ Supporting victims of domestic violence...
- ✓ Working with partners to prevent problems occurring in the first place e.g. alerting Police to premises where injuries occur...

Roles of Probation as a CSP partner...

Works closely with the Prison Service, health services and local authority housing and social services...

- ✓ Protect the public
- ✓ Reduce re-offending
- ✓ Provide punishment to offenders
- ✓ Ensure offenders are aware of the effect of their crimes on the community
- ✓ Rehabilitate offenders

Crime and Disorder Scrutiny...

Partners have a long history of working together on community safety...

- ✓ Page 12 Scrutiny has a clear role to oversee the delivery of joint responses on community safety
- ✓ Scrutiny's should focus on the strategic delivery of the partnership, not on the operational activities of individual partners

Crime and Disorder Scrutiny...

How Scrutiny can make a difference...

- ✓ Using their experience, knowledge and community intelligence, scrutiny can shape neighborhood direction...community safety ~ integral to neighborhood management...
- ✓ Scrutiny can assist the partnership in building a connection with local people and resolving issues of local concern...

Crime and Disorder Scrutiny...

Scrutiny in practice...

- ✓ **Contribute to strategy** ~ provide evidence / intelligence from the community...
- ✓ **Hold to account** ~ question the partnership about their roles, responsibilities, activities...
- ✓ **Scrutinise performance** ~ examine good and poor performance to identify lessons learnt and share good practice...

Crime and Disorder Scrutiny...

Things to consider...

- ✓ Fear of crime and anti-social behavior is high on the political agenda ~ scrutiny can provide evidence to substantiate / dispel perceptions...
- ✓ Councillor Call for Action (CCfA) enables members to raise anti-social behavior and substance misuse matters with the committee, which can then decide whether to investigate further

Crime and Disorder Scrutiny...

Key things to remember...

- ✓ This committee can scrutinise the work of the CSP and the partners who comprise it **only insofar as their activities relate to the partnership itself...**
- ✓ Scrutiny is more effective in **focusing on a policy issue**, rather than on a single organisation...

Crime and Disorder Scrutiny...

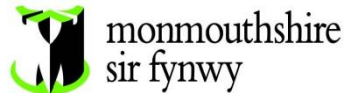
Key things to remember...

- ✓ The duty to scrutinise the CSP's functions rather than partners per se enables the focus to be placed on policy and finding solutions...
- ✓ The committee's role is to be a 'critical friend', providing **constructive challenge at a strategic level**, rather than adversarial fault-finding at an operational level...

Crime and Disorder Scrutiny...

Future Scrutiny Plans:

- ✓ Consider the CSP's plan "Safer Monmouthshire", highlighting any concerns relating to the performance of partners in ensuring community safety....
- ✓ Identify issues of specific concern...decide who to invite...what questions to ask to gather the evidence to make recommendations...



SUBJECT:	CONSIDERATION OF THE SAFER MONMOUTHSHIRE PLAN
MEETING:	Strong Communities Select Committee
DATE:	12th October 2015
DIVISION/WARDS AFFECTED:	All

1. PURPOSE:

- 1.1 To provide relevant performance information to the Stronger Communities Select Committee under the requirements of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998.
- 1.2 To focus on the activity and delivery within the Safer Monmouthshire Group.
- 1.3 The Safer Monmouthshire Group (SMG) formally undertakes the Local Service Board's statutory responsibility in-line with the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (Part 1: S6) which includes, strategies for the reduction of crime and disorder, strategies for combating the misuse of drugs, alcohol and other substances, and strategies for the reduction of re-offending.

Under the direction of the Monmouthshire Local Service Board, the SMG brings together representatives of the key organisations responsible for shaping and delivering community safety actions which contribute to the Monmouthshire Single Integrated Plan and are in-line with the Crime and Disorder Act.

The Safer Monmouthshire Group contributes to Theme 2; People are Confident, Capable and Involved and Outcomes 4, 5 & 6 of the Single Integrated Plan.

These are:

- People's lives are not affected by alcohol and drug misuse
- Families are supported
- People feel safe

VISION

THEME 1 Nobody is left behind	THEME 2 People are confident capable & involved	THEME 3 Our County Thrives
Older people are able to live their good life	Peoples lives are not affected by alcohol & .	Business and enterprise
Access to appropriate & affordable housing	Families are supported	Access to practical & flexible learning
Good access & Mobility	People feel safe	People protect & enhance the

2. RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 2.1 The scrutiny committee review the Safer Monmouthshire Group action plan and its alignment to the Monmouthshire Single Integrated Plan, to satisfy that the current set of actions are in-line with local community safety needs.
- 2.2 This report provides the Strategic Needs Assessment data (2014/15) used to inform the planning of community safety activities as outlined in the attached draft Safer Monmouthshire Action Plan.

3. REASONS:

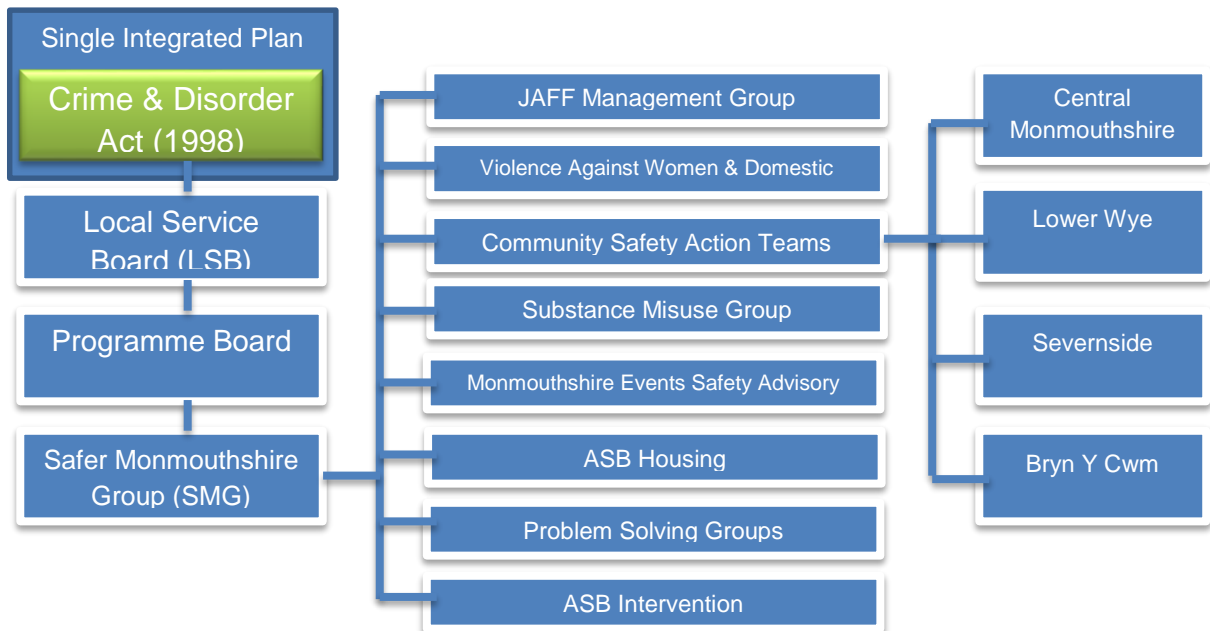
- 3.1 In 2012 the Welsh Government Statutory Guidance “Shared Purpose, Shared Delivery” rationalised the partnership landscape, by reducing complexity and duplication, and freeing up resources, through the development of Local Service Boards and the Single Integrated Plan. The Single Integrated Plan replaced the existing statutory plans and strategies, which included the Community Safety Partnership Plan, that incorporated the the three crime and disorder strategies; (1) the reduction of crime and disorder, (2) strategies for combating the misuse of drugs, alcohol and other substances, and (3) strategies for the reduction of re-offending.

The old Community Safety Partnerships were disbanded, and under the Monmouthshire LSB, the Safer Monmouthshire Group was formed and the statutory duties, of the Crime and Disorder Act, were discharged to the Safer Monmouthshire Group.

- 3.2 The Safer Monmouthshire Group embraces multi-agency working, with representation from a wide range of partner organisations, who work collaboratively to address community safety issues across Monmouthshire. Collaboration and partnership working forms a key part of the delivery of community safety actions across the county, and it is

important that Select Committees have a strong oversight of this work and the actions that are being taken to address the challenges of crime & disorder across Monmouthshire's rural and urban landscapes.

3.3 The current structure within Monmouthshire is depicted in the diagram below indicating the governance of the Safer Monmouthshire Group.



4. RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS:

There are no additional resource implications associated with the Safer Monmouthshire Group.

5. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND EQUALITY IMPLICATIONS:

There are no implications at this review stage.

6. BACKGROUND PAPERS:

- Strategic Needs Assessment 2014/2015
- Safer Monmouthshire Group Terms of Reference
- Safer Monmouthshire Group Action Plan – Outcome 4
- Safer Monmouthshire Group Action Plan – Outcome 5
- Safer Monmouthshire Group Action Plan – Outcome 6

7. AUTHOR:

Sharran Lloyd, LSB Development Manager
Nicola Bowen, Strategic Partnership Manager

8. CONTACT DETAILS:

Tel: 01633 64 4344

E-mail: SharranLloyd@Monmouthshire.gov.uk

This page is intentionally left blank

Gwent Needs Assessment 2014

Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment

Monmouthshire



Table of Contents

Overview.....	3
Crime	4
All Recorded Crime	4
Total Crime by LAA	5
Serious Acquisitive Crime	8
Burglary.....	8
Burglary – Dwelling.....	8
Burglary – Other	9
Burglary – Ward Comparisons.....	9
Violent Crime	11
Domestic Abuse.....	11
Criminal Damage & Arson	13
Cybercrime.....	13
Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB).....	14
Alcohol.....	16
Effects of Alcohol in Gwent	16
Alcohol & Crime: Crime Data.....	16
Alcohol & Health Services: NHS, Accident & Emergency (A&E) Data / Sources.....	17
Summary.....	20
Tackling Alcohol Abuse in Gwent	20
Treatment.....	20
Alcohol & Driving in Wales	21
Substance Misuse	22
Alcohol & Substance Misuse Treatment	22
Summary.....	23
Reoffending / Integrated Offender Management (IOM) / Public Protection Orders (PPO)	24
National Picture	24
Children & Young People.....	24
Crime	24
Re-Offending.....	25
Alcohol & Substance Misuse	25
Summary.....	26
Fires	26
Fire Type	28
Summary.....	29
Appendix 1: Welsh Government Alcohol Strategy	30

Overview

Safer Gwent was set up early in 2015 to provide collaborative opportunities to inform and redesign the regional community safety landscape in support of local delivery. Safer Gwent is a partnership made up of agencies and organisations which provide services to support community safety in Gwent.

This Strategic Assessment was written to provide a 'snap shot' of recent data covering a variety of matters affecting the safety of inhabitants of Gwent. This document provides a baseline of information that enables partners to make decisions that ensure joined up delivery in support of the Police and Crime Plan and individual organisational requirements.

Sources for each data set are listed. A multi-agency approach to data sharing has contributed significantly to the production of this document. Historical data has been used where available in order to determine any current trends in in each subject heading.

This document contains crime data covering the financial years 2012-13 and 2013-14 and will be reviewed regularly as new data becomes available.

Crime

The crime section has been broken down into:

- All Recorded Crime
- Serious Acquisitive Crime
- Violent Crime
- Criminal Damage and Arson
- Cybercrime
- Domestic Abuse, and
- Anti-Social Behaviour

All Recorded Crime

Gwent wide figures, broken down by local authority area (LAA), for the last two full financial years are shown below.

LAA	Total Crimes (2012-2013)	Total Crimes (2013-2014)	Percentage Change
Newport	11505	11258	- 2%
Caerphilly	9209	9678	+ 5%
Torfaen	5160	5686	+ 10%
Blaenau Gwent	4592	4923	+ 7%
Monmouthshire	3628	3686	+ 2%
Total	34094	35231	+ 3%

Table 1 - Source: Gwent Police

The following table highlights Gwent wide figures across the 18 crime types for the last two full financial years.

Crime Priority Offences	No. of Crimes (2012-2013)	No. of Crimes (2013-2014)	Percentage Change
Criminal Damage & Arson	6290	6503	+ 3%
All Other Theft	4421	5039	+ 14%
Vehicle Crime	3604	3491	- 3%
Violence With Injury	3351	3576	+ 7%
Shoplifting	3272	3152	- 3%
Burglary – Non Dwelling	2930	2702	- 7%
Violence Without Injury	2474	3331	+ 35%
Drug Offences	2388	2063	- 8%
Burglary – Dwelling	1871	1783	- 35%
Public Order Offences	1326	1465	+ 10%
Bicycle Theft	403	498	+ 24%
Misc. Crimes Against Society	380	497	+ 31%
Fraud	364	1	N/A

Crime Priority Offences	No. of Crimes (2012-2013)	No. of Crimes (2013-2014)	Percentage Change
Other Sexual Offences	316	372	+ 18%
Rape	191	230	+ 20%
Possession of Weapons	186	158	- 18%
Robbery	166	171	+ 3%
Theft From The Person	142	193	+ 36%
Unclassified	14	1	- 3%
Homicide	5	5	Unchanged
Total	34094	35231	+ 3%

Table 2 - Source: Gwent Police

Total Crime by LAA

The following table highlights a breakdown of crime for the Monmouthshire area.

Crime Priority Offences	Recorded Crime Monmouthshire (2012-2013)	Recorded Crime Monmouthshire (2013-2014)	Recorded Crime Gwent Wide (2013-2014)	Monmouthshire % of Total Recorded Crime
Criminal Damage & Arson	551	571	6503	8.78%
All Other Theft	596	572	5039	11.35%
Vehicle Crime	426	402	3491	11.52%
Violence With Injury	327	336	3576	9.40%
Shoplifting	266	333	3152	10.56%
Burglary – Non Dwelling	418	430	2702	15.91%
Violence Without Injury	227	338	3331	10.15%
Drug Offences	279	189	2063	9.16%
Burglary – Dwelling	174	188	1783	10.54%
Public Order Offences	135	127	1465	8.67%
Bicycle Theft	49	60	498	12.05%
Misc. Crimes Against Society	36	43	497	8.65%
Fraud	50	0	1	0.00%
Other Sexual Offences	36	39	372	10.48%
Rape	19	22	230	9.57%
Possession of Weapons	15	17	158	10.76%
Robbery	16	6	171	3.51%
Theft From The Person	6	11	193	5.70%
Unclassified	2	0	1	0.00%
Homicide	0	0	5	0.00%
Total	3628	3684	35231	10.46%

- Overall, Total Crime increased by 2%.
- Recorded crime increase include: Bicycle Theft (+22%), Shoplifting (+25%), Violence Without Injury (+49%), and Theft From The Person (+83%).
- Monmouthshire's proportion to the All Gwent Total Crime figures reduced from 11% to 10%.

Data published by Gwent Police on 21/05/2015 provide Monmouthshire CC with Crime and ASB data for 2014/15. This newly released data shows a slight variation in crime figures for 2013/14 which may be as a result of reclassification of crimes, no crimes etc.

Crime Priority Offences	Recorded Crime Monmouthshire (2012-2013)	Recorded Crime Monmouthshire (2013-2014) (Updated)	Recorded Crime Monmouthshire (2014-2015)	Percentage Change
Criminal Damage & Arson	551	568	629	+ 10.7%
All Other Theft	596	552	586	+ 6.2%
Vehicle Crime	426	397	418	+ 5.3%
Violence With Injury	327	328	344	+ 4.9%
Shoplifting	266	332	375	+ 13.0%
Burglary – Non Dwelling	418	426	326	- 23.5%
Violence Without Injury	227	321	465	+ 44.9%
Drug Offences	279	183	235	+ 28.4%
Burglary – Dwelling	174	186	211	+ 13.4%
Public Order Offences	135	125	190	+ 52.0%
Bicycle Theft	49	58	35	- 39.7%
Misc. Crimes Against Society	36	37	49	+ 32.4%
Fraud	50	0	0	-
Other Sexual Offences	36	32	73	+ 128.1%
Rape	19	11	20	+ 81.8%
Possession of Weapons	15	15	11	- 26.7%
Robbery	16	6	7	+ 16.7%
Theft From The Person	6	11	17	+ 54.5%
Unclassified	2	0	0	-
Homicide	0	0	1	-
Total	3628	3588	3992	+ 11.3%

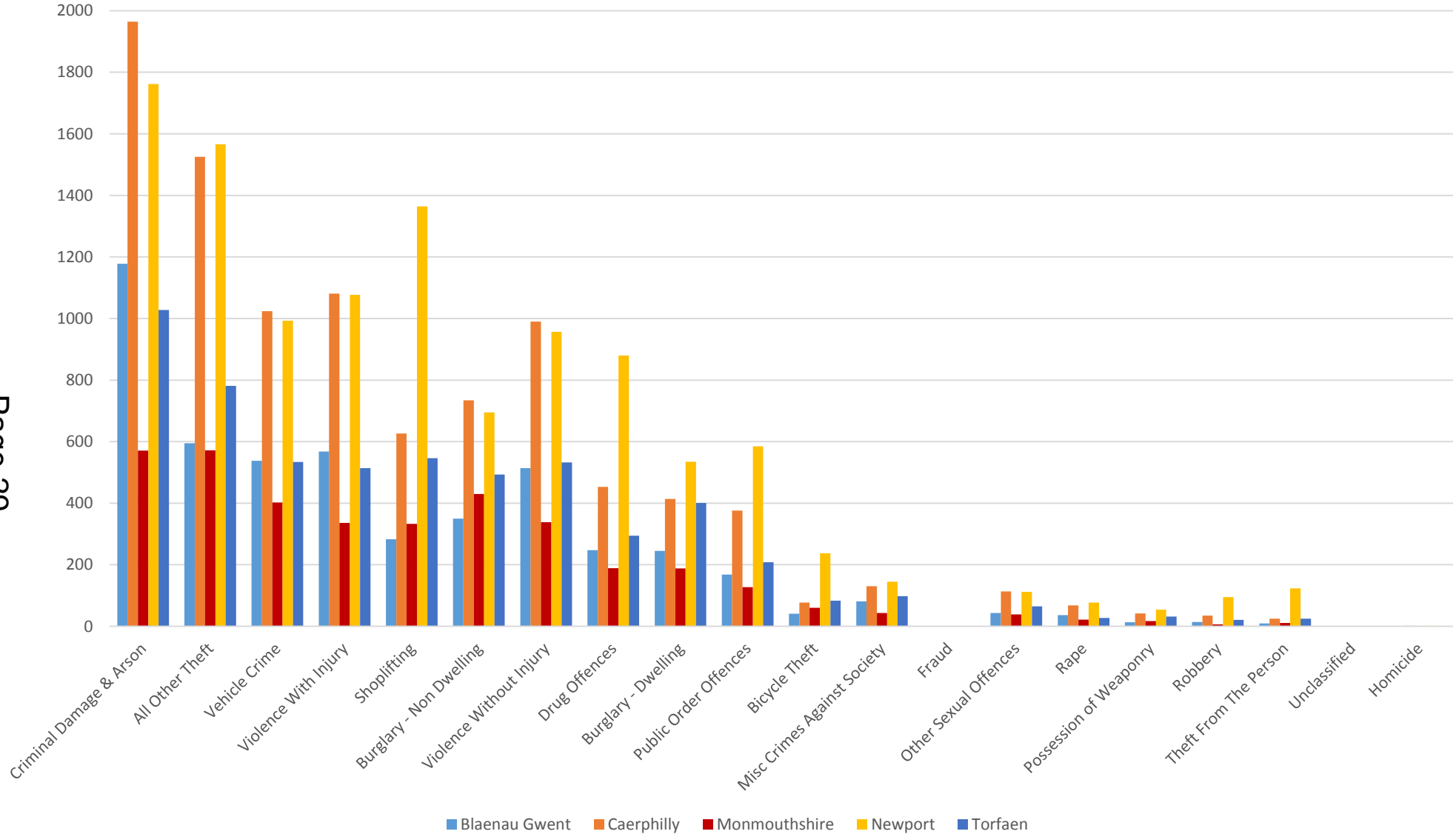
Table 3 - Information based on 21/05/2015 verified data

Offences of notable increase are as follows:

- Rape (+81.8%)
- Other Sexual Offences (+128.1%)
- Violence Without Injury (+44.9%)
- Public Order Offences (+52%)
- Theft From The Person (+54.5%)

Total Crime by Local Authority Area (2013-2014)

Page 29



Serious Acquisitive Crime

Whilst there is no formal government definition of Serious Acquisitive Crime, Safer Peterborough (saferpeterborough.org.uk) defines it as consisting of domestic burglary (residence), theft of a motor vehicle, theft from a motor vehicle and robbery (people and business).

These crimes frequently have a high impact on their victims, are often heard about locally, can make local / national media and can decrease the public's feelings of a safe environment. In reviewing the Gwent Police and Crime Plan for 2015/16, the Commissioner asked the Chief Constable to look specifically at the areas of Acquisitive Crime, Violence, Criminal Damage & Arson, Cybercrime and Child Sexual Exploitation.

Crime Priority Offences	No. of Crimes (2012-2013)	No. of Crimes (2013-2014)	Percentage Change
Burglary – Dwelling	1871	1783	- 5%
Vehicle Crime	3604	3491	- 3%
Robbery	166	171	+ 3%
Total	5641	5445	- 3%
Percentage of Total Crime	17%	15%	- 2%

Table 4 - Source: Gwent Police

Whilst robbery has increased in the last two years, Vehicle Crime and Burglary (Dwelling) have both respectively decreased. In addition, the proportion that robbery contributes to the Serious Acquisitive Crime total is relatively small compared with the other offences.

The relative proportion that Serious Acquisitive Crime contributes to the All Crime picture is reducing from 17% to 15% over the reporting period.

Burglary

Data published by Gwent Police on 21/05/2015 provide Monmouthshire CC with Crime and ASB data for 2014/15. This newly released data shows a slight variation in crime figures for 2013/14 which may be as a result of reclassification of crimes, no crimes etc.

Burglary – Dwelling

Station	No. of Crimes (2013-2014)	No. of Crimes (2014-2015)	Percentage Change
Caldicot	21	43	+ 104.8%
Monmouth	54	74	+ 37.0%
Abergavenny	66	59	- 10.6%
Chepstow	45	35	- 22.2%
Burglary – Dwelling Total	186	211	+ 13.4%

Burglary – Dwelling has increased by 13.4% across Monmouthshire; most notably within Caldicot and Monmouth.

Burglary – Other

Station	No. of Crimes (2013-2014)	No. of Crimes (2014-2015)	Percentage Change
Monmouth	152	113	- 25.7%
Abergavenny	156	124	- 20.5%
Caldicot	60	44	- 26.7%
Chepstow	58	45	- 22.4%
Burglary – Other Total	426	326	- 23.5%

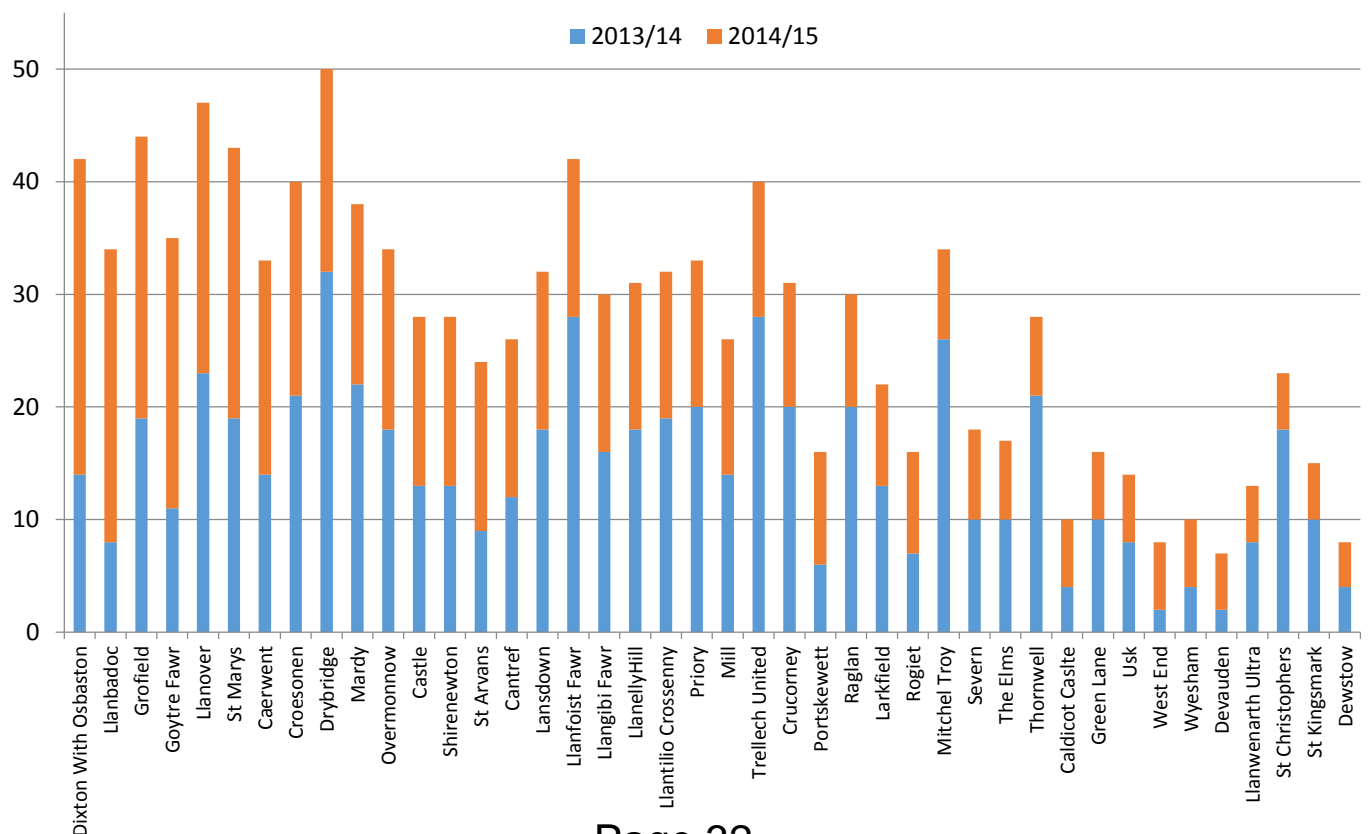
Burglary – Other has seen a decrease across Monmouthshire by 23.5% with decreases of over 20% in all areas.

Burglary – Ward Comparisons

Ward Name	Burglary - Dwelling		Burglary - Other		Total Burglary	
	2013/14	2014/15	2013/14	2014/15	2013/14	2014/15
Dixton With Osbaston	7	26	7	2	14	28
Llanbadoc	4	7	4	19	8	26
Grofield	5	5	14	20	19	25
Goytre Fawr	2	7	9	17	11	24
Llanover	3	8	20	16	23	24
St Marys	3	8	16	16	19	24
Caerwent	3	6	11	13	14	19
Croesonen	6	7	15	12	21	19
Drybridge	7	3	25	15	32	18
Mardy	3	4	19	12	22	16
Overmonnow	11	9	7	7	18	16
Castle	5	10	8	5	13	15
Shirenewton	7	4	6	11	13	15
St Arvans	1	5	8	10	9	15
Cantref	7	6	5	8	12	14
Lansdown	8	3	10	11	18	14
Llanfoist Fawr	9	4	19	10	28	14
Llangibi Fawr	2	3	14	11	16	14
LlanellyHill	5	4	13	9	18	13
Llantilio Crossenny	3	7	16	6	19	13
Priory	5	6	15	7	20	13
Mill	2	5	12	7	14	12
Trellech United	4	4	24	8	28	12
Crucorney	4	2	16	9	20	11

Ward Name	Burglary - Dwelling		Burglary - Other		Total Burglary	
	2013/14	2014/15	2013/14	2014/15	2013/14	2014/15
Portskewett	0	7	6	3	6	10
Raglan	5	3	15	7	20	10
Larkfield	8	6	5	3	13	9
Rogiet	1	3	6	6	7	9
Mitchel Troy	5	2	21	6	26	8
Severn	4	5	6	3	10	8
The Elms	2	2	8	5	10	7
Thornwell	11	5	10	2	21	7
Caldicot Caslte	1	4	3	2	4	6
Green Lane	4	4	6	2	10	6
Usk	3	0	5	6	8	6
West End	1	5	1	1	2	6
Wyesham	0	2	4	4	4	6
Devauden	1	0	1	5	2	5
Llanwenarth Ultra	6	0	2	5	8	5
St Christophers	8	4	10	1	18	5
St Kingsmark	7	3	3	2	10	5
Dewstow	3	2	1	2	4	4
Total	186	210	426	326	612	536

Table 5 - Information based on 21/05/2015 verified data



Violent Crime

An 18% increase in All Violent Crime was recorded across the Gwent region during the reporting period. The most significant increase recorded was for Violence Without Injury (+35%). This should be noted with reference to the increase in Domestic Abuse By Crime Type Violence Without Injury (+28%).

The relative proportion that Violent Crime contributes to the All Crime picture is increasing from 18% to 20% over the reporting period.

Crime Priority Offences	No. of Crimes (2012-2013)	No. of Crimes (2013-2014)	Percentage Change
Violence With Injury	3351	3576	+ 7%
Violence Without Injury	2474	3331	+ 35%
Robbery	166	171	+ 3%
Homicide	5	5	Unchanged
Total	5996	7083	+ 18%
Percentage of Total Crime	18%	20%	+ 2%

Table 6 - Source: Gwent Police

Domestic Abuse

Domestic Abuse Incidents

LAA	No. of Incidents (2012-2013)	No. of Incidents (2013-2014)	Percentage Change
Caerphilly	3336	2822	- 15%
Newport	3182	2630	- 17%
Torfaen	1690	1511	- 11%
Blaenau Gwent	1638	1390	- 15%
Monmouthshire	909	706	- 22%
ZZ Outside Force	10	23	+ 130%
Total	10765	9082	- 16%

Gwent Domestic Abuse Incidents dropped 16% over the recorded period with all five LAAs showing significant reductions.

Domestic Abuse Crimes

LAA	No. of Incidents (2012-2013)	No. of Incidents (2013-2014)	Percentage Change
Caerphilly	980	1111	+ 13%
Newport	976	968	- 1%
Torfaen	574	648	+ 13%
Blaenau Gwent	532	638	+ 20%
Monmouthshire	287	293	+ 2%

LAA	No. of Incidents (2012-2013)	No. of Incidents (2013-2014)	Percentage Change
Total	3349	3658	+ 9%
% of Total Crime	10%	10%	Unchanged

An increase of 9% for recorded Domestic Abuse Crimes was attributed to notable rises in Blaenau Gwent, Torfaen and Caerphilly.

Domestic Abuse by Crime Type (Crime Types with a Domestic Abuse element)

Crime Category / Offence	Total Crimes (2012-2013)	Total Crimes (2013-2014)	Percentage Change
Violence With Injury	1324	1274	- 4%
Violence Without Injury	1173	1506	+ 28%
Criminal Damage & Arson	416	416	Unchanged
All Other Theft	108	124	+ 15%
Public Order Offences	82	75	- 9%
Vehicle Crime	54	41	- 24%
Rape	53	53	Unchanged
Misc. Crimes Against Society	41	63	+ 54%
Burglary - Dwelling	32	38	+ 19%
Other Sexual Offences	22	28	+ 27%
Fraud	18	0	N/A
Drug Offences	12	25	+ 108%
Robbery	6	5	-17%
Burglary – Non Dwelling	3	2	- 33%
Unclassified	2	1	N/A
Possession of Weapons	1	1	Unchanged
Homicide	1	1	Unchanged
Theft From The Person	1	5	+ 400%
Total	3349	3658	+ 9%
% of Total Crime	10%	10%	Unchanged

Table 7- Source: Gwent Police

The relationship between Domestic Abuse Incidents and Domestic Abuse Crime shows that on average, one in three Domestic Abuse Incidents results in a related crime being recorded.

Domestic Abuse Incidents across the Gwent region are in decline by 16% during the reporting period with the greatest drop seen in Monmouthshire (22%). However the numbers of crimes with a domestic abuse element to them are on the increase. Specifically there were significant rises reported in Blaenau Gwent (+20%), Torfaen (+13%) and Caerphilly (+13%). In essence, whilst the numbers of reports of domestic abuse incidents to Gwent Police are on the decline, the numbers of post-incident recorded domestic abuse crimes is on the increase.

The relative proportion that Domestic Abuse By Crime Type contributes to the All Crime picture is static at 10% over the reporting period; i.e. some 10% of all crime has a domestic abuse element to it. However, Domestic Abuse

(Crime Types With A Domestic Abuse Element) contributes to an average of 46% of all Violence Without Injury figures.

Criminal Damage & Arson

There was a slight increase in Criminal Damage & Arson of 3% over the reporting period. This crime type contributes to a static figure of 18% during this time.

Crime Priority Offences	No. of Crimes (2012-2013)	No. of Crimes (2013-2014)	Percentage Change
Criminal Damage & Arson	6290	6502	+ 3%
% of Total Crime	18%	18%	Unchanged

Criminal Damage & Arson are grouped together as one crime type. These figures should be viewed in light of the section on Fires detailed later in this document.

Data published by Gwent Police on 21/05/2015 provide Monmouthshire CC with Crime and ASB data for 2014/15. This newly released data shows a slight variation in crime figures for 2013/14 which may be as a result of reclassification of crimes, no crimes etc.

Station	No. of Crimes (2013-2014)	No. of Crimes (2014-2015)	Percentage Change
Abergavenny	230	275	+ 19.6%
Chepstow	104	110	+ 5.8%
Caldicot	112	117	+ 4.5%
Monmouth	122	127	+ 4.1%
Criminal Damage & Arson Total	568	629	+ 10.7%

Table 8 - Information based on 21/05/2015 verified data

Criminal Damage & Arson has increased by 10.7% across Monmouthshire in all sections but most notably in Abergavenny and Chepstow.

Cybercrime

Following the Strategic Policing Requirement, published in 2015¹, it is recognised that cybercrime is an area of growing concern with linkage into child sex exploitation. Gwent Police has a long-established methodology for dealing with these crime types which includes a Hi-Tech Crime Unit that investigates all cyber-related crimes.

¹ www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/408600/Strategic_Policing_Requirement_March_2015.pdf

Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)

Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents (By Type)

Closing Category	No. of Incidents (2012-2013)	No. of Incidents (2013-2014)	Percentage Change
Nuisance	13888	14931	+ 8%
Personal	10170	10342	+ 2%
Environmental	1396	1379	- 1%
Total	25454	26652	+ 5%

Table 9 - Source: Gwent Police

Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents by LAA

LAA	No. of Incidents (2012-2013)	No. of Incidents (2013-2014)	Percentage Change
Newport	7796	7869	+ 1%
Caerphilly	7083	7556	+ 7%
Torfaen	4827	4821	- 1%
Blaenau Gwent	3419	3888	+ 14%
Monmouthshire	2274	2460	+ 8%
ZZ Outside Force	49	48	- 2%
ZZ M'Way	6	12	+ 100%
Total	25454	26654	+ 5%

Table 10 - Source: Gwent Police

Gwent recorded a general increase in ASB incidents during the reporting period with a 5% rise across the region. ASB reporting tends to fall into one of three sub-categories: Nuisance, Personal and Environmental. Of these, the largest proportion was recorded under Nuisance and Personal.

ASB incidents with a closing category of Nuisance experienced the highest increase by type, with only Torfaen experiencing a decrease in the number of recorded incidents.

Data published by Gwent Police on 21/05/2015 provide Monmouthshire CC with Crime and ASB data for 2014/15. This newly released data shows a slight variation in crime figures for 2013/14 which may be as a result of reclassification of crimes, no crimes etc.

Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents by Section

Station	No. of Incidents (2013-2014)	No. of Incidents (2014-2015)	Percentage Change
Chepstow	538	673	+ 25.1%
Monmouth	484	552	+ 14.0%
Abergavenny	855	878	+ 2.7%
Caldicot	582	577	- 0.9%
Anti-Social Behaviour Total	2459	2680	+ 9.0%

ASB has increased by 9% across Monmouthshire; most notable increased seen in Chepstow, Monmouth and Abergavenny.

The table below indicates the total number of Anti-social behaviour incidents reported to Monmouthshire Council, for the period 01/04/13 to 31/03/14 and for the period 01/04/15 to 31/03/15 (no data exists prior to 01/04/13); arranged by Area. All areas are returning a reduction in ASB with Abergavenny (Bryn-y-Cwm) the most significant with 60 less incidents reported overall. Caldicot (Severnside), Monmouth (Central Monmouthshire) and Chepstow (Lower Wye) show a slight reduction year on year.

Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents by Locality

Area Name	01/04/2013 To 31/03/2014	01/04/2014 To 31/03/2015	Year on Year Change #	% Change
Bryn-y-Cwm	244	184	-60	- 24.6%
Severnside	148	146	-2	- 1.4%
Lower Wye Valley	137	129	-8	- 5.8%
Central Monmouthshire	118	114	-4	- 3.4%
Total	647	573	-74	- 11.4%

Table 11 - Source: Monmouthshire CC Environmental Health

The following table indicates the type of anti-social behaviour in categories over the same period. The most complained about ASB act is Fouling by dogs, highest over the two periods and remaining quite constant. This is followed by Dogs barking and Fly-tipping. Smoke from Domestic Bonfires which, although have slightly reduced are still quite prevalent. Unfortunately, the information obtained by MCC does not record down to street/ward level.

Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents by Category

ASB Category	01/04/2013 To 31/03/2014	01/04/2014 To 31/03/2015	Year on Year Change #	% Change
Fouling By Dogs	169	147	-2	- 13%
Noise: Domestic Barking Dog	127	97	-30	- 23.6%
Fly-Tipping	106	109	+3	+ 2.8%
Smoke, Domestic Bonfires	73	65	-8	- 11%
Noise: Domestic Amplified Music	62	51	-11	- 17.7%
Noise: Domestic Disturbance	41	35	-6	- 14.6%
Litter	30	28	-2	- 6.7%
Odour / Fumes Domestic	14	14	0	Unchanged
Noise: Domestic DIY / Car Repair	7	9	+2	+ 28.6%
Noise: From Vehicle (Specific)	8	6	-2	- 25%
Noise: Domestic Other Animal	4	6	+2	+ 50%
Syringes	4	3	-1	- 25%
Noise: Illumination	4	2	-2	- 50%
Total	649	572	-77	- 11.9%

Table 12 - Source: Monmouthshire CC Environmental Health

The discrepancy in total figures given against Locality and Category are due to a “County Wide Code” being used giving a slightly different total % change.

Alcohol

In this section, data is examined in a number of ways including alcohol related crime data, alcohol and the NHS, provision of treatment and alcohol and driving. Welsh Government strategy is described in Appendix 1.

Effects of Alcohol in Gwent

Alcohol & Crime: Crime Data

Gwent Police data systems provide the capacity to identify recorded crime with an “Alcohol” tag. This tag may be applied where either the victim or the offender were under the influence of alcohol. The following tables indicate how alcohol plays a part in All Crime by both LAA and by Crime Type.

Alcohol Related Crime by LLA

LAA	No. of Crimes (2012-2013)	No. of Crimes (2013-2014)	Percentage Change
Newport	851	754	- 11%
Caerphilly	811	742	- 9%
Blaenau Gwent	405	456	+ 11%
Torfaen	360	332	- 8%
Monmouthshire	282	221	- 22%
Total	2709	2505	- 8%
% of All Crime	8%	7%	

Table 13- Source: Gwent Police

Alcohol Related Crime by Crime Type

Crime Priority Offences	No. of Crimes (2012-2013)	No. of Crimes (2013-2014)	Percentage Change
Violence With Injury	1128	995	- 12%
Violence Without Injury	467	476	+ 2%
Public Order Offences	450	360	- 20%
Criminal Damage & Arson	330	349	+ 6%
Shoplifting	56	69	+ 23%
All Other Theft	46	51	+ 11%
Vehicle Crime	37	37	Unchanged
Drug Offences	33	32	- 3%
Rape	31	34	+ 10%
Possession of Weapons	28	18	- 36%
Other Sexual Offences	27	23	- 15%
Robbery	22	9	- 59%

Crime Priority Offences	No. of Crimes (2012-2013)	No. of Crimes (2013-2014)	Percentage Change
Misc. Crimes Against Society	21	15	- 29%
Theft From The Person	12	16	+ 33%
Burglary – Dwelling	12	16	+ 33%
Fraud	4	0	N/A
Burglary – Non Dwelling	3	5	+ 67%
Bicycle Theft	2	0	N/A
Total	2709	2505	- 8%
% of All Crime	8%	7%	- 1%

Table 14 - Source: Gwent Police

Across Gwent the data suggests that, where either the victim or the offender was under the influence of alcohol there is a slight reduction on 1% in the proportion of Alcohol-related crime relative to the numbers of Total Crime. However, within this were increases in recorded crime for some crime types, including Violence Without Injury, Criminal Damage and Arson, Shoplifting and All Other Theft.

In addition, there was a reduction in numbers across the LAAs with the exception of Blaenau Gwent, where there was an 11% increase.

Alcohol & Health Services: NHS, Accident & Emergency (A&E) Data / Sources

The following data has been sources from Aneurin Bevan University Health Board (ABUHB) covering the whole of Gwent.

Total New A&E Attendances – 1st April 2011 to 31st March 2014

Attendances	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	Grand Total
Total	161692	159114	160685	481491

Total New A&E Attendances – Alcohol Related – 1st April 2011 to 31st March 2014

Attendances	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	Grand Total
Total	5928	4434	3536	13898

Proportion of Alcohol Related New A&E Attendances Compared to Total New A&E Attendances – 1st April 2011 to 31st March 2014

Attendances	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	Average
Total	3.7%	2.8%	2.2%	2.9%

Therefore, attendances to A&E for alcohol related cases showed a reduction over the reported period 2011 to 2014, from 3.7% to 2.2%.

Total New A&E Attendances – Alcohol Related – Male to Female Ratio – 1st April 2011 to 31st March 2014

Year	Male	Female	Total	Ratio (Male to Female)
2011/12	3666	2262	5928	1.62 : 1

Year	Male	Female	Total	Ratio (Male to Female)
2012/13	2709	1725	4434	1.57 : 1
2013/14	2104	1432	3536	1.47 : 1
Total	8479	5419	13898	1.56 : 1

The relative ratio of Male : Female attendees to A&E suggests that whilst there are more Male than Female attendees for alcohol related cases, the relative proportion of male attendees is decreasing from a Male : Female ratio of 1.62:1 to 1.47:1.

New A&E Attendances – Alcohol Related – By Age & Financial Year – 1st April 2011 to 31st March 2014

Attendances Age on Arrival	Financial Year			% Change 2011/12 to 2013/14	Grand Total
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14		
0	2	2	2	0%	6
1	10	1	5	- 100%	16
2 – 4	22	5	13	- 69%	40
5 – 9	17	14	11	- 55%	42
10 – 16	277	216	211	- 31%	704
17 – 44	3914	2861	2232	- 75%	9007
45 – 59	1135	926	717	- 58%	2778
60 – 74	422	305	256	- 65%	983
75 – 84	98	77	63	- 56%	238
85+	31	27	26	- 19%	84
Grand Total	5928	4434	3536	- 68%	13898

The largest number and percentage decrease in alcohol attendees 2011/12 to 2013/14 is in the 17 – 44 years age category (75%).

New A&E Attendances – Alcohol Related – By Days of Week – 1st April 2011 to 31st March 2014

Attendances Day of Week	Financial Year			Grand Total (%)
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	
Monday	816	597	498	1911 (14%)
Tuesday	614	481	355	1450 (10%)
Wednesday	551	450	341	1342 (10%)
Thursday	649	489	356	1494 (11%)
Friday	669	497	443	1609 (12%)
Saturday	1240	937	719	2896 (21%)
Sunday	1389	983	824	3196 (23%)
Grand Total	5928	4434	3536	13898

New A&E Attendances – Alcohol Related – By Time of Day – 1st April 2011 to 31st March 2014

Attendances	Financial Year			Grand Total (%)
Day of Week	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	
00:00 – 02:00	1250	910	721	2881 (21%)
03:00 – 05:00	638	527	425	1590 (11%)
06:00 – 08:00	246	210	185	641 (5%)
09:00 – 11:00	590	463	389	1442 (10%)
12:00 – 14:00	653	505	430	1588 (11%)
15:00 – 17:00	740	551	411	1702 (12%)
18:00 – 20:00	788	531	393	1712 (12%)
21:00 – 23:00	1023	737	582	2342 (17%)
Grand Total	5928	4434	3536	13898

Sunday morning between 00:00 and 02:00 is the day and time when the greatest number of alcohol related cases will addend A&E (night time economy).

New A&E Attendances – Alcohol Related – By Arrival Mode – 1st April 2011 to 31st March 2014

Attendances	Financial Year			Grand Total (%)
Day of Week	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	
01 – Ambulance	3251	2463	1947	7661 (55%)
03 – Private Motorised Vehicle	2078	1534	1260	4872 (35%)
04 – Private Non-Motorised Vehicle	3	2	2	7 (0%)
05 – Public Transport	129	79	80	288 (2%)
06 – Walked	147	86	54	287 (2%)
07 – Police Car	286	250	179	715 (5%)
20 – Other	34	20	14	68 (1%)
Grand Total	5928	4434	3536	13898

Percentage of New Attendances Brought Into A&E By Ambulance – Alcohol Related – 1st April 2011 to 31st March 2014

Attendances	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	Average
Total	54.84%	55.55%	55.06%	55.15%

New A&E Attendances – Alcohol Related – By Attendance Group – 1st April 2011 to 31st March 2014

Attendances	Financial Year			Grand Total (%)
Day of Week	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	
11 – Accident	2086	1562	1251	4899 (35%)
12 – Assault	708	368	287	1363 (10%)
13 – Deliberate Self-Harm	756	539	405	1700 (12%)
14 – Not Known (Injury)	8	2	8	18 (0%)
15 – Not Given	36	29	23	88 (1%)

Attendances	Financial Year			Grand Total (%)
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	
Day of Week				
20 – Non Trauma	2318	1924	1557	5799 (42%)
99 – Not Known (Other)	16	10	5	31 (0%)
Grant Total	5928	4434	3536	13898

Alcohol related attendances to A&E tend to arrive by ambulance (55% of all attendances are via ambulance) with Accident, Self-Harm and Assault being the three most reported reason for attendance.

Hospital Admissions with Any Mention of Assault – 1st April 2011 to 31st March 2014

(It is not possible to identify from these which were as a result of the third party being under the influence of alcohol)

Year	Female	Male	Total
2011/12	80	320	400
2012/13	84	245	329
2013/14	64	219	283
Total	228	784	1012

Summary

For the period 2011-2014, total A&E attendances fluctuated. However, the proportion of attendances for alcohol related issues steadily fell (3.7%-2.2%). The ratio of Male : Female A&E attendances reduced over this period suggesting less males, relative to females were attending. Some 75% of these alcohol related attendances to A&E were aged 17-44 years. Attendances tended to occur on Sunday, followed by Saturday, between 21:00 and 23:00 hours. Some 55% of all attendances arrived by ambulance. Attendance groups tended to be for Non Trauma (42%) followed by Accident (35%). Some 7% of all attendances (not just for alcohol) were related to assault.

Tackling Alcohol Abuse in Gwent

Treatment

When considering the treatment of alcohol abuse in Gwent, there is a huge gap between the level of treatment available and the perceived level of treatment need. Figures below compare data for the total population for Gwent against estimates for different categories of problem drinkers. This is then considered in light of the actual numbers of treatment places.

Estimated Proportion of Adults Assessed for Alcohol

Local Authority	Adult Pop. 2011 census	Dependent Drinkers est. 5.9%	Harmful Drinkers est. 3.8%	Hazardous Drinkers est. 14.5%	Binge Drinkers est. 28%	Total At Risk Through Drinking	Assessed by alcohol services 2012/13	Proportion of potential cohort assessed
Blaenau Gwent	55503	3275	2109	8048	15541	28973	265	0.9%
Caerphilly	139616	8237	5305	20244	39092	72880	481	0.7%
Monmouthshire	72829	4297	2768	10560	20392	38017	150	0.4%
Newport	112719	6650	4283	16344	31561	58840	268	0.5%

Torfaen	71500	4218	2717	10367	20020	37323	376	1.0%
Total	452168	26678	17182	65564	126607	236032	1363	0.6%

Table 15 - Sources: ONS, WNDSM & Peter Thomas

When utilising the Rush Model (www.alcohollearningcentre.org.uk/_library/rush_article.pdf) the assumption that 20% of the population is some form of problem drinker produces the following data when applied to Office of National Statistics (ONS) data.

Estimated Number of Adult Alcohol Treatment Places Needed

Local Authority	Total Adults At Risk Through Drinking	RUSH Model Est Treatment Places Needed (20%)	Adults Assessed for Alcohol (2012/13)	Proportion of Est Treatment Places Assessed
Blaenau Gwent	28973	5795	265	4.6%
Caerphilly	72880	14576	481	3.3%
Monmouthshire	38017	7603	150	2.0%
Newport	58840	11768	268	2.3%
Torfaen	37323	7465	376	5.0%
Total	236032	47206	1363	2.9%

Table 16 - Sources: ONS, WNDSM & Peter Thomas

Overall, the data suggests there are far greater numbers of problem drinkers than there are treatment places. This gap can be explained by people's perception of what problem drinking really is. If the assumptions of this data are correct, there is insufficient resourcing for alcohol treatment even if there was inherent recognition in the issue amongst the Gwent population.

Further expansion of the alcohol assessment figures are contained in the Substance Misuse section, broken down by age category.

Alcohol & Driving in Wales

The overall picture is that there are fewer casualties involved in road traffic accidents in Wales between 2009 and 2013 as the data suggests.

All Casualties Involved in Accidents With At Least One Positive Breath Test By Month

Month	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average
January	22	9	34	26	10	20
February	47	25	29	22	21	29
March	33	29	17	29	39	29
April	38	36	27	15	15	26
May	45	32	31	30	19	31
June	24	39	24	27	23	27
July	35	38	26	25	35	32
August	26	33	35	31	26	30
September	40	30	20	24	32	29
October	36	56	42	35	20	38

Month	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average
November	42	34	18	22	39	31
December	36	14	31	36	23	28
All Months	424	375	334	322	302	351

Table 17 - Source: Welsh Government STATS19 Statistical Form from Police (<http://wales.gov.uk/docs/statistics/2014/141127-drinking-driving-2013-en.xlsx>)

Substance Misuse

Alcohol & Substance Misuse Treatment

Over the next few pages, data obtained from Welsh Government highlights the nature and number of assessments for differing substances, including alcohol, from 2009 to 2014 across different adult age categories. For those age categories under 18, the data is in the Children and Young Persons section. Monmouthshire data is given as a subset of Gwent-wide data.

All data, unless otherwise stated, has been obtained from Welsh Government (WNDSM).

Assessments by Substance: Age Group 18 – 24

Substance	Year									
	2009/10		2010/11		2011/12		2012/13		2013/14	
	Mon	Gwent	Mon	Gwent	Mon	Gwent	Mon	Gwent	Mon	Gwent
Alcohol	15	96	12	79	1	56	3	63	0	50
Opiates	6	62	19	75	11	67	7	50	9	53
Cannabis	9	40	8	57	7	64	12	76	10	70
Other Named Drugs	4	53	8	56	8	66	13	57	8	37
Other Drugs	0	5	2	12	1	12	9	67	5	54
Total	34		49		28		44		32	

For this age group there is a reduction in alcohol, opiates and other named drugs. Cannabis and other drugs show an increase in usage.

Assessments by Substance: Age Group 25 – 39

Substance	Year									
	2009/10		2010/11		2011/12		2012/13		2013/14	
	Mon	Gwent	Mon	Gwent	Mon	Gwent	Mon	Gwent	Mon	Gwent
Alcohol	54	336	41	324	12	250	6	288	8	304
Opiates	52	316	54	337	77	372	81	380	68	343
Cannabis	11	43	10	44	13	75	6	55	8	63
Other Named Drugs	8	69	10	81	20	118	23	106	14	99
Other Drugs	1	15	0	9	1	19	7	38	6	45
Total	126		115		123		123		104	

For this age grouping, the numbers of assessments for all drug types show an increase with the exception of alcohol. This age grouping shows the greatest total numbers of assessments across all age groupings.

Assessments by Substance: Age Group 40 – 59

Substance	Year									
	2009/10		2010/11		2011/12		2012/13		2013/14	
	Mon	Gwent	Mon	Gwent	Mon	Gwent	Mon	Gwent	Mon	Gwent
Alcohol	24	356	43	366	7	340	6	348	1	367
Opiates	15	78	13	90	15	128	13	122	24	125
Cannabis	1	9	0	14	2	12	1	9	2	17
Other Named Drugs	1	17	2	27	3	31	3	28	2	25
Other Drugs	0	11	0	11	1	4	1	5	0	6
Total	41		58		28		24		29	

For this age grouping, alcohol related assessments have tended to stabilise over this period but remain the highest recorded number of all assessments. Opiates, cannabis and other named drugs show increases in totals of assessments whilst other drugs are reducing over the recorded period.

Assessments by Substance: Age Group 60+

Substance	Year									
	2009/10		2010/11		2011/12		2012/13		2013/14	
	Mon	Gwent	Mon	Gwent	Mon	Gwent	Mon	Gwent	Mon	Gwent
Alcohol	3	44	2	41	3	35	0	34	0	46
Opiates	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	4	0	0
Cannabis	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Other Named Drugs	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	3
Other Drugs	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	3		4		4		1		1	

Alcohol is the dominant substance recorded for this age grouping.

Summary

For the age grouping 18-24, there is a general spread of substance usage. Alcohol, opiates and other named drugs showed reductions whilst cannabis and other drugs showed an increase.

For the age grouping 25-39, the total numbers of assessments were between three and four times that of the 18 - 24 category. Alcohol and opiate usage tended to be the most numerous of drugs assessments recorded and were on par with each other. Cannabis, Other Drugs and Other Named Drugs fluctuated year on year in the assessment totals.

For the age grouping 40-59, alcohol was the highest recorded assessment substance. Opiates, whilst recording much lower in totals, showed a tendency to rise for this age grouping. More people in this age grouping were using opiates over the recorded period.

For the age grouping 60+, alcohol was the significant substance recorded over all others.

Reoffending / Integrated Offender Management (IOM) / Public Protection Orders (PPO)

National Picture

The latest Ministry of Justice data (published in January 2015) on proven reoffending rates relates to data for the period 2012-13. The data suggests the following:

- For England and Wales, between April 2012 and March 2013, around 538,000 adult and juvenile offenders were cautioned, convicted or released from custody.
- Approximately 140,000 of this number went on to commit a proven re-offence within one year.
- This provides an overall reoffending rate of 26.1%.
- This rate tends to fall within figures from the previous year but also represents a fall in the reoffending rate or 2.8% when compared with 2002 data.
- Trending data for reoffending rates between 2002 and 2013 tends to be broadly flat, stable and fluctuates between 26-29% annually.
- Adult proven reoffending rates (based on a population of 485,000) for those cautioned, convicted or released from custody, for this period, were calculated to be 25.0%. Adult reoffending rates between 2002 and 2013 tended to fluctuate between 24-28% and have remained fairly steady at around 25%.
- For those adults released from custody during this reporting period, the reoffending rate was 45.1%. This represented the lowest level of proven reoffending in this cohort since 2002.
- Youth proven reoffending rates (based on a population of 53,000) for those cautioned, convicted or released from custody, for this period, were calculated to be 36.1%. This figure was slightly higher than the previous year.
- For those juveniles released from custody during this period the proven reoffending rate was 67.9%. This also represented the lowest reoffending rate since 2002.

In essence, the latest (2012-13) Ministry Of Justice data suggests combined adult and juvenile proven re-offending rates for offenders either cautioned, convicted or released from custody were 26.1% or one in four of that cohort. By comparison for those released from custody, proven adult reoffending rates were 45.1% and juveniles 67.9%. High as these figures are, they are both improvements when viewed against data from 2002.

Source: www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/399300/proven-reoffending-apr12-mar13.pdf

Children & Young People

Crime

The following tables highlight crime data for juvenile offenders in the Gwent area, broken down by LAA. The data is recent (2014-15) but comparisons with previous years' data are untenable for a variety of reasons.

2014 - 2015	Blaenau Gwent	Caerphilly	Monmouthshire	Newport	Torfaen
Crime Category					
Violence With Injury	42	93	19	56	44
Violence Without Injury	35	67	41	55	59
Criminal Damage & Arson	16	36	26	45	28
Public Order Offences	11	16	9	16	6
Other Sexual Offences	6	16	15	22	21
Rape	5	6	2	7	4
All Other Theft	4	15	2	13	9
Robbery	3	4	0	3	1
Vehicle Crime	2	3	0	4	1
Bicycle Theft	0	0	0	6	1
Shoplifting	2	7	23	26	13
Burglary – Dwelling	1	1	1	0	0
Burglary – Non Dwelling	0	2	1	3	1
Possession of Weapons	1	0	0	1	2
Drug Offences	1	4	5	14	4
Theft From The Person	0	2	0	1	0
Misc. Crimes Against Society	0	3	2	3	1
Total	129	275	146	275	195

For each of the regions, the proportion that juvenile crime plays in the overall crime figures is less than 1%.

Violence With Injury, Violence Without Injury and Criminal Damage and Arson are the dominant crimes which juveniles are involved in.

Re-Offending

An unpublished IOM Cymru document (August 2014) entitled “Gwent Crime, Re-offending And Needs Profile Report” examines data from the Ministry Of Justice on its ‘proven re-offending’ measure for the 2011 and states:

For those released from custody, receiving a non-custodial conviction at Court, or receiving a caution, reprimand or warning between January and December 2011, purely for Gwent, there was a cohort 1,195 young people. Of these, 416 (34.8%) had committed a proven re-offence within a 12 month period. The Wales average was 37.0%. Collectively, this group of offenders committed 1,192 proven re-offences over the period of a year.

The highest rates of reoffending amongst young people in the 2011 cohort in Gwent were recorded in Torfaen (38.4%), Newport (36.2%) and Monmouthshire (36.0%).

Alcohol & Substance Misuse

Assessments by Substance: Age Group 0 – 11

Substance	Year									
	2009/10		2010/11		2011/12		2012/13		2013/14	
	Mon	Gwent	Mon	Gwent	Mon	Gwent	Mon	Gwent	Mon	Gwent
Alcohol	0	1	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	0
Opiates	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cannabis	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	2
Other Named Drugs	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Drugs	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	0	4	0	7	0	3	0	1	1	2

This age group has historically been assessed for Alcohol and then Cannabis.

Assessments by Substance: Age Group 12 – 17

Substance	Year									
	2009/10		2010/11		2011/12		2012/13		2013/14	
	Mon	Gwent	Mon	Gwent	Mon	Gwent	Mon	Gwent	Mon	Gwent
Alcohol	9	92	45	159	15	78	12	81	1	48
Opiates	0	2	0	2	0	4	0	1	0	1
Cannabis	7	46	20	179	18	90	31	171	33	254
Other Named Drugs	0	3	1	14	2	9	1	10	1	16
Other Drugs	1	5	2	13	1	13	12	94	3	36
Total	17	148	68	367	36	194	56	357	38	355

For this age grouping, assessments for Alcohol, Cannabis and also Other Drugs were predominantly conducted.

Summary

Juvenile-related crime tends to centre on Violence With and Without Injury, Criminal Damage and Arson, Shoplifting and Other Sexual Offences. Of those convicted of offences, approximately 34% had committed a proven re-offence, which is below the national average. Alcohol and Cannabis tended to be a feature of juvenile substance misuse.

Fires

Data supplied by South Wales Fire and Rescue (SWF&R) shows a general decrease in the total numbers of fires, year on year. The exception to this is data for the year 2013/14 where total numbers of fires increased relative to the previous year.

The data supplied is divided into both the Gwent Police East / West Policing areas and also by local authority.

Per Local Policing Area [Current Structure]	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
East	1250	1033	613	666
West	2994	2016	1210	1568

Per Local Policing Area [Current Structure]	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Total	4244	3049	1823	2234

Table 18- Source: SWF&R

Per Unitary Authority Area	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Blaenau Gwent	863	597	340	455
Caerphilly	1581	1034	585	757
Monmouthshire	181	122	77	101
Newport	1069	911	536	565
Torfaen	550	385	285	356

Table 19 - Source: SWF&R

The Ward areas experiencing an increase in total numbers of fires in the 2013-14 period alone were identified in the following table. All areas showed a decrease in fires 2010/11 to 2013/14 except for three: Cwm, Cwmtillery and Graig (Newport).

Per Ward Area	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	% Change 2010/11 to 2013/14
Aber Valley	95	36	30	34	- 64%
Abersychan	97	57	29	46	- 53%
Always	90	81	25	31	- 66%
Badminton	39	27	8	28	- 28%
Bedwas, Trethomas & Machen	136	65	32	42	- 69%
Cefn Fforest	27	10	8	18	- 33%
Crumlin (Caerphilly)	40	23	21	24	- 40%
Cwm	32	24	14	33	+ 3%
Cwmtillery	44	43	35	50	+ 14%
Ebbw Vale North	48	44	17	41	- 15%
Graig (Newport)	18	14	6	21	+ 17%
Greenmeadow	36	19	14	35	- 3%
Liswerry	119	88	81	67	- 44%
New Tredegar	69	39	29	40	- 42%
Penyrheol (Caerphilly)	69	49	43	40	- 42%
Pontllanfraith	47	60	43	45	- 4%
Ringland	120	79	54	50	- 58%
Risca West	34	15	16	22	- 35%
Sirhowy	91	52	23	62	- 32%
St. Dials	34	26	21	27	- 21%
Stow Hill	52	41	34	41	- 21%

Per Ward Area	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	% Change 2010/11 to 2013/14
Tredegar Central & West	99	90	47	56	- 43%
Tredegar Park	98	64	26	66	- 33%
Twyn Carno	51	23	11	34	- 33%
Total	1585	1069	667	953	- 40%

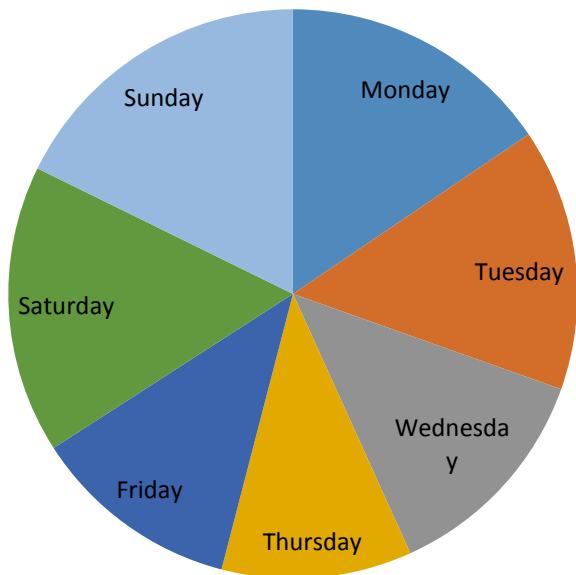
Further examination of the data for the year 2013-14 (953 total fires) for the day of week, time of week and fire type is also provided:

Day of Week	Total
Monday	148
Tuesday	142
Wednesday	122
Thursday	103
Friday	113
Saturday	156
Sunday	169
Total	953

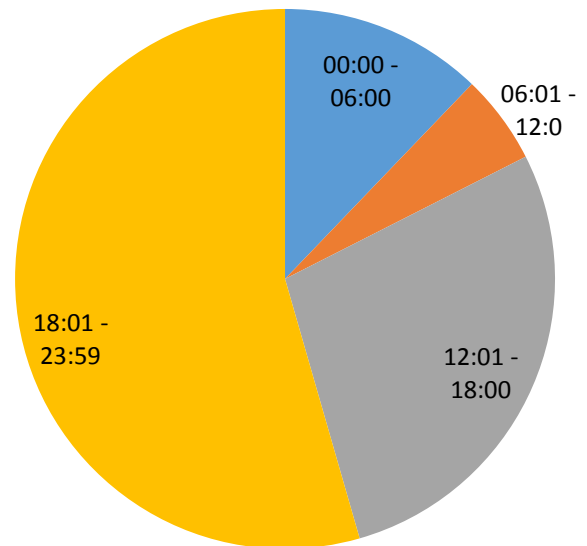
Time of Day	Total
00:00 – 06:00	116
06:01 – 12:00	51
12:01 – 18:00	267
18:01 – 23:59	519
Total	953

Table 20- Source: SWF&R

Day of Week



Time of Day



Fire Type

Fire Type	Total

Bus / Coach	2
Car	38
Dwelling	16
Grassland, Woodland & Crops	398
Lorry / HGV	2
Motor Home	1
Motorcycle	14
Non Residential	30
Other	2
Other Outdoors (Incl. Land)	297
Outdoor Equipment & Machinery	4
Outdoor Structures	143
Towing Caravan Elsewhere (Not On Tow)	2
Trailers – Trailer Unit (Not Attached to Tractor)	2
Van	2
Total	953

Table 21 - Source: SWF&R

Summary

The general trend across the reporting period has been a gradual reduction in total numbers of fires between 2010/11 and 2012/13 followed by an increase in the year 2013-14. The overall trend from 2010/11 to 2013/14 has been a reduction in numbers. Those Wards that experienced increases in fire totals were identified together on the most populous day of the week (Sunday), and time of day (18:01 – 23:59). The most common types of fire were grassland, woodland and crops.

Appendix 1: Welsh Government Alcohol Strategy

The Welsh Government set out its strategy for a joint approach to tackling both alcohol and drugs in the document “Working Together to Reduce Harm - The Substance Misuse Strategy For Wales 2008-2018”. A joint approach in tackling both alcohol and substance misuse was based on a number of factors:

- *In accordance with good practice, a large proportion of the education, prevention, early intervention and treatment services are designed to be able to respond to both drugs and alcohol misuse.*
- *Combining the approaches to managing substance misuse ensures the needs of the many substance users who use alcohol in combination with illegal drugs are addressed effectively.*
- *It enables local commissioners to target resources in proportion to the relative harms of drug misuse and alcohol misuse in their area.*
- *Children and young people who are regular drinkers*

The harm caused by alcohol abuse has been examined and the results of which suggest:

- *Those at risk of harm as a result of alcohol abuse come from all sections of society and include children and young persons.*
- *The health effects include a higher mortality rate than breast cancer, cervical cancer and MRSA combined.”*
- *The cost to health services in Wales of alcohol related chronic disease and alcohol related acute incidents was between £70 and £85 million annually at 2006 prices.*

A review of Welsh Government strategy undertaken in 2013 suggests that, whilst the original strategy was broadly well received and commended the joint approach to tackling alcohol and substance misuse, there was further scope for improvement in terms of evaluation and monitoring of implementation of the strategy and refinement of data collected. It was recognised that a number of key changes had or were taking place in the field of substance misuse since the introduction of the strategy.

These included:

- *A shift from local to regional level commissioning of services,*
- *A revision of the national [Welsh Government] Key Performance Indicators,*
- *The bedding in of a new data recording system, and*
- *The transfer of control of Home Office funds (distributed via the Welsh Government) for substance misusing offenders from the Drug Intervention Programme (DIP) to the incoming elected Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs).*

TERMS OF REFERENCE – Safer Monmouthshire Group

PURPOSE

The Safer Monmouthshire Group (SMG) formally undertakes the Local Service Board's statutory responsibility in-line with the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (Part 1: S6) which includes, strategies for the reduction of crime and disorder, strategies for combating the misuse of drugs, alcohol and other substances, and strategies for the reduction of re-offending. Monmouthshire Local Service Board has delegated this responsibility to the Safer Monmouthshire Group.

The SMG fulfils its broad function in supporting the safety of the population of Monmouthshire by:

- Overseeing specific partnership community safety activity.
- Being a hub of best practice and innovative ideas around community safety.
- Ensuring consistency and the application of statutory responsibilities and agreed standards in partnership community safety approaches
- Ensuring that local community safety initiatives and interventions are able to demonstrate impact and outcomes.
- Overseeing the action plan for the SMG.
- Providing leadership and support to all sub-groups that sit under the SMG.

BACKGROUND

Welsh Government believes the Local Service Board is the heart of local multi-agency working. Given the collaborative leadership role of LSBs, Welsh Government considers them to be the appropriate forum for formulating and reviewing Single Integrated Plans.

The Single Integrated Plan was launched in April 2012 to replace four of the existing statutory plans and strategies; one of which was the Community Safety Partnership Plan, (which incorporates the 3 crime and disorder strategies), thereby reducing complexity and duplication, and freeing up resources.

Under the direction of the Monmouthshire LSB, the SMG brings together representatives of the key organisations responsible for shaping and delivering community safety actions which contribute to the Monmouthshire Single Integrated Plan.

The SMG contributes to Theme 2, Outcomes 4, 5 &6 of the Single Integrated Plan.

These are:

- People's lives are not affected by alcohol and drug misuse
- Families are supported
- People feel safe

MEMBERSHIP

NAME	DESIGNATION	ORGANISATION
Matt Williams	Local Policing Area Deputy Commander	Gwent Police
Kate Tuck	Communications	Gwent Police
John Monaghan	Analyst	Gwent Police
Stefan Williams	Partnership Inspector	Gwent Police
Nicola Bowen	Strategic Partnership Manager	MCC
Matt Jones	Station Commander	South Wales Fire & Rescue
Kirsty Aplin	IDVA	MCC
Shereen Williams	Community Cohesion Coordinator	MCC
David H Jones	Head of Community Protection	MCC
Andrew Mason	ASB/CCTV Coordinator	MCC
Tracey Thomas	Youth Service Manager	MCC
Sharran Lloyd	LSB Development Manager	MCC
Bronwen John	Head of Partnerships & Networks	ABUHB
Amy Brine		MHA
Michelle Kent		Melin
Liz Harris		Charter Housing
Debbie McCarty	Whole Place Manager	MCC
Tom James	Whole Place Officer	MCC
Kirstin Major	JAFF Coordinator	MCC
Carolyn Derosaire	Road Safety Officer	MCC
Darren Daniels		National Probation Service
Jacalyn Richards		Youth Offending Service
Jim Henton		GDAS

CHAIR: The Local Policing Area Deputy Commander for East Division, which comprises of Monmouthshire and Newport areas, will Chair the Safer Monmouthshire Group meetings.

MEETING FREQUENCY

The SMG meets quarterly

REPORTING ARRANGEMENTS

The Safer Monmouthshire Group reports directly to the Local Service Board's Programme Board quarterly and on an exception basis.

Strategic Links

Monmouthshire Single Integrated Plan:

<http://www.monmouthshire.gov.uk/app/uploads/2013/08/Single-Integrated-Plan-2013-2017.pdf>

Crime and Disorder Act 1998

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1998/37/contents>

Violence against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Act 2015

http://www.legislation.gov.uk/anaw/2015/3/pdfs/anaw_20150003_en.pdf

This page is intentionally left blank

Monmouthshire

Single Integrated Plan (2013-17)



Outcome 4: People's lives are not affected by alcohol and drug misuse

"We want people to be free from the direct harm of substance misuse and to reduce the impact on their families"

To reduce the impact of substance misuse and enable people to be free from harm we need to:

- Improve the availability and quality of education, prevention and treatment services and related support
- Ensure opportunities exist for Young People to talk to someone about drug and alcohol issues
- Create improved awareness of access to local treatment services
- Improve public protection within the night time economy
- Focus services where there is the most need

Measure of Success

- % of adults who report drinking above the guidelines at least one day a week
- % of total crime in Monmouthshire where the persons who committed the crime were under the influence

	Description of Project / Programme	Action	Person Responsible	How Much / How Often	How Well
A	Choices Young Peoples Service deliver substance misuse education, information and awareness raising to young people via a variety of settings including schools, YS & YOS	Deliver training, workshops and outreach sessions	Umber Ahmed	Number of YP across Monmouthshire & Torfaen receiving face to face contact, information and education from Choices Q1 – Q2 – Q3 – Q4 –	Evaluation data available to measure increased awareness of YP
		Deliver a range of evidence based and timely treatment interventions to children and YP with drug / alcohol problems ensuring integration with tier 1&2 agencies such as YS, YOS, Education etc.	Umber Ahmed	Number of YP engaging in treatment with Choices (above 50%) Q1 – Q2 – Q3 – Q4 –	Number / Percentage of YP achieving reliable or clinically significant changes on the ORS (Outcomes Rating Scale) at treatment completion
Page 58	Gwent Drugs & Alcohol Service To ensure the provision of adult drug / alcohol treatment in line with KPI's as set by Welsh Government	Deliver a range of evidence based & timely interventions to adults with drug/alcohol problems	Umber Ahmed	Number of adults engaging in treatment with GOALS / Kaleidoscope alcohol service (above 50%) Q1 – Q2 – Q3 – Q4 –	Number / Percentage of adults achieving positive treatment completions above 5% Number / Percentage GOALS adult drug service Number / Percentage Kaleidoscope alcohol service
		Deliver training to professionals on the use of the C&YP substance use screening tool, brief intervention, and onward to tier 1&2 professionals	Umber Ahmed	Number of professionals trained Number of YP referred to Choices YP Service	
		Deliver training on the use of AUDIT alcohol screening tool, brief advice and onward referral to Tier 1 professionals	Umber Ahmed	Number of professionals trained	
C	Deliver the Mult-Disciplinary Substance Misuse Education (SME)	Healthy Schools & School Police Liaison officer to develop a multi-disciplinary	Emma Taylor	Number / Percentage of secondary schools provided with training pack	Improve access to accurate and credible information on substance

	Description of Project / Programme	Action	Person Responsible	How Much / How Often	How Well
Page 59	training package for professionals providing SME in all secondary schools in Monmouthshire	substance misuse education training package for secondary schools in partnership with Drugaid		(target 40%) Q4 Update: 2 schools (40%) have received the training and resources, plus representation from the Pupil Referral Services	misuse for young people
		To develop a pre/post questionnaire to evidence increase of knowledge & skills of professionals	Emma Taylor		Questionnaire developed to inform evidence of activity No progress with this action
		To provide information on consistent messages to all stakeholders who support schools in delivery of substance misuse education (SME) through a consistent SME & incident policy	Emma Taylor	Number of schools in Monmouthshire to have an appropriate SME policy in place consistent with WG guidelines (target 100%)	All schools in Monmouthshire to have an appropriate SME policy in place consistent with WG guidelines
	Disseminate guidance to schools & YSS on the use of external SME providers, recommended websites and resources	Questionnaire to be developed to measure the impact of increased knowledge and skills of professionals	Emma Taylor	Number of professionals trained Q4: 3 teachers trained representing 2 schools and the PRS	Questionnaire developed. Q4: All professionals reported an increase in knowledge, understanding and confidence in SME
E	Improve access to good quality, consistent and sustained training on substance misuse	Deliver training to all youth workers on the Gwent Youth Worker Health Resource Pack	Tracey Thomas	Number of professionals trained	
F	Test purchases at licensed premises and Off Licenses by Local Authority Trading Standards Officers to reduce underage drinking	Undertake intelligence led test purchase activity and joint operations with Police, including education initiatives	Gareth Walters / Linda O’Gorman	# test purchases # illegal sales # warnings and fixed penalty notices	Number of illegal sales identified Number of warnings issued Number of formal cautions issued
G	Gwent APB Data Sharing Protocol implemented to enable the regular sharing of meaningful Health, Police and social data which maps the extent of alcohol related problems in Gwent and informs effective licensing decisions, policing strategy and results	Dealing with alcohol/drug related problems in licensed premises and open spaces.	Trading Standards / Gareth Walters / Linda O’Gorman		Implementation of a range of measures from Licensing Act and other legislation Less alcohol related crime

	Description of Project / Programme	Action	Person Responsible	How Much / How Often	How Well
	in safer night time economy (NTE)				
H	Target prolific offenders with a substance misuse issue via intensive multi agency work and engagement in the custody suite	Identify prolific offenders with a substance misuse issue via intensive multi agency work within the custody suite	Lyn Webber	Link with Gwent Drug And Alcohol Service (GDAS) data and Probation data	<p>Number/percentage of adults in initial contact who are assessed by the CJIT within 28 days</p> <p>Q1 – 46%</p> <p>Q2 – 40%</p> <p>Q3 – 44%</p> <p>Q4 –28%</p> <p>Assessment to Careplan</p> <p>Q1 – 98%</p> <p>Q2 – 96%</p> <p>Q3 – 98%</p> <p>Q4 –92%</p> <p>Care plan completions of all closures</p> <p>Q1 – 29%</p> <p>Q2 – 26%</p> <p>Q3 – 32%</p> <p>Q4 – 19%</p> <p>NOTE: The drop in Q4 figures relates partly due to the changeover of contracted provider</p>

Monmouthshire

Single Integrated Plan (2013-17)



Outcome 6: People Feel Safe

“We want people in Monmouthshire to feel safe in our towns and in our countryside and to be safe as they travel around the county”

In order to achieve this we will:

- Work with communities to reduce their fear of crime
- Improve confidence with communities to report hate crimes
- Develop safer road systems and educate drivers
- Continue to support CSAT’s in our four local towns to provide a local response to community safety issues
- Break the cycle of crime and anti-social behaviour amongst young people

Measure of Success

- Number of reported crimes in Monmouthshire
- Total crime per 1,000 population
- Number of Anti-Social Behaviour incidents
- Number of violence against the person crimes

	Description of Project / Programme	Action	Person Responsible	How Much / How Often	How Well
A	Community Cohesion Monmouthshire PREVENT and Hate Crime forum have been established to enable partners to share concerns, identify priorities, develop local initiatives and share good practise	Facilitate the meetings of the Monmouthshire Hate Crime and PREVENT Forum.	Mike Davies (Gwent Police) / Shereen Williams	4x Forum meetings a year	No. of priorities and actions identified Annual feedback from partners Feedback from victims supported via Hate Crime case handling group Feedback from Channel Panel No. of referrals directly reported to Victim Support
		Promote the referral systems for Hate Crime and Prevent		Case handling group and Channel Panel to meet on a case by case basis outside the forum meetings	
		Manage the Hate Crime and PREVENT referrals	Shereen Williams	Promote awareness of the reporting model through partners	1) Quarterly meetings held 2) No MARAC/Channel Referrals received in 2014/15 3) Reporting system updated and new 3 rd party Reporting Centre promoted
		Support a national 3rd party reporting model with Victim Support			
		Share intelligence with multi-agency partners on community tensions and develop solutions through a task and finish group			
Deliver Prevent briefings to key partners/ communities/ institutions in Monmouthshire e.g. schools, governors, youth organisations.	Shereen Williams	4x briefings delivered a year	Done as part of WRAP / CTLP briefing – could look at removing this as this would be covered by the other two outcomes		
Deliver WRAP training	Shereen Williams	Deliver WRAP (Workshop to Raise Awareness of Prevent) to a minimum of 2 partner organisations per quarter	3 WRAP sessions delivered		
Deliver Hate Crime training				Deliver 2 Hate Crime training sessions per year	1 Hate Crime training session held
	Increase awareness of Modern Slavery	Shereen Williams	4x awareness sessions to be delivered	No trainers in MCC during 2014/15	

	Description of Project / Programme	Action	Person Responsible	How Much / How Often	How Well
		including promoting the National Referral Mechanism			<p>to deliver the programme</p> <p>New trainers recruited in Q4 to begin training delivery in 2015/16</p>
B	<p>YOS Monmouthshire & Torfaen Youth Offending Service is a statutory multi-agency service established by the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 with the principle aim of preventing offending by children and young people.</p>	<p>Deliver briefing sessions to partner agencies to ensure that all relevant professionals are appropriately referring those identified to be at risk of offending to the Youth Offending Service (Prevention & Intervention Project)</p>	<p>Jacalyn Richards / YOS</p>	<p>6x annual briefing sessions</p>	<p>No. of attendees at briefing sessions</p> <p>No. of referrals to the Prevention Service</p> <p>No. of referrals accepted by the Prevention Service</p>
	<p>The Youth Offending Service brings together the skills and expertise of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social Workers - Probation Officers - Police Officers - Health - Education 	<p>Work with children and young people to prevent them from entering the Youth Justice System</p>	<p>Jacalyn Richards / YOS</p>		<p>No. of referrals to the Prevention Service (as above)</p> <p>No. of young people receiving a Restorative Justice Disposal</p> <p>No. of First Time Entrants and % change when compared with previous year: 14 – 30% decrease on previous year</p>
		<p>Work with children and young people who offend / engage in anti-social behaviour and their victims to repair some of the harm caused by youth crime</p>	<p>Jacalyn Richards / YOS</p>		<p>No. of young people with a closed Youth Conditional Caution: 16</p> <p>No. who go on to re-offend (after 3, 6, 9 and 12 months):</p> <p>6x with 12 months elapsed since start of intervention with no further offending</p> <p>4x first re-offence within 3 months</p> <p>1x first re-offence within 12 months</p> <p>NOTE: Insufficient time has elapsed for the other interventions (12 month data will be available March</p>

	Description of Project / Programme	Action	Person Responsible	How Much / How Often	How Well
Page 64					<p>2016)</p> <p>No. of young people with a closed Community Order: 17</p> <p>No. who go on to re-offend (after 3, 6, 9 and 12 months): 10x with first offence within 3 months since start of intervention (1 dismissed in court) 1x with 12 months elapsed since start of intervention with no further offending 1x with first offence within 9 months since start of intervention NOTE: Insufficient time has passed for the other interventions (12 month data will be available April 2016)</p> <p>No. of young people with a closed custodial sentence: Nil</p> <p>No. who go on to re-offend (after 3, 6, 9 and 12 months): Nil</p>
C	<p>Road Safety 1. Cycle Proficiency Training (Off-Road Training)</p> <p>Target: Year 5/6 Pupils Aim: To provide children with the requisite riding skills in preparation for independent travel. To instruct pupils in the Highway Code especially in relation to cyclists</p>	<p>Teachers or volunteers are trained by RSO to deliver the training</p> <p>Cyclists are assessed on their practical skills and their knowledge of the Highway Code</p>	CD (Road Safety Officer)	<p>Each child has 8 hours training</p> <p>31 eligible schools</p>	<p>15 Schools participated</p> <p>342 children trained</p> <p>380 children passed the practical and theory tests</p>

	Description of Project / Programme	Action	Person Responsible	How Much / How Often	How Well
Page 65	2. Mega Drive Pre-Driver Awareness Programme	Deliver awareness sessions with Key Stage 4 Pupils in hazards of driving	CD & Partners	Sessions delivered 3 days per year Capacity of 144 pupils per year Number of pupils attended	Evaluation forms indicate an increased awareness of driving behaviour / attitude over a sample of ~130 students
	3. Young Drivers – Pass Plus Cymru Provides additional training (including motorway driving) post-test. PPC is an enhanced version of Pass Plus. Its modules cover defensive driving, hazard awareness, concentration, speed, drugs & drink driving, safe attitudes and behaviour	Deliver workshops to post-post YP on driving hazards Driving instructors deliver practical driving sessions to YP	CP & Partners	6 workshops are delivered each year after which the participants are given advanced training with a driving instructor Number of new drivers attended training Number of new drivers who undertake practical sessions	40 new drivers attended workshops and evaluation forms indicate that all would recommend the course to others
	4. Nurseries / Playgroups Infant children are visited to deliver a road safety programme	Deliver sessions on: - Safe places - People who help - Holding hands - In-car safety - Safe places to play	Under Sevens Organiser (North Monmouthshire) (Vacant post in South)	Organisations are visited once a term with appropriate resources and themes	1 Visit / Term Playgroups – 212 Nurseries – 770 Reception – 1160 Year 1 – 1059 Year 2 – 1001
	5. Kerbcraft Pedestrian training (KS1 or 2) Safe Places to Cross (crossing between parked cars / at a junction)	Practical training delivered to children at the road side Training of parents / volunteers to help deliver the programme	Pedestrian Training Coordinator / Assistants	Children are taken out of school for a 20 minute training session each week for a period of 12 weeks	No. of schools taking part No. of children trained No. of parents / volunteers trained No figures currently available
D	Environmental Health 1. Environmental Health activity overview Raising awareness of prosecutions in an effort to deter further incidents "Give dog fouling the red card" project working closely with T&CCs to raise awareness of the antisocial nature of	Investigate intelligence led fly tipping hot spots Investigate and measure noise nuisance in accordance with statutory nuisance provisions of the Environmental Protection Act 1990. Liaise with PCSOs regarding the memorandum of understanding and to	Huw Owen	No. of complaints of fly tipping No. of dog fouling complaints No. of nuisance calls and measures taken	No. of successful fly tipping prosecutions (amount of money included) 2013/14: 1 (£1,316 fine / costs) 2014/15: 2 (£1,800 fine / costs) No. of fixed penalty notices issued with Environmental Health / PCSOs with regards to dog fouling 2013/14: 1 FPN issues (not paid so

	Description of Project / Programme	Action	Person Responsible	How Much / How Often	How Well
Page 66	dog fouling	investigate dog fouling complaints.			<p>prosecuted = £500 fine / costs 2014/15: Nil</p> <p>No. of noise complaints with resolution within 3 months Total Noise Complaints 2013/14: All Types 388 with 240 closed within 3 months (61.9%) 2014/15: All Types 341 with 221 closed within 3 months (64.8%)</p> <p>Appraisal of annual statistics</p>
	2. In partnership with the National Scams Hub, vulnerable adults whose names are on a "suckers list" in relation to mail and phone scams will be contacted to highlight the issues and identify levels of detriment where they have fallen victim to scams. This will enable better surveillance of the issue across Monmouthshire	<p>Create "cold caller control" zones across Monmouthshire in-line with need</p> <p>Establish a network of contacts</p> <p>Identify current residents on the "Suckers List"</p> <p>Carryout face to face visits as appropriate</p> <p>Collate information from victims</p> <p>Intelligence is used to target further work.</p>	Gareth Walters	<p>Number of zones in progress</p> <p>Information circulated to network of contacts</p> <p>Intelligence is collated</p> <p>Number of victims identified to date</p> <p>Levels of detriment</p>	<p>People feel better protected from unwanted doorstep callers and have the confidence to say NO.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of new zones - Questionnaire - Coverage <p>Victims are assisted to stop responding and removed from mailing companies lists.</p> <p>Identified offenders are subject to investigation and enforcement action</p>
E	<p>ASB & CCTV</p> <p>1. ASB housing meetings aim to mitigate and prevent escalation of ASB through multi-agency working</p>	Host a monthly meeting with partners to discuss ASB incidents and decide appropriate intervention procedure	Andrew Mason	Meetings held monthly Partners attending include RSL's, Gwent Police, Housing Options, JAFF	<p>Number of cases in total: 66 Number of resolutions: 47 (19 remain open; 1 demotion; 5 moved away; 4 injunctions; 14 ASB stopped; 4 ABC's)</p> <p>Meeting Minuets Housing database of outcomes</p>
	2. ASB intervention group strike 3	Identify ASB cases	Andrew Mason	Meetings held monthly	Number of cases: 48

	Description of Project / Programme	Action	Person Responsible	How Much / How Often	How Well
	process aims to monitor young people who are engaged in ASB in the community, with a view to providing early intervention to prevent escalation through a 3 strike system	implement appropriate level strike action in line with ASB levels Ensure referrals are made to appropriate agencies where identified		Number of referrals to other agencies	<p>Number of strike levels: Strike 1 x 46 Strike 2 x 12 Strike 3 x 7</p> <p>Number / percentage of strike 1 who do not escalate: 34 / 73.9%</p> <p>Number escalated to ABC/ASBO: 4</p> <p>Minutes of meetings</p>
	3. Problem Solving Groups are convened to tackle ASB issues through a multi-agency intervention	On referral: - Arrange a PSG meeting - Produce an ASB agency plan for individual cases	Andrew Mason	Meetings held in line with referrals	<p>Number of ASB referrals</p> <p>Number of ASB agency plans enacted</p> <p>Meeting logs</p>
	4. CCTV is a surveillance tool used to prevent and detect crime and disorder in our towns. There are currently 30 public space cameras across Monmouthshire	Compile a report on the incidents recorded via CCTV Control Room To allocate the CCTV system in-line with local need	Andrew Mason	Meetings held 3 times per year with CCTV user group to review the monitoring	<p>Town councils are better informed of the crime and disorder in their areas through:</p> <p>Number of incidents captured: 5362 Number of incidents escalated to police for further investigation: 313</p>
	5. Monmouthshire has a varying number of deployable CCTV cameras which can be used to target "hot spot" areas to capture surveillance information to inform Police and Partners. This contributes to the prevention and detection of crime and disorder in the community.	Compile a report on the incidents recorded via Deployable CCTV To allocate the deployable CCTV system in-line with local need	Andrew Mason	<p>Maintain deployable CCTV log of camera locations</p> <p>Number of deployable CCTV requests made</p>	<p>Deployable cameras enable targeted policing, through:</p> <p>Number of incidents captured: 35 Number of images shared with police/partners for further investigation: 19</p>
	6. Community safety action teams are multi-agency approaches which are	Hold regular multi-agency meetings to discuss any issues at a community level	Andrew Mason	Meetings held bi-monthly	<p>Number of issues on log: 34 Number of issues resolved: 16</p>

	Description of Project / Programme	Action	Person Responsible	How Much / How Often	How Well
	convened bi-monthly to discuss and tackle local crime & disorder issues	Comprise an issue log to monitor incidents		Number of issues	Minutes of meetings Issue log
F	MHA 1. Monmouthshire Housing Association (MHA) works in partnership with MCC Councillors and the Police to engage tenants with the aim of improving their lives and the communities	Advertised Estate Walkabouts arranged by Neighbourhood Officers to cover all estates on a rolling programme	Amy Brine	Number of estate walkabouts	Number of improvement actions taken as a result of Walkabout Quarterly
	2. MHA targets Hotspots within its Communities based on the amount of actual and perceived crime and anti-social behaviour and number of hard to let properties. MHA is working with partner agencies to form a Task force to improve lives, the environment people live in and feelings of safety	Local Lettings Policies enacted Good Neighbour Agreements delivered Provide advice and assistance re Community Safety	Amy Brine	Reduction in refusals received via Local Lettings Policy No. of Good Neighbour Agreements Achieved / No. of Households that engaged Number of ASB Cases reported in 2015 compared to 2014	Quarterly reductions in hard to let properties Quarterly Annually
G	Fire & Rescue 1. KS1 & KS2 education and awareness presentations	Deliver educational activities to Primary schools with in Monmouthshire. The presentation will educate children in areas of Home Safety and escaping from a fire in the home.	Station Manager Matt Jones	KS1 & KS2 education and awareness presentations are conducted in each Primary School in Monmouthshire a minimum of once a year Number of Primary schools Number of children	Reduction in accidental dwelling fires and injuries related to fire. 49 educational awareness packages were presented to approximately 1,225 children
	2. Road Traffic Collision Reduction	Deliver educational activities to young adults in Secondary education on the danger involved with Mobile Phone use whilst driving as well as other road safety issues	Station Manager Matt Jones	Road Traffic Collision educational events will be conducted throughout the year and key events such as Biker Down will be conducted at specific periods of the year. Number of events Number of people targeted	Reduction in road traffic collision and injuries involving vehicles/cycles Fire Service personnel carried out 24 RTC educational awareness programmes across Monmouthshire, delivering to over 1,800 adults and children

	Description of Project / Programme	Action	Person Responsible	How Much / How Often	How Well
Page 69	3. Home Fire Safety Risk Assessments (HFSC)	Deliver Home Safety guidance to at risk properties within Monmouthshire. Kitchen fires and Elderly people fires will be specifically targeted	Station Manager Matt Jones	Stations within Monmouthshire will aim to deliver an estimated 700 targeted Home Fire Safety Risk Assessments throughout the year. Number of visits	Reduction of accidental dwelling fires and injuries 2014 has seen Monmouthshire Fire Stations carrying out 793 Home Fire Safety Risk Assessments
	4. Arson Vulnerability Assessments: Assessments are carried throughout the year to identify disused and derelict buildings that maybe at risk of arson. AVA will be increased during specific high-risk times including Halloween and Christmas	Identify, report and share information surrounding buildings that may be at risk of arson	Station Manager Matt Jones	Reduction of deliberate fires in derelict buildings. Hazard sharing amongst multi-agencies of information to minimise risk Number of assessments	During 2014/15 Monmouthshire Fire Stations identified and recorded 24 buildings and schools that required an Arson Vulnerability Assessment
	5. Deliberate Fires	Engage with members of our communities within Monmouthshire to educate them on the issues and dangers surrounding deliberate fires including grass and refuse.	Station Manager Matt Jones	Engagement events will be conducted throughout the year and a specific drive during seasonal periods Number of events attended Number of people targeted	Reduction of deliberate fires specifically targeting grass & refuse 12 events were conducted to educate and promote the dangers of deliberate fire setting including waste cylinder amnesties in high risk areas
H	Probation Service IOM is an overarching approach aimed at the management of priority groups like high risk offenders 1. Monmouthshire IOM referrals are selected effectively	To monitor all IOM referrals from all partnership agencies through the IOM Migration process.	Nigel Spacey (National Probation Service) / Kerry Hagerty (Gwent Police)	Monthly Migration Meetings when all IOM Referrals are scored, considered and decisions made.	Number of Identified IOM offenders referred to IOM with demographic breakdown by age/gender/area/offence type
	2. Monmouthshire Statutory and Non-statutory IOM cases are managed effectively	Robust monitoring of all IOM cases by lead agencies at local tasking meetings and management of cases by local IOM Hub	Nigel Spacey (National Probation Service) / Kerry Hagerty (Gwent Police)	Fortnightly Tasking Meetings which will inform Annual Report	Number of Red/Amber/Green/Blue IOM cases in Monmouthshire.

	Description of Project / Programme	Action	Person Responsible	How Much / How Often	How Well
	3. Gather Key Performance Information relating to reconviction rates by IOM Cohort	Access Gwent IOM arrest and Charge Activity data provided by IOM Cymru.	Nigel Spacey (National Probation Service) / Kerry Hagerty (Gwent Police)	Review of Predicted Reoffending Rates for all IOM cases Annual reoffending rates for all IOM Cases	Comparison of predicted reoffending rates from OASys for the IOM cohort with actual reoffending rates of the IOM Cohort

Monmouthshire

Single Integrated Plan (2013-17)



Outcome 5: Vulnerable Families are Supported

“We want all families in Monmouthshire to benefit from positive environments to nurture their children to grow, develop and prosper”

To better support our vulnerable families to feel supported we need to:

- Support our families earlier to prevent them becoming more vulnerable
- Better coordinate support which can react more quickly
- Ensure families know how to access Domestic Abuse support
- Support victims of mail and phone scams and protect vulnerable adults from scams

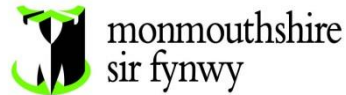
Measure of Success

- No. of Domestic Abuse incidents

	Description of Project / Programme	Action	Person Responsible	How Much / How Often	How Well
A	<p>JAFF JAFF is an early intervention / prevention project working with families to reduce their level of need and prevent escalation of need into crisis by supporting families to coordinate their own support for their own needs</p> <p>Outcomes are measured using a distance travelled tool</p> <p>1. Working age people in low income families gain, and progress within, employment</p> <p>2. Children, young people and families, in or at risk of poverty, achieve their potential</p> <p>3. Children, young people and families are healthy and enjoy wellbeing</p> <p>4. Families are confident, nurturing, resilient and safe</p>	Deliver training sessions to increase the range of different professionals and agencies referring into the JAFF service to ensure referrals are appropriate	Kirstin Major	6x yearly training sessions – JAFF implementation	No. of attendances at training courses No. of families appropriately referred to JAFF No. of families inappropriately referred to JAFF Feedback forms
		Facilitate multi-agency meetings (MAMS) across 4 secondary schools and via an early year's panel	Kirstin Major	Monthly MAMS meetings Monthly early year's panel	No. of MAMS meetings supported
		Support and deliver Team Around the Family (TAF) intervention		TAF meetings (monthly)	No. of families receiving a TAF Plan
		Facilitate a multi-agency overarching JAFF management group to: - monitor and support the implementation of JAFF - provide a multi-agency overview of the service - support and overcome barriers and issues faced - provide an effective service and achieve desired outcomes for families in Monmouthshire	Kirstin Major / JAFF Management Group	Quarterly meetings	No. of JAFF cases closed with successful outcomes utilising the Distance Travelled Tool
B	<p>VAWDASV 1. MAC</p> <p>To ensure sustainability of the Multi Agency Centre for victims of Domestic Abuse</p> <p>Within VAWDASV Bill: Guidance A&B</p>	1.1 Continue to provide a wide range of services co located the MAC 1.2 Ensure all persons attending the centre undertake a needs assessment and where necessary a DASH risk assessment	Jointly: Jacqueline Hay (Llamau) / Bev Garside (Manager W.Aid) Kirsty Aplin (IDVA)	No. people called the MAC: 2013/14 2014/15 2015/16 - 2429 2983 Footfall of MAC 2013/14 2014/15 2015/16 - 1983 2238	High Risk No % women/men feel safer IDVA: 14/15 : 76% / 0 15/16: WAID: 14/15 : 100% / 0 15/16: No % Women /Men risk has reduced IDVA: 14/15: 100% / 0 15/16:

	Description of Project / Programme	Action	Person Responsible	How Much / How Often	How Well
				<p>No. of DASH assessments undertaken by MAC coordinator 2014/15:</p> <p>No. of new referrals to agencies post DASH completed 2014/15: 2015/16</p> <p>No. of agencies based at MAC 2014/15: 7 2015/16:</p> <p>No. of agencies using MAC facilities 2014/15: Unknown 2015/16:</p>	<p>WAID: 14/15: 100% / 0 15/16:</p> <p>No % Women /Men cessation of abuse IDVA: 14/15: 69% 15/16: WAID: 14/15: 82% 15/16:</p> <p>No % Women/men quality of life has improved IDVA: 14/15 :49% 15/16: WAID: 14/15: 100% 15/16:</p> <p>Medium / Standard Risk No % women/men feel safer 25:3.5% 109:100% No % Women/Men risk has reduced 23:92% 105:96% No % Women/men cessation of abuse 20:80% 25:23% No % Women/men quality of life has improved 22:88% 32:100%</p>
	<p>2. Training Framework</p> <p>To ensure Monmouthshire agencies embed the National Training Framework (NTF) within their organisation and send staff on appropriate level training. There is a Pan Gwent training Sub group which will be centrally assisting embed the NTF at level 1 and coordinating all of the other levels of training (1-6).</p> <p>Within VAWDASV Bill: Guidance C,D&F</p>	<p>2.1 Level 1 training / e-learning is embedded across all public bodies</p> <p>2.2 Key Partners employees' attend level 2 & 3 training: Police, social service adult and Children, Primary can secondary Schools, Housing associations –Charter / MHA /Melin and Housing options.</p>	<p>Chair VAWDASV Board- Philip Hobson request Monmouthshire staff training data from Children Safeguarding Board Administrator : 6 monthly report to SMG</p>	<p>No. staff undertaken Level 1 training 2014/15: 109</p> <p>No. staff attended Level 2 training 2014/15: 97</p> <p>No. staff attended Level 3 training 2014/15: 70</p>	<p>Level 2 Training Outcomes</p> <p>Q1 – more aware of complex effects on adults 2013/14: 100% 2014/15: 94%</p> <p>Q2 – more aware of complex effects on children 2013/14: 87% 2014/15: 84%</p> <p>Q3 – more confident to identify DA 2013/14: 94% 2014/15: 85%</p> <p>Q4 – more aware of support available 2013/14: 87% 2014/15: 96%</p> <p>Q5 – trainer extremely knowledgeable</p>

	Description of Project / Programme	Action	Person Responsible	How Much / How Often	How Well
Page 74					2013/14: 80% 2014/15: 83% Q6 – more confident to discuss with Service Users 2013/14: 86% 2014/15: 96% NOTE: The above data was collected locally by R. Allen – the 2015/16 training for level 1, 2 and 3 will be evaluated centrally by the Safeguarding children’s board admin
	3. DACC/MARAC Ensure all Agencies are signed up to the Domestic abuse Conference call (DACC) in Monmouthshire	3.1 Police, Social service- Adult and Children, Housing associations, Probation, DA providers and IDVA all participate on the DACC	VAWDASV Chair request DACC data 6 monthly from Insp PPU. Report to: SMG	No police incidents / no DACC discussed Monmouthshire 2012/13: 1008:703 – 70% 2013/14: 886:665 – 75% 2014/15:	% DA incidents discussed on DACC 2012/13 2013/14 2014/15 70% 75% % Repeat victims / perpetrators % Repeat / serial perpetrators (Aligned to DACC/MARAC Gwent performance framework)



SUBJECT:	Community Governance –Review Findings & Recommendations
MEETING:	Strong Communities
DATE:	12th October 2015
DIVISION/WARDS AFFECTED:	All

1. PURPOSE:

To update Members on the findings of the Community Governance Review and the conclusions of the Lessons Learnt review of the implementation of Whole Place in Severnside and Bryn y Cwm.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 2.1 That members note the content of the report.

3. KEY ISSUES:

- 3.1 As members will be aware Community governance within Monmouthshire has been delivered through four Area Committees which were designed as an opportunity for communities to be involved in local democracy. No decision making is delegated to the Area Committees but it does provide an opportunity for issues of local concern to be raised and debated.
- 3.2 The implementation of Whole Place has resulted in an additional tier of local governance which sits outside the Council's Area Committee process. Programme Boards have been established in Severnside and Bryn y Cwm and they manage the delivery of the local plan. They are made up of elected County, Community and Town councillors and representatives from community organisations.
- 3.3 The overlapping and complicated structures have led to dissatisfaction amongst community stakeholders. The loss of the Area Manager roles and the implementation of the Whole Place team has resulted in less clarity between the administrative processes and delivery frameworks set up to support community governance. An additional complication is caused by each area committee having been allocated a capital sum of £5,000 to allocate within its geographical boundary. This was previously managed on behalf of the Area Committees by the Area Managers, however these posts were

deleted and currently no agreed process exists for the allocation, distribution and management of these grants.

- 3.4 Recognising these concerns a Community Governance Review was commissioned and following a tender exercise Keith Edwards was appointed to undertake this review in March of this year. The purpose of the review was to reflect on the experience of the dual processes to date and identify opportunities for a more streamlined and effective approach to delivery.
- 3.5 The conclusions of this review have now been documented in a report entitled *Whole Place and Community Governance in Monmouthshire* (see appendix 1). The report outlines twelve recommendations around reducing complexity, having more clearly defined roles and responsibilities and streamlining local governance structures. There is also an associated action plan entitled *Key Challenges and Potential Responses* (see appendix 2).
- 3.6 The twelve recommendations are summarised as follows:
- Monmouthshire County Council will implement the recommendations of the report to enable a simpler local governance framework with clear lines of accountability and responsibility and provide access to funds to support local priorities.
 - Terms of reference for each group integral to Whole Place will be developed in partnership and outlined in a single document.
 - Monmouthshire re-align Whole Place internally, developing streamlined decision processes, inter department working and embedding corporate responsibility for the delivery of this agenda.
 - Elected Members to undertake a local leadership role in engaging communities to deliver Whole Place. This involves replacing Area Committees with an annual joint Member/Programme Board summit, surgeries and the appointment of an Elected Member as a Whole Place Champion in each area who will sit on the Programme Board and updating Council.
 - Review of Programme Boards, their memberships, remits and how they relate to the Council and their community.
 - Re-inforce the importance of Town and Community Councils in the delivery of Whole Place through Programme Board membership.

- Town and Community Councils should build on existing networks and share resources.
- Re-inforce the independence of Community Forums and help build self-reliance.
- Programme Boards need to audit the engagement with excluded groups and produce an action plan to address deficits.
- Process for identifying new initiative and fast tracking their consideration and approval should be considered, whilst ensuring that it still meets all the legal and financial accountability tests.
- The Council should review Whole Place support and resources and ensure it aligns with community hubs and developing more area based services.
- The Whole Place team should work with communities to co-design the service.

3.7 During the summer, Whole Place officers undertook a review of the implementation of the Whole Place Plan in Severnside and Bryn y Cwm. A total of 10 interviews were undertaken with 4 representatives from Severnside and 6 from Bryn y Cwm. Given the limited number of participants, it is difficult to generalise these as the general conclusions of all stakeholders, however similar themes did emerge:

- Engagement needs to be wider and deeper and include youth and those with disabilities.
- Process should be led by the Council with clear levels of responsibility from Officers and Members.
- Better communication on the process and the implementation of the plan
- The plans should embrace the whole area and avoid being town centric.
- There should be a delivery mechanism in place that provides support for groups delivering project strands (this should be officer time and finance).
- The plans and their delivery mechanism should have been implemented much quicker.

4. REASONS:

- 4.1 The Community Governance report followed a series of interviews and workshops with Elected Members (County, Town and Community), representatives of the Community Forum, Town Teams, Community Leaders and Officers. The key issues raised were then used to determine the actions and recommendations contained within the report.
- 4.2 The key areas of concerns were similar to those raised in the Whole Place Lessons Learnt review and are outlined as follows:
- Improving communication and dialogue at all levels within the Council.
 - Speeding up decision making
 - Ensuring buy in across all service departments
 - Providing adequate resources to enable effective transition, e.g. investing in capital assets before transfer
 - Not enough engagement in Whole Place with Community Councils and their populations.
 - Area Committees, mixed responses as some support them and others suggest that they are anachronistic and create confusion.
 - Capacity within local communities, Town Teams and Town / Community Councils.
 - The need to extend the range and quantity of activists
 - The Council needs to allocate resources to the Programme Board.
 - Better flow of appropriate information.
- 4.3 The implementation of the Localism Act, impending changes to Local Government, the Council's vision to create sustainable and resilient communities and the increasingly constrained financial position require the Council to develop stronger, robust and viable partnerships with local communities to help deliver local priorities. The Whole Place agenda has set this direction within Monmouthshire, however there is significantly more work to do to embed this as evidenced by the findings in the report and the Lessons Learnt review.
- 4.4 It is inevitable that the restrictions imposed on local government as regards decision making and accountability will impact on our ability to respond to proposals put forward by Programme Boards and local communities as quickly as partners may wish. It is essential therefore to develop a decision framework that is as streamlined as possible but still meets all the threshold tests.

- 4.5 The proposed removal of Area Committees will undoubtedly be met with some opposition however it is important to note that the current Area Committee structure does not have universal application across the County. Whilst the Bryn y Cwm Committee has a history of strong community representation and high levels of member attendance this is not mirrored in Lower Wye or Severnside. The Programme Boards represent a new way of interacting with our local communities, broadening the membership beyond Elected Members and using the priorities as determined by the local communities in their Whole Place Plan to shape action plans and deliver outcomes.
- 4.6 It is recognised that Whole Place has not yet been implemented in Central Monmouthshire and has only recently been commenced in Lower Wye. The Lessons Learnt review has illustrated some key learning which has been used to inform the Lower Wye process. In particular the process is being managed by Whole Place Officers and we are starting by visiting existing community groups in an attempt to broaden the audience. We are also meeting with Town and Community councils to broaden the engagement beyond the main town. We also acknowledge the need for better and clearer communication and accountability and are putting measures in place to ensure this.
- 4.7 If the Community Governance Review recommendations are subsequently adopted by Full Council there will be a transition period, where the processes are developed and agreed prior to commencing a new governance framework.

5. RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS:

- 5.1 The Area Committees are allocated an annual sum of £5,000 from the Councils Capital Programme to distribute as grants to local communities. It is proposed that this funding is transferred to the Programme Boards to support the delivery of the Whole Place Plans and provide seed funding for local initiatives.

6. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND EQUALITY IMPLICATIONS:

- 6.1 The significant equality impacts identified in the assessment (Appendix B) are summarised below for members' consideration:

7. SAFEGUARDING AND CORPORATE PARENTING IMPLICATIONS

There are no safeguarding or corporate parenting implications arising from this report.

8. CONSULTEES:

Strong Communities Select Committee

9. BACKGROUND PAPERS:

Whole Place and Community Governance Review (Appendix 1 & 2)

10. AUTHORS:

Will McLean Head of Policy & Engagement

Debra Hill-Howells Head of Community Delivery

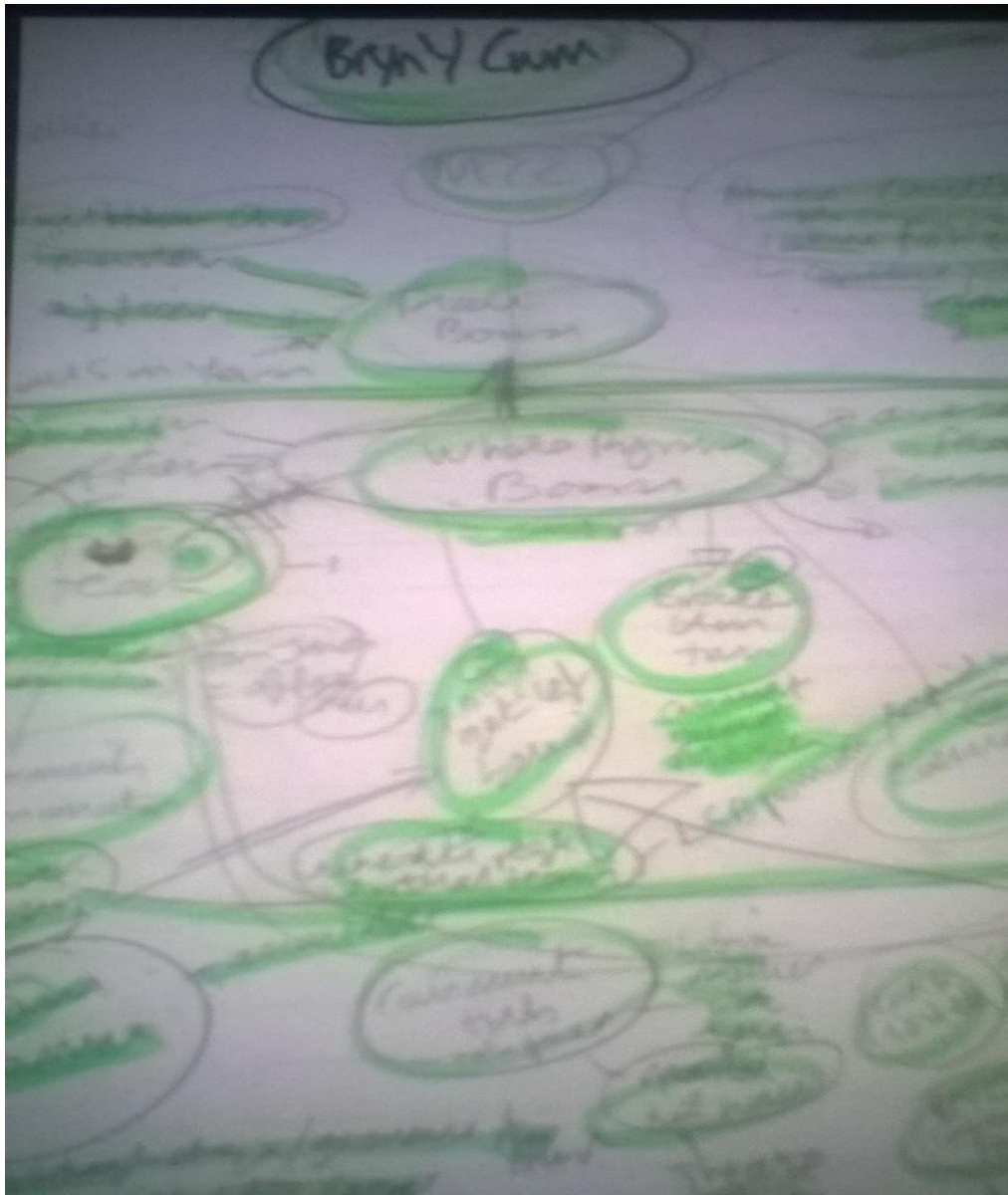
11. CONTACT DETAILS

debrahill-howells@monmouthshire.gov.uk

WillMcLean@monmouthshire.gov.uk

Appendix 1

Whole Place and Community Governance in Monmouthshire



A Review by Keith Edwards

Contents

1. Introduction
2. Executive Summary

3. Background & Context

4. The Four Settlements

Bryn Y Cwm

Sevenside

Central Monmouthshire and Lower Wye

5. Key Issues

Complexity

Inclusivity

Accountability

Whole Place Governance

Community and Voluntary Sector

Resources

Social Capital

Communication

Supporting Innovation

Measuring Outcomes

A Question of Balance

6. The Way Forward

7. Recommendations

8. Acknowledgements

1. Introduction

This project and report were commissioned in March 2015 by Monmouthshire County Council (MCC). The focus was a review of current community governance arrangements centred on the key settlements as part of the councils Whole Place programme. It included the two settlement areas that have pioneered the approach:

Bryn Y Cwm centered on Abergavenny and including the rural communities of north Monmouthshire; and

Severnside centered on Caldicot and also including Magor and other surrounding communities;

and two which are scheduled to implement Whole Place over the next three to twelve months:

Central Monmouthshire centered on Monmouth Town and including Raglan and Usk and the surrounding areas: and

Lower Wye centred on Chepstow and its hinterland.

The twin aims were to take stock of the experience to date and identify opportunities to enable a more streamlined approach to delivery. From the councils perspective this will help its wider long term strategy to support resilient communities and ensure more efficient, effective and convenient delivery of local services. That said it is important to stress that a review of strategic priorities and activities - outlined in for example *Seven for Severnside* and *A Better Bryn Y Cwm* – although constantly referred to by stakeholders were outside of the remit of this project. Never the less a significant number of initiatives were flagged up and although not included in this report will be fed into MCC and Programme Boards.

Central to the project methodology was engaging with community leaders and stakeholder groups through a series of interviews and consultative workshops in Abergavenny and Caldicot with:

- County Councillors;
- Community Forum Representatives;
- Town and Community Councillors and Officers;
- Town Teams in Abergavenny and Caldicot;
- Community Leaders and their organisations; and
- Strategic and operational Officers of the Council.

This report is the result of that work. It considers the key issues that have arisen so far from the council's perspective and those of stakeholders' and poses a number of challenges and suggests potential responses. It is hoped this report will help those areas where Whole Place has been introduced, review the experience to date and

plan for the future as well as informing the introduction of this approach in areas where it is yet to be introduced.

A series of recommendations are included at section 7.

2. Executive Summary

‘The pursuit of viable, sustainable models of delivery that put citizen power and democratic accountability at their heart are now the essential rather than optional way forward in Wales’

Background & Context

Whole Place is an approach developed by MCC that is essentially moving from a prescriptive *top down* model to a *bottom up* approach designed and driven by citizens and communities.

The impetus for change comes from within MCC and is proactive, predating other drivers such as the need to deal with unprecedented cuts to government support for local authorities.

The position of MCC at the cutting edge of this agenda is acknowledged by Ministers and other local authorities.

Devolution of power to communities needs to be complimented by robust means of accountability particularly as public funding is involved.

The Four Settlements

In each of the four main settlements devolution of responsibilities is at different stages and the social, economic and cultural drivers vary.

Bryn-y-Cwm is a construct of MCC with little association by local people with the term. Centred on Abergavenny, the area appears outwardly prosperous and vibrant.

Following an extensive community engagement exercise in 2012 / 2013 the Whole Place plan *Better Bryn-y-Cwm* was produced which identified four main priorities.

- Abergavenny Town Centre and the wider business environment;
- Making sure no one get left further behind;
- Strengthening education and business skills; and
- Creating a sustainable settlement.

Severnside is also a construct of MCC although there is more association with the term by local people than was evident in *Bryn-y-Cwm*.

A comprehensive community planning exercise in partnership with the local community resulted in 2013 in *Seven for Severnside: the Plan for a Better Severnside* which identified key areas for action focussing on:

- Severnside Community Campus;
- Caldicot Town regeneration;
- Capitalising on Severnside's 'gateway' location and assets;
- Better Homes;
- Enterprise;
- Strategic Opportunities; and
- Making it Happen.

Central Monmouthshire has a strong and active Community Forum. As well as Monmouth itself, the area also contains two other substantial communities at Raglan and Usk. The plan is to start work on Whole Place in September 2015

Lower Wye is also an administrative construct, centred on Chepstow. It is a unique community which also has a large Army based population and it is also seen as the central community for significant numbers of people living across the border in England. The plan is to commence Whole Place work in April 2016.

Key Issues

The principles underpinning Whole Place have been broadly embraced and there is widespread recognition that MCC and partners are in the early stages of a long transformational journey.

There is unanimity that a simpler governance model is needed for both 'active' areas and in the roll-out to the other two areas.

The Whole Place focus on 'nobody gets left behind' is welcome but needs constant monitoring.

MCC bears final responsibility for Whole Place and is accountable to Welsh Government, regulators and ultimately to local people through the ballot box.

Devolution of Whole Place needs to be balanced with recognition of the democratic legitimacy of the council as a whole and of individual elected members.

Without exception all stakeholders recognise the dilemma facing MCC: it has significantly less resources yet demand for services continues to increase.

There is a perception that although new community governance arrangements have been established that MCC has not aligned internal processes and decision making to ensure delivery.

There are number of specific 'asks' of MCC including:

- improving communication and dialogue at all levels;
- speeding up decision making;
- ensuring corporate buy-in across all service departments; and
- providing adequate resources to enable effective transition by, for example, investing in capital assets before transfer.

A particular issue concerns the role of Area Committees. There is some support for the continuation of Area Committees but an alternative view that they are anachronistic and by standing alongside the new community governance structures are the source of potential confusion.

There is however a need to embed the role of members in Whole Place to strike the balance between legitimate democratic involvement and community control of setting priorities.

There is increasing expectation that Town and Community Councils (T&CCs) will have a greater role in setting local priorities and even delivering services going forward. However there is a mixed view of the capacity of them to 'step up' particularly in relation to smaller councils.

There are also concerns that there is not enough engagement in Whole Place with outlying Community Councils and their populations.

Programme Boards are at the centre of Whole Place and their structure and activities should be reviewed.

The ability of Town Teams in Caldicot and Abergavenny to marshal additional resources is seen as a positive but extending the base of volunteers is a key challenge.

Across the county there are hundreds of voluntary groups who play a critical role in community life – from representing views of particular groups to running facilities and services.

MCC has recently moved away from providing administrative and financial support to Community Forums. Whilst budget pressures undoubtedly played a role in this

decision there is also a desire by the council to empower forums to act independently and develop their own capacity.

Many stakeholders have highlighted the need to genuinely set local priorities and recognise that delivery will depend on aligning resources to deliver.

There are opportunities to streamline and simplify processes to generate savings that could then be invested elsewhere. For example replacing Area Committees with an annual Programme Board / Elected Member Summit.

Consideration should be given to centrally developed yet local adaptable resources including toolkits and step by step guides.

Social capital is unevenly spread and is more prevalent in prosperous areas.

It is imperative to extend the range and quantity of activists and MCC in partnership with Programme Boards need to adopt a proactive strategy including allocating resources to this.

Key to the success of Whole Place will be the regular flow of appropriate information between MCC and the Programme Board and between both and the wider community.

Consideration should be given to having relatively small pots of money available to carry out preliminary work pre full feasibility study to help projects gain initial momentum and get them on to MCC 'radar'.

There are many examples of activities that have delivered on the ground – from small community focussed initiatives through to establishing companies to pursue specific, long term projects.

As well as being able to evidence impact to MCC, WG and regulators, a clear sense of what has been achieved will be essential in maintaining momentum and attracting wider support and involvement. There needs to be a range of outcome measures to help achieve this.

There are a number of apparent and potential tensions that arose during the project associated with the transition from traditional governance arrangements to Whole Place that need to be resolved.

The Way Forward

Whilst there are very many positive aspects of the Whole Place experience to date, this project has clearly identified areas that could be improved.

Many specific ideas on how to move forward have emerged during the course of this work and are contained in the *Key Challenges and Potential Responses* action plan that accompanies this report.

The biggest challenge of all is to ensure that Whole Place delivers modern and efficient services that meet the needs of all the citizens of Monmouthshire.

3. Background & Context

‘Standing still is not an option, indeed inaction could result in the worst outcome of all – disappearing services leading to large scale redundancies, citizens unable to meet their essential needs and increasing community frustration and anger’

Whole Place is an approach developed by MCC that is innovative, and recognised as such by government and peer authorities; and transformative, based on a fundamental shift in power and responsibility. This is essentially moving from a prescriptive *top down* model to a *bottom up* approach designed and driven by citizens and communities. It involves:

- developing mechanisms through which statutory and voluntary agencies, community groups and local people themselves are engaged, listened to and able to influence decisions that affect them;
- designing and delivering services that are based on what matters to local people and their communities; and
- establishing an effective and sustainable collaborative community governance framework connecting citizens, communities, MCC and other partners.

The impetus for change comes from within MCC and is proactive, predating other drivers such as the need to deal with unprecedented cuts to government support for local authorities (with Monmouthshire fairing worse relative to most other authorities in Wales) and the imperative for public service transformation outlined in the white paper *Reforming Local Government: Power to Local People*. The position of MCC at the cutting edge of this agenda is acknowledged by Ministers and other local authorities.

Whilst the direction of travel is clearly towards devolution of power to communities, the authority is mindful of the need to have in place a robust means of ensuring

accountability particularly as public funding is involved. Indeed following a Wales Audit Office report in 2014, MCC identified a number of issues to address including:

- balancing consistency with diversity;
- variations in social capital;
- targeting sufficient resources;
- avoiding duplication;
- balancing short term actions with a long term vision;
- aligning service delivery; and
- monitoring outcomes.

4. The Four Settlements

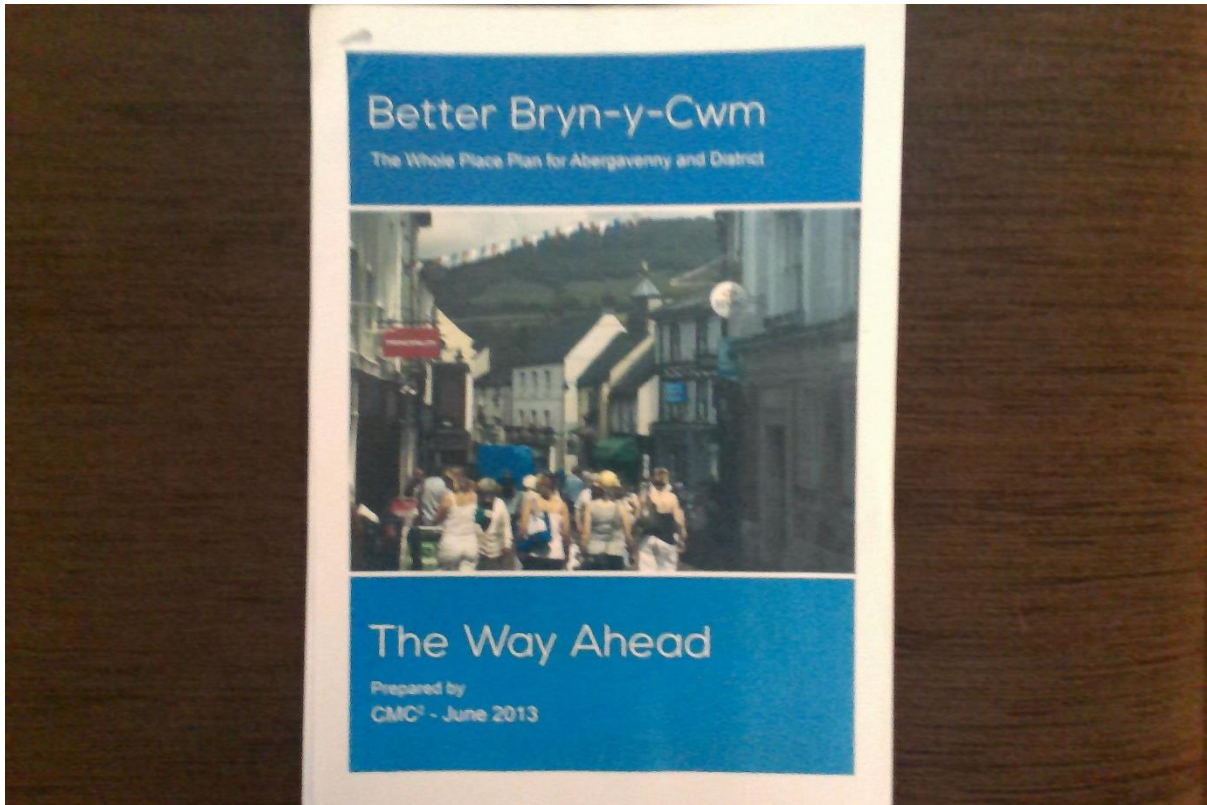
‘Whole Place is a way of reinvigorating
our communities in tough times’

Whole Place focuses on the four main settlements which, whilst similar, have different ‘speeds and needs’ – devolution of responsibilities will be at different stages and the social, economic and cultural drivers will vary.

Bryn-y-Cwm

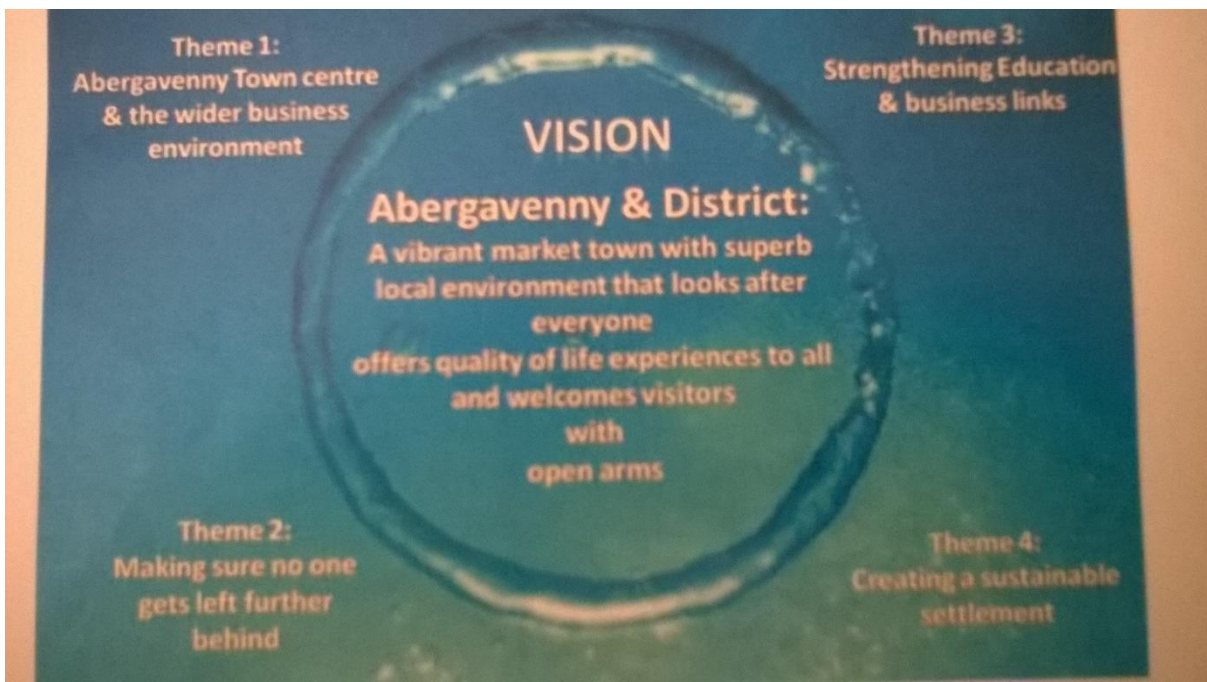
A number of respondents remarked that the idea of *Bryn-y-Cwm* is a construct of MCC with little association by local people with the term. Centred on Abergavenny, the area appears outwardly prosperous and vibrant. A previous community audit identified nearly 200 local groups and initiatives, and Whole Place activities have underlined it is ‘social capital’ rich.

Following an extensive community engagement exercise in 2012 / 2013 the Whole Place plan *Better Bryn-y-Cwm* was produced.



Four key themes were identified:

- Abergavenny Town Centre and the wider business environment;
- Making sure no one get left further behind;
- Strengthening education and business skills; and
- Creating a sustainable settlement.



In the past few years there have been tensions between MCC and the community over the Cattle Market site development. More recently a sense that community leaders want to move on has emerged and Area Committees are seen as an important forum by a number of community representatives.

Building a strong relationship between the Town Council and Team Abergavenny is essential. There is growing momentum around initiatives to develop income earning ideas e.g. around food and local produce with surpluses reinvested in the community.

There is however concern that 'hard to reach' groups are not fully participating and a recognition that efforts have to be made to improve this. One respondent flagged up the fact that there are no disabled people on the Town Team Abergavenny Board.

Severnside

<p>'Severnside is a place that could potentially do very, very good things'</p>

Severnside is also a construct of MCC although there is more association with the term by local people than was evident in *Bryn-y-Cwm*.

In 2012 MCC commissioned consultants to draw up a comprehensive community plan in partnership with the local community. The resultant report – *Seven for Severnside: the Plan for a Better Severnside* – identified key areas for action:



Severnside Community Campus

- A new campus in Caldicot for secondary education, lifelong learning, community facilities and services



Caldicot Town Centre Regeneration

- Integration of the new Superstore and a Partnership to revitalize the Town Centre



Welcome to Severnside

- Capitalise on Severnside's position as a Gateway to Wales and build on its environmental and heritage assets



Better Homes in Severnside

- Estate regeneration, environmental improvement and estate remodelling



Enterprising Severnside

- Building on the area's economic strengths and creating the conditions for new enterprise



Strategic Opportunities in Severnside

- Assuring sustainable development of key strategic sites in the area



Making it Happen

- Partnership Structures and approach to deliver the plan

Caldicot is at the centre of Whole Place although one consultee said it was a 'made up town' and may be the aspiration should be 'to be a great commuter town'. There is a strong feeling by community leaders in Magor that their town is a poor relation to Caldicot when it comes to services although it has roughly two thirds the population of its neighbour. There have been calls to ensure that Whole Place strategies recognise that facilities have to be developed and supported elsewhere and that there needs to be a 'second wave' of subsidiarity.

A number of business ideas are being actively developed including plans for community control of Caldicot Castle. Caldicot Town Council has stepped up in relation to taking on limited responsibility for community facilities and already has experience of running the local cemetery. There is a local perception that the Town Council and Town Team do not always work well together and that it may be time to

'recalibrate' the relationship. One councillor however cited a good example of the Town Council, MCC and local social landlords pooling resources and expertise to develop a local play area.

Central Monmouthshire and Lower Wye

The plan is to introduce Whole Place to the remaining two areas over the next 12 months. *Central Monmouthshire* has a strong and active Community forum that has a good relationship with MCC members and officers. As well as the county town of Monmouth, the area also contains two other substantial communities at Raglan and Usk. The plan is to start work on Whole Place in September 2015

There is also an excellent example of a community led initiative in the Two Rivers Meadow community orchard, driven by community activists and harnessing the support of the private sector and MCC.

Lower Wye is also an administrative construct, centred on Chepstow. It is a unique community which also has a large Army based population (include although located in England?) and it is also seen as the central community for significant numbers of people living across the border in England. The plan is to commence Whole Place work in April 2016.

5. Key Issues

<p>'Current arrangements are not fit for purpose – not the right people, not the right agenda'</p>
--

The principles underpinning Whole Place - variously referred to as community empowerment, devolution and subsidiarity – were very broadly embraced and everyone acknowledged that MCC and partners are in the early stages of a long transformational journey. Opinions on how things were working in practice varied and would often depend on 'where the camera was' e.g. the effectiveness of Town Teams to date elicited a range of views from very positive to mildly sceptical. However there were a number of issues of common concern even if ideas on how to address them varied.

Complexity

<p>'In an ideal world we could do with a fresh start'</p>

The current community governance infrastructure falls into four broad categories:

- *Democratic structures* including Area Committees, Scrutiny Committees, Town and Community Councils;
- *Whole Place structures* including Programme Boards, Town Teams, Nobody Left Behind groups;
- *Voluntary Structures* including Community Forums, Civic Societies, Church groups, Business Groups; and
- *Project specific and partnership Initiatives* including improvement programmes, community asset transfers, E Commerce initiatives;

Although the degree of complexity is greater in *Bryn-y-Cwm* than *Severnside*, there is unanimity that a simpler governance model for both ‘active’ areas and in the roll-out to *Central Monmouthshire* and *Lower Wye* was needed. There is also a view that too many committees and sub committees currently exist for Whole Place to be either efficient or effective.

Key concerns where the lack of clarity over powers, roles and responsibilities which could lead to duplication or, if no one took responsibility, inaction on important matters.

Inclusivity

‘the interface between representative and participative democracy is critical’

Whole Place is predicated on equality of opportunity for everyone to participate and a recognition that certain individuals and groups will need additional support to do so. The focus on ‘nobody gets left behind’ is welcome but there needs constant monitoring to ensure no individuals and groups do not become marginalised.

This includes:

- *People with Disabilities*: Contact Action Inform Represent (CAIR) as well as being a voice for people with disabilities, has identified a number of issues that need to be ever present in designing and delivering local services including:

- access to public and commercial buildings and the public realm;
 - disproportionate effect of cuts to welfare benefits on disabled people and the need to mitigate the impact wherever possible;
 - disproportionate reliance on public transport by disabled people and susceptibility to cuts; and
 - the need to make additional resources to empower people with disabilities to fully participate.
- *Secondary Settlements:* Whole Place structures focus on the four main settlements but there are other substantial communities within the county. In the case of *Severnside*, whilst Caldicot is at the centre, Magor has a population two thirds that of close neighbour. The Town of Monmouth is the centre of Whole Place in *Central Monmouthshire*, but Raglan and Usk also have sizeable populations. Perceptions that ‘everything happens at the centre’ certainly exist and all activities need to be proofed to ensure that this is not being reinforced even if subconsciously.
 - *Rural Communities:* Similarly smaller rural communities can feel excluded if activities are solely centred on main settlements. Engagement strategies should be developed and the impact monitored;
 - *Socially Excluded People and Communities:* In areas that are considered relatively prosperous, poverty can often be hidden and when linked to rural isolation, digital and financial exclusion can be even more severe than that encountered in towns and cities. Although far from exclusively applying to social and privately renting tenants these groups are more likely to suffer poverty and related deprivation. The role of partners such as registered social landlords who have track records of working with disadvantaged groups should be fully harnessed.
 - *Young People:* The need to engage young people is paramount. The age profile of those currently engaged in Whole Place tends to be skewed towards people over 50 and there is almost a complete absence of under 25 year olds.

Accountability

‘There are two problems – decisions are slow in coming and when they are made they don’t tell anyone’

MCC bears final responsibility for Whole Place and is accountable to Welsh Government, regulators and, most importantly, to local people through the ballot box.

There is widespread support for the direction of travel but there are concerns that the strategy needs to be clear, comprehensive and not done in a piecemeal way.

Without exception all stakeholders recognise the dilemma facing MCC: it has significantly less resources yet demand for services continues to increase. There is also acceptance that in tight times the council needs to concentrate on delivering 'core' statutory services such as education and social services. There is implicit backing for MCC to become an enabling authority in other service areas, commissioning rather than directly providing and where possible devolving powers and responsibilities to local communities. As one stakeholder expressed it, the message from MCC should be that, provided there are clear lines of accountability 'we will support you to get on with it'.

There is a perception that although new community governance arrangements have been established that MCC has not aligned internal processes and decision making to ensure delivery. There needs to be a consistent message from top to bottom to avoid the perception that the council no longer has resources but still wants to be in control. This has led to frustration that progress with Whole Place is being slowed down and impeded. This of course needs to be balanced with recognition of the democratic legitimacy of the council as a whole and of individual elected members.

There are number of specific 'asks' of MCC including:

- improving communication and dialogue at all levels;
- speeding up decision making;
- ensuring corporate buy-in across all service departments; and
- providing adequate resources to enable effective transition by, for example, investing in capital assets before transfer.

A particular issue concerns the role of Area Committees. There is some support for their continuation but an alternative view that they are anachronistic and by standing alongside the new community governance structures are the source of potential confusion. Running two systems side by side is reminiscent of the analogue and digital TV transition and it begs the question: when will the new way be fully adopted and the old way 'turned off'?

Yet the role of elected member is critical to the success of Whole Place. This reinforces the point that neither maintaining the status quo, nor removing an area dimension to member involvement is a viable and sustainable option and that a 'third way' needs to be found. One idea would be to embed the role of members in Whole Place by appointing one local member as a council *Champion* who would be a member of the Programme Board ex officio and report back to the appropriate MCC committee quarterly or six monthly. They would also lead for the council at the proposed Programme Board / Elected Member Annual Summit to review progress and inform new priorities. Changes to the governance of Whole Place (see below)

would help strike the balance between legitimate democratic involvement and community control of setting priorities.

**‘community groups move on –
town and community councils stay’**

There is increasing expectation that Town and Community Councils (T&CCs) will have a greater role in setting local priorities and even delivering services going forward. It has been pointed out that a number of Town Councils in particular have access to modest but significant resources as well as direct experience of running services.

There are also concerns that although Town Councils are involved in Whole Place there is not enough engagement with outlying Community Councils and their populations. There is a mixed view of the capacity of them to ‘step up’ particularly in relation to smaller councils. Further development of council clusters has been suggested as a way forward as well as exploring opportunities to share resources such as when employing council clerks for example.

There is frustration that the Charter between MCC and T&CCs is not being adhered to with meetings cancelled at short notice, undermining confidence that the council is genuinely committed to engagement

The ‘analogue versus digital’ issue potentially arises also in relation to T&CCs and Whole Place structures. One good example of how both can work in harmony was cited in relation to Devauden where the Community Council and Village Hall Committee had worked very well together to the benefit of the community.

Whole Place Governance

Programme Boards are at the centre of Whole Place and a key issue is how to clarify their role and improve their effectiveness. They should be seen as the pivotal local body in determining community priorities, commissioning projects and overseeing service delivery. However Board members have expressed frustration with the speed with which decisions are endorsed and resources are made available by MCC.

The structure of Programme Boards should also be reviewed. One option is to embed but limit elected representation (MCC and T&Cs) to a third of the board and select the remaining two thirds from the wider community on the basis of transparent criteria (skills, experience, diversity)

There is support for moving towards a simpler model of board business. One suggestion is to limit administrative functions (minutes, project updates) to 45 minutes to an hour and use the remaining time for themed discussions which could

be opened out to the community and potentially broaden involvement and increase social capital. One stakeholder suggested that sessions might focus on issues such as Mental Health or Drug and Alcohol Abuse with a view to taking 'joined' up approach to finding sustainable solutions.

Town Teams currently operate in Caldicot and Abergavenny. In the eyes of some stakeholders they are 'doers' although the impact they have had is not universally recognised. Their ability to marshal additional resources is seen as a positive. However, extending the base of volunteers is seen as a key challenge.

The fact that there activities are concentrated by definition in the major settlements has led to concerns that they risk isolating more remote, often rural areas

Community and Voluntary Sector

It is important to recognise that Whole Place is not an attempt to subjugate existing voluntary activity to a central strategy but rather aims to harness energies in common endeavour for the good of the community. Across the county there are literally hundreds of groups bringing together thousands of volunteers who already play a critical role in community life – from representing views of particular groups to running facilities and services.

Community Forums exist in *Bryn-y-Cwm* and *Central Monmouthshire* and are valued by active members. Set up with MCC support under the *Making Connections* agenda MCC has recently moved away from providing limited administrative and financial support. Whilst budget pressures undoubtedly played a role in this decision there is also a desire by the council to empower forums to act independently and develop their own capacity. The potential to extend a Community Forum model as an umbrella for local groups into other areas exists although this will need to be driven by communities themselves rather than MCC.

Resources

'You can't just will the ends –
you have to will the means too'

In one sense Whole Place turned the accepted dictum 'form follows function' on its head in the two areas it has been introduced so far. Structures have been created arguably before there was a clear understanding by the community of local priorities.

Many stakeholders have highlighted the need to genuinely set local priorities and recognise that delivery will depend on aligning resources to deliver. There are a number of aspects to this:

- MCC needs to ensure that the entire organisation is on board with Whole Place. This requires not just a cultural change programme but continuous reinforcement of the values that underpin it and the fact that this is not a fad but a long term and fundamental change of direction;
- There is a case for reviewing area based service delivery and better aligning this with Whole Place in each settlement. Having access to local staff resources that would shorten the time between setting priorities and delivery can only enhance and validate the strategy and encourage wider buy in from the community;
- The specialist support provided by the Whole Place team needs augmenting and also needs to be fully integrated into the Community Hub programme. A review of the 'ask' and 'offer' of the team and the communities they work to support would be a useful starting point. The strategy could falter and possibly fail if insufficient support from MCC is secured particularly in the move from previous delivery models to the new approach;
- Supporting the transition from MCC to community service delivery by ensuring capital investment before Asset Transfer, tapering revenue funding and secondment of staff;
- There needs to be transparency around Community Infrastructure Levy monies and how they will be applied; and
- Supporting a community empowerment and ambassadorial training programme to build local capacity.

There are opportunities to streamline and simplify processes that could generate savings that could then be invested elsewhere. For example replacing Area Committees with an annual Programme Board / Elected Member Summit could cut costs and also allow redirection of some grant funding.

Building up other Whole Place resources should also be a priority that will have to be driven initially by MCC. Developing toolkits that can be adapted in each locality, collating easy to use information packs on how the council works and who to contact, as well as step by step guides on community asset transfers are examples of initiatives that once developed can be shared and enhanced through experience.

Social Capital

Whole Place was not year zero for local community activism. Historically very many people have stepped up to lead or support a wide range of initiatives, giving freely of their time and expertise. Social Capital may vary between settlements but there are many examples of experience and skills being put to very effective use

There are however a number of concerns with the present situation:

- Social capital is unevenly spread i.e. it is more prevalent in prosperous areas;
- People can be put off participating if they feel they do not possess the same levels of skills and experience as current community animators; and
- Conversely, existing active participants are quite often themselves over stretched and in danger of 'burn out'

It is imperative therefore to extend the range and quantity of activists. MCC in partnership with Programme Boards need to adopt a proactive strategy including allocating resources to this. Lessons could be learned from the recent Waitrose 'Give and Gain' initiative in Caldicot which attracted a new layer of interest from people who had not previously been active in Whole Place.

Communication

**'The council needs to
join the dots up better'**

Key to the success of Whole Place will be the regular flow of appropriate information between MCC and the Programme Board and between both and the wider community. Again simplicity is the watchword – there has been feedback that sometimes information is pitched too high and difficult even for people in the know to understand the jargon. Clear communication lines need to be nurtured and maintained.

Whilst there are some good examples of using social media, MCC should consider providing support to the Programme Board to 'skill up' in its use.

Supporting Innovation

A notable success has been the way in which Programme Boards have encouraged and supported new initiatives albeit that there is frustration with the speed of decision making in a number of instances. Consideration should be given to having relatively small pots of money available to carry out preliminary work pre full feasibility study. This would help projects gain initial momentum and get them on to MCC 'radar' in advance of firm proposals so that communication lines can be cleared to facilitate speedy decisions.

There are many examples of activities that have delivered on the ground – from small community focussed initiatives through to establishing companies to pursue specific, long term projects.

Measuring Outcomes

As well as being able to evidence impact to MCC, WG and regulators, a clear sense of what has been achieved will be essential in maintaining momentum and attracting wider support and involvement. It will also offer learning points across the county area and how information is shared between Programme Boards is a matter for further consideration.

There needs to be a range of outcome measures to help achieve this including:

- Community impact in terms of economic, social and environmental improvements;
- Individual progress e.g. a long term unemployed person gets work, a person with little confidence interacts with the community;
- Added value in terms of additional resources levered in;
- Customer satisfaction with services improvements; and
- MCC achieves greater efficiencies and is able to redirect funding to priority areas.

A Question of Balance

There are a number of apparent and potential tensions that rose during the project. These include:

- The transition from traditional governance arrangements to Whole Place systems;
- The desire to be enterprising and innovative against the need to have robust audit systems and formal accountability mechanisms;
- Integrating high level strategy with delivery at a community level;
- Determining what should be the core standards (anywhere in Monmouthshire) and the discretionary ones (locally determined and delivered); and
- Acknowledging the value of long standing community animators whilst encouraging new volunteers from diverse backgrounds to become involved.

6. The Way Forward

‘we look at this as something new – 100 years ago people didn’t have the national lottery – they built chapels, workers institutes, health societies and libraries – there’s no reason why it can’t happen again’

MCC has been at the forefront in understanding the scale and long term nature of the challenges to public services and concluded some time ago that ‘business as usual’ is not an option. Central to this has been the Whole Place approach to community governance. Community leaders across sectors have been very willing to embrace the concept and to engage with the council in exploring a new way of working together that captures the ideas, energy and enthusiasm of local people.

Whilst there are very many positive aspects of the experience to date, this project has clearly identified areas that could be improved. Some are universally accepted – the need to reduce complexity and more clearly define roles and responsibilities for example; others are potentially more controversial including resolving tensions between current and emerging governance structures.

Many specific ideas on how to move forward have emerged during the course of this work and are contained in the *Key Challenges and Potential Responses* action plan that accompanies this report. The biggest challenge of all is to ensure that the efforts of MCC and all partners deliver through Whole Place modern and efficient services that meet the needs of all the citizens of Monmouthshire.

7. Recommendations

1. MCC will implement the recommendations within this report to enable a local governance framework that is simpler; roles; responsibilities and accountability are clearer and provide access to a small pot of funding to be allocated locally to support local priorities.
2. MCC in partnership with local Elected Members, Programme Boards and civic organisations will develop a simple set of terms of reference for each group integral to Whole Place collected in one document showing linkages and relationships and made bespoke to each area.
3. MCC lead a review of internal alignment with delivering Whole Place including:
 - appointing / reaffirming a senior officer Whole Place Champion with authority to speed up decision making;
 - streamlining internal processes;

- improving cross departmental connectivity and communication;
 - embedding corporate responsibility from executive level to the front line and;
 - maximising resources to deliver e.g. augmenting the Whole Place Team;
4. MCC and community leaders to reinforce the point that councillors are the legitimate democratic representatives of the community but that their role is evolving into a leadership role to facilitate the active engagement of citizens in delivering Whole Place. Quarterly Area Committees should be replaced by a combination of:
- appointing an Elected Member Whole Place Champion in each area (and develop a job description) who sits on the Programme Board with responsibility for making quarterly / half yearly reports to Council;
 - encouraging local members to co-ordinate surgeries and constituency days to better link into Whole Place;
 - exploring opportunities for and identifying good practice examples of member interaction and involvement with initiatives and activities and;
 - remove area committee structure replacing it with a joint Elected Member / Programme Board annual summit to review progress and consult on priorities.
5. There needs to be clarification and review of Programme Board remits and how they relate to MCC and the community. This review should consider membership changes in particular changes e.g. a limited number of ex-officio members (an MCC local member 'Champion', plus two to three representatives of Town and Community Councils) with the remaining members being matched to a competency / expertise criteria with due regard for diversity. Assuming a Board of in the region of twelve members this would mean around a third reserved for democratically elected councillors and two thirds allocated to local animators and experts.
6. Re-enforce the importance of Town and Community Councils in Whole Place. One option might be to reserve ex officio on the Programme Board:
- one place per Town Council and;
 - two to three places per Community Council 'cluster'.

7. Town and Community Councils should be encouraged to explore further opportunities to build on existing networks and share resources.
8. There is a need to reinforce the independence of Community Forums and help build self-reliance. MCC could develop guidance to support building relationships with wider community and civic organisations.
9. MCC should support Programme Boards to audit the engagement with excluded groups in Whole Place and produce an action plan to address any 'deficits'. Particular (but not exclusively) reference needs to be made to engaging with disability groups, youth clubs and tenant associations.
10. A process for identifying new initiatives and fast tracking their consideration and approval should be considered by MCC in partnership with Programme Boards, ensuring that all legal and financial audit and accountability tests can be met.
11. MCC should review Whole Place support and resources requirements as well as ensuring alignment with community hubs and developing more area based services. This could in part be funded through savings accrued through changes to the process e.g. replacing quarterly Area Committees with an annual summit and reallocating discretionary area funding to Programme Boards to administer.
12. The Whole Place team and the communities they work to support should engage in a process to define roles, responsibilities and expectations as part of a process to 'co-design' the service.

8. Acknowledgements

The project received the support of MCC members and staff, community leaders and Whole Place animators from the outset and throughout and I am extremely grateful for the time and energies committed by everyone. Special mention should be given to the Whole Place Team who were a constant support of knowledge and support from start to finish.

Keith Edwards

August 2015

Appendix B

Community Governance Review: Key Challenges and Potential Responses

A key objective of the project was to focus on practical actions to improve community governance as an integral part of the Whole Place strategy. This paper focusses on a series of 'how to' challenges and potential responses to achieve this.

The suggested prioritisation captured in the final column is:

Green – within 3 months

Amber – between 3 to 6 months

challenge	context and response	lead	priority
How to reduce complexity	<p>Although the degree of complexity is greater in <i>Bryn-y-Cwm</i> than <i>Severnside</i>, there is unanimity that we need a simpler governance model for both 'active' areas and in the roll-out to <i>Central Monmouthshire</i> and <i>Lower Wye</i>.</p> <p>Response: MCC sends clear message that structures, roles and responsibilities will be clarified, simplified and better integrated. This includes addressing the suggested responses in the Whole Place community governance review carried out by KE</p>	MCC Enterprise	Green
How to clarify functions	<p>The current community governance infrastructure falls into four broad categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing democratic structures – Area Committees, Scrutiny Committees, Town and Community Councils etc 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whole Place structures – Programme Boards, Town Teams, Nobody Left Behind groups etc • Civic Structures – Community Forums, Civic Societies, Church groups, Business Groups etc • Project specific and partnership Initiatives – eg Business Improvement Districts, E Commerce initiatives etc <p>Response: MCC in partnership with local elected members, Programme Boards and civic organisations develop a simple set of terms of reference for each group collected in one document showing linkages and relationships and made bespoke to each area.</p>	MCC Whole Place	Green
How to strengthen MCC corporate buy in to whole place	<p>There is a perception that although new structures have been established that MCC has not aligned internal processes and decision making to support subsidiarity and devolution. This has led to frustration and perceptions that the delivery of Whole Place is being slowed down and impeded.</p> <p>Response: MCC Leader and CEO lead and sponsor a review of internal alignment with delivering whole place including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • appointing / reaffirming a senior officer 'Champion' with authority to speed up decision making • streamlining internal processes • improving cross departmental connectivity and communication • embedding corporate responsibility from executive level to the front line and • maximising resources to deliver eg augmenting the Whole Place Team. 	MCC Leader & CEO	Green

<p>How do we redefine the roles of Area Committees?</p>	<p>Area Committees appear anachronistic within the new community governance structures yet the role of elected member is critical to the success of Whole Place. There is some support for them beyond members and a suspicion that their abolition is the end destination. This reinforces the point that neither the status quo nor complete negation of an area dimension to member involvement is a viable and sustainable option and a 'third way' needs to be found.</p> <p>Response: MCC and community leaders need to reinforce the point that councillors are the legitimate democratic representatives of the community but that their role is developing to lead and facilitate the active engagement of citizens in delivering Whole Place. Quarterly Area Committees could be replaced by a combination of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appointing an elected member 'Champion' in each area (and develop a job description) who sits on the Programme Board with responsibility for making quarterly / half yearly reports to Council • Encouraging local members to co-ordinate surgeries and constituency days to better link into Whole Place • Exploring opportunities for and identifying good practice examples of member interaction and involvement with initiatives and activities • Doing away with quarterly meetings and instead holding a joint elected member / Programme Board annual summit to review progress and consult on priorities 	MCC Cabinet	Amber
<p>How do we improve the effectiveness of Programme Boards?</p>	<p>There is disagreement over the role of Programme Boards – are they there to give direction or ensure delivery? There is also concern that they become dominated by interests and repeat the same discussions taken elsewhere. That said they are the central hub of Whole Place and the issue is how to clarify their central role and improve their effectiveness</p> <p>Response: there needs to be clarification of Board remits and how they relate to MCC and the community. There should be consideration of constitutional changes eg a</p>	MCC Whole	Amber

	limited number of ex-officio members (an MCC local member 'Champion', one representative per Town Council, two or three Community Council 'cluster' representatives?) with the remaining members are matched to a competency / expertise criteria with due regard for diversity.	Place	
How do we ensure Town and Community Councils are fully engaged?	<p>There is increasing expectation that Town and Community Councils will have a greater role in setting local priorities and even delivering services going forward. There is however a mixed view of the capacity of T&CCs to step up. There are also concerns that although Town Councils are involved in Whole Place there is not enough engagement with outlying Community Councils and their communities.</p> <p>Response: It is important to embed Town and Community Council engagement in Whole Place. One option might be to reserve ex officio on the Programme Board:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One place per Town Council • Two to three places per Community Council 'cluster' <p>Town and Community Councils should be encouraged to explore further opportunities to build on existing networks and share resources.</p>	MCC Enterprise	Amber
How do we improve engagement with Community Partners ?	<p>Community Forums are valued by active members but seen as a hangover from the past when Area Working Teams existed and the Making Connections agenda was in place. There is concern about viability and sustainability now that some resource support has been withdrawn by MCC.</p> <p>Response: There is a need to reinforce the independence of Forums and help build self-reliance. MCC could give help and guidance to support building relationships with wider community and civic organisations.</p>	MCC Whole Place	Amber

<p>How do we improve inclusivity?</p>	<p>Young people, people with disabilities, socially excluded communities have all been cited as parts of the community that are either under-represented or have not been fully engaged in general and not just in Whole Place. The focus on ‘nobody gets left behind’ offers opportunities to improve inclusivity.</p> <p>Response: MCC should support Programme Boards to audit the engagement with excluded groups in Whole Place and produce an action plan to address any ‘deficits’. Particular (but not exclusive) reference needs to be made to engaging with disability groups, youth clubs and tenant associations.</p>	<p>MCC Whole Place</p>	<p>Amber</p>
<p>How do we empower and resource the Whole Place Team?</p>	<p>The Whole Place Team is central to delivering transformation and need to be at the heart of the overarching MCC strategy. Although there are immense challenges in terms of budgets and bringing the community along, the strategy could falter and possibly fail if insufficient support from MCC is secured particularly in the move from previous models to the new approach.</p> <p>Response: MCC to determine specialist support requirements, alignment with community hubs and developing more area based services. This could in part be funded through Identify savings e.g. replacing quarterly Area Committees with annual summit, reallocating discretionary area funding reduction in Area committee meetings etc.</p> <p>A review of the ‘ask’ and ‘offer’ of the team and the communities they work to support would be a useful starting point.</p>	<p>MCC Enterprise</p>	<p>Green</p>
<p>How do we capture an support innovation</p>	<p>A notable success has been the way in which Programme Boards have encouraged and supported new initiatives albeit that there is frustration with the speed of decision making in a number of instances.</p>		

	<p>Response: A process for identifying new initiatives and fast tracking their consideration and where appropriate approval should be developed by MCC in partnership with Programme Boards.</p>	MCC Enterprise	Green
Other Key Questions	<p>There are a number of other questions that need to be considered in details and effective responses developed. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to ensure there are adequate checks and balances in place? • How to ensure robust audit trails? • How does MCC (and regulator) know that community governance is strong and will be sustained? • How far can this go – what are the limits? • How to ensure a shared vision? • How to make sure all work is evidenced based and able to show where a difference has been made? • How to determine what should be the core standards (anywhere in Monmouthshire) and the discretionary ones (locally determined and delivered)? • How far should subsidiarity go and what is the role of the community in determining this? • How to ensure resilience and sustainability? 	MCC	Green

	Response: MCC to review all <i>Key Challenges and Potential Responses</i> and the outstanding issues above.	Enterprise	
--	--	------------	--

This page is intentionally left blank

CALL IN REQUEST

1. SUBJECT:

Individual Cabinet Member decision to employ an outside consultant to carry out environmental assessments.

2. DATE OF CABINET MEETING:

September 23rd 2015

3. CABINET DECISION:

The employment of a consultant to undertake surveys at Troy House

4. REASON(S) FOR CALL- IN:

The Improper use of public money. Poor value for taxpayers paying for work for a private individual to then develop the land

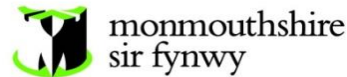
5. DATE RECEIVED:

6. MEMBERS CALLING-IN:
(The Chairman of a Select Committee or any three non-executive members)

Name	Ward
<i>Kevin Williams</i>	<i>Llanwenarth Uffra</i>
<i>Ammond Watts</i>	<i>Thornwell</i>
A Easson	Dewstow

Please identify which Select Committee should hear the call in based on the reasons for the call in request

This page is intentionally left blank



**INDIVIDUAL CABINET
DECISION RECORDING LOG**

DECISION DETERMINED ON: WEDNESDAY 23RD SEPTEMBER 2015

DECISION WILL COME INTO EFFECT ON: FRIDAY 2ND OCTOBER 2015
(Subject to "Call-in" by appropriate Select Committee)

SUBJECT: EMPLOY CONSULTANT TO UNDERTAKE PROTECTED SPECIES SURVEYS FOR TROY HOUSE

**DIVISION//WARD AFFECTED: PLANNING (ENTREPRISE) AFFECTED
MITCHEL TROY WARD AFFECTED**

PURPOSE:

To seek cabinet member approval to engage a consultant to undertake protected species surveys for Troy House, Mitchel Troy, at a cost of £9,665.

The costs of the proposal are met fully by existing budgets.

DECISION:

That a consultant be employed to undertake protected species surveys (bats, otter, water vole, and preliminary ecological assessment) with the production of necessary reports to inform a decision on the redevelopment of this site.

IES Consulting has been selected via a tender exercise having assessed both the cost quoted and the quality of their proposed work. The work will cost £9665. VAT is not payable.

REASONS:

The protected species surveys are essential for the planning application to be progressed (legislation and case law dictates this). The Council's offer to meet this cost was a pragmatic response to make progress on this complicated but important site in the interests of saving and restoring this important Listed Building.

Should current negotiations fail, the surveys will still be required by the Council for it to undertake enforcement action. Such action would be a last resort, would ultimately be more expensive, and would require separate Member approval. The proposal to assist with funding is therefore a pragmatic solution in the unique circumstances surrounding this property.

Other options were considered but discounted:

- a) do nothing: the current planning application could not be progressed, the building would fall into greater disrepair and either be lost or more expensive and protracted enforcement action would be required. The protected species surveys would be needed in any case.
- b) do more: additional surveys are needed, included flooding consequences and viability appraisal. However, it is considered that the costs of bringing forward this proposal should be shared with the applicant, and agreement has been reached in this regard, with the applicant funding these other surveys. Additional expenditure was not considered an appropriate or affordable use of public funds at this time.

RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS: As set out above, expenditure of £9665 is required from the existing revenue budget for Development Management. There are no additional staff costs over and above those associated with any other planning application/Listed Building case.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND EQUALITY IMPLICATIONS:

The proposal is to engage external consultants to undertake protected species surveys. These will inform the decision on a current planning application to refurbish a Listed Building that would otherwise continue to fall into disrepair.

The proposal itself seeks to address the short to long term needs of protected species (a key environmental consideration) and enable a decision to be made on a planning application that balances these considerations with bringing this important Listed Building back into use (economic and social considerations). The surveys are essential to enable the building to be saved in the long term. The end outcome is bringing this important vacant building back into use and saving it for future generations to enjoy, as well as providing homes and employment in the process.

SAFEGUARDING AND CORPORATE PARENTING IMPLICATIONS: There are no implications, positive or negative, for corporate parenting or safeguarding.

CONSULTEES:

Cabinet Members

Kellie Beirne, Chief Officer – Enterprise (supports the proposal)

Natalie Davies, Accountant (costs can be fully met within the existing budget)

AUTHOR: Mark Hand, Head of Planning

CONTACT DETAILS:

Tel: 01633 644803

E Mail: markhand@monmouthshire.gov.uk

SIGNATURE:

In taking this decision, I declare that I have no personal interest as defined under the County Council’s Code of Conduct for Members

Signed:

County Councillor Giles Howard

Date:

This page is intentionally left blank

SUBJECT: EMPLOY CONSULTANT TO UNDERTAKE PROTECTED SPECIES SURVEYS FOR TROY HOUSE

MEETING: Individual Cabinet Member Decision

DATE: 01/09/2015

**DIVISION/WARDS AFFECTED: PLANNING (ENTREPRISE) AFFECTED
MITCHEL TROY WARD AFFECTED**

1. PURPOSE:

- 1.1 To seek Cabinet Member approval to engage a consultant to undertake protected species surveys for Troy House, Mitchel Troy, at a cost of £9,665.
- 1.2 The costs of the proposal are met fully by existing budgets.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 2.1 That a consultant be employed to undertake protected species surveys (bats, otter, water vole, and preliminary ecological assessment) with the production of necessary reports to inform a decision on the redevelopment of this site.
- 2.2 IES Consulting has been selected via a tender exercise having assessed both the cost quoted and the quality of their proposed work. The work will cost £9665. VAT is not payable.

3. KEY ISSUES:

- 3.1 Troy House is a substantial Listed Building in need of repairs. The Council has a long-standing planning application for the conversion of the building to residential use with enabling development. This application has stalled for several years for a number of reasons.
- 3.2 The deteriorating condition of this building means that progress needs to be made to avoid the loss of historically significant features, for example highly decorative internal ceilings to some rooms which are already collapsing.
- 3.3 The most effective way of saving a Listed Building is to work with the owner, where they are willing to take action, as is the case here. However, in order to make progress, the Cabinet Member and Head of Planning propose to assist by funding the protected species surveys. The applicant is undertaking the other surveys including the Flood Consequences Assessment and Viability Appraisal at his own expense.
- 3.4 In the unlikely event that the above approach fails, the Council has powers to require urgent works and repairs to be undertaken, and ultimately could compulsorily purchase the

site. However this would be a last resort and there is no proposal to take this action at this time. Should such action be needed in the future, the Council would require the protected species surveys before undertaking urgent or repair works, and therefore the protected species surveys would not be wasted expenditure.

3.5 Therefore, while this proposal involves expenditure by the Council, the long term benefits in saving this nationally significant building, mean this expenditure is considered to be a proper use of public monies.

3.6 The preferred consultant was identified via a tender process and is considered to represent value for money. The cost will be fully met by existing budgets.

4. REASONS:

4.1 The protected species surveys are essential for the planning application to be progressed (legislation and case law dictates this). The Council's offer to meet this cost was a pragmatic response to make progress on this complicated but important site in the interests of saving and restoring this important Listed Building.

4.2 Should current negotiations fail, the surveys will still be required by the Council for it to undertake enforcement action. Such action would be a last resort, would ultimately be more expensive, and would require separate Member approval. The proposal to assist with funding is therefore a pragmatic solution in the unique circumstances surrounding this property.

4.3 Other options were considered but discounted:

a) do nothing: the current planning application could not be progressed, the building would fall into greater disrepair and either be lost or more expensive and protracted enforcement action would be required. The protected species surveys would be needed in any case.

b) do more: additional surveys are needed, included flooding consequences and viability appraisal. However, it is considered that the costs of bringing forward this proposal should be shared with the applicant, and agreement has been reached in this regard, with the applicant funding these other surveys. Additional expenditure was not considered an appropriate or affordable use of public funds at this time.

5. RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS:

5.1 As set out above, expenditure of £9665 is required from the existing revenue budget for Development Management. There are no additional staff costs over and above those associated with any other planning application/Listed Building case.

6. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND EQUALITY IMPLICATIONS:

6.1 The proposal is to engage external consultants to undertake protected species surveys. These will inform the decision on a current planning application to refurbish a Listed Building that would otherwise continue to fall into disrepair.

6.2 The proposal itself seeks to address the short to long term needs of protected species (a key environmental consideration) and enable a decision to be made on a planning application that balances these considerations with bringing this important Listed Building back into use (economic and social considerations). The surveys are essential to enable the building to be saved in the long term. The end outcome is bringing this important vacant building back into use and saving it for future generations to enjoy, as well as providing homes and employment in the process.

7. SAFEGUARDING AND CORPORATE PARENTING IMPLICATIONS

7.1 There are no implications, positive or negative, for corporate parenting or safeguarding.

8. CONSULTEES:

Cabinet Members

Kellie Beirne, Chief Officer – Enterprise (supports the proposal)

Natalie Davies, Accountant (costs can be fully met within the existing budget)

9. BACKGROUND PAPERS:

None

10. AUTHOR:

Mark Hand, Head of Planning

11. CONTACT DETAILS:

Tel: 01633 644803

E-mail: markhand@monmouthshire.gov.uk

This page is intentionally left blank



Future Generations Evaluation (includes Equalities and Sustainability Impact Assessments)

<p>Name of the Officer completing the evaluation Mark Hand</p> <p>Phone no: 01633 644803 E-mail: markhand@monmouthshire.gov.uk</p>	<p>Please give a brief description of the aims of the proposal</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Engagement of consultants to undertake protected species surveys for Troy House, Mitchel Troy</p>
<p>Name of Service</p> <p>Planning</p>	<p>Date Future Generations Evaluation form completed</p> <p>01/09/2015</p>

Page 125

Does your proposal deliver any of the well-being goals below? Please explain the impact (positive and negative) you expect, together with suggestions of how to mitigate negative impacts or better contribute to the goal.




Well Being Goal	How does the proposal contribute to this goal? (positive and negative)	What actions have been/will be taken to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
<p>A prosperous Wales Efficient use of resources, skilled, educated people, generates wealth, provides jobs</p>	<p>Positive: engaging a consultant is the most time- and cost-effective use of resources in this instance. The proposal provides employment albeit to an external organisation. The ultimate objective of the proposal is to secure the future of a Listed Building, which as an outcome is the best use of this important physical resource (Troy House), the refurbishment of which would create jobs and generate wealth.</p> <p>Negative: none</p>	<p>None.</p>



Well Being Goal	How does the proposal contribute to this goal? (positive and negative)	What actions have been/will be taken to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
<p>A resilient Wales Maintain and enhance biodiversity and ecosystems that support resilience and can adapt to change (e.g. climate change)</p>	<p>Positive: The request is for expenditure to undertake protected species surveys to ensure the development proposal maintains and enhances biodiversity and ecosystems.</p> <p>Negative: none.</p>	<p>The commissioned surveys will provide proposals for future management to ensure, for example, the refurbishment of this building can incorporate bat mitigation measures.</p>
<p>A healthier Wales People's physical and mental wellbeing is maximized and health impacts are understood</p>	<p>Positive: the proposal relates to an end outcome of refurbishing an important and prominent Listed Building, which is readily visible from public vantage points. There may be a minor positive impact by improving the outlook for people using the adjacent public rights of way, increasing the attractiveness of the area and use of the PRoW.</p> <p>Negative: none.</p>	<p>None</p>
<p>A Wales of cohesive communities Communities are attractive, viable, safe and well connected</p>	<p>Positive: the proposal relates to an end outcome of refurbishing an important and prominent Listed Building, which is readily visible from public vantage points. There may be a minor positive impact by improving the outlook for people using the adjacent public rights of way and adjacent occupiers, making the community more attractive.</p> <p>Negative: none.</p>	<p>The desired outcome is securing a viable use for this building and its refurbishment.</p>
<p>A globally responsible Wales Taking account of impact on global well-being when considering local social, economic and environmental wellbeing</p>	<p>Positive: The request is for expenditure to undertake protected species surveys to ensure the development proposal maintains and enhances biodiversity and ecosystems.</p>	<p>The desired outcome is securing a viable use for this building and its refurbishment. This is an efficient use of physical resources and would protect a nationally important Listed Building.</p>

Well Being Goal	How does the proposal contribute to this goal? (positive and negative)	What actions have been/will be taken to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
	Negative: none.	
<p>A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language Culture, heritage and Welsh language are promoted and protected. People are encouraged to do sport, art and recreation</p>	<p>Positive: the proposal relates to an end outcome of refurbishing an important and prominent Listed Building, which is part of our local culture and history. There may be a minor positive impact by improving the outlook for people using the adjacent public rights of way and adjacent occupiers, making the community more attractive.</p> <p>Negative: none.</p>	<p>There may be a minor positive impact by improving the outlook for people using the adjacent public rights of way and adjacent occupiers, making the community more attractive.</p>
<p>A more equal Wales People can fulfil their potential no matter what their background or circumstances</p>	<p>Positive: In terms of the protected characteristics of age, disability, gender reassignment, race, religion or beliefs, gender, sexual orientation, marriage or civil partnership, the tender process was carried out in accordance with MCC's policies as an equal opportunities employer.</p> <p>Negative: none.</p>	<p>None.</p>

2023
 127

2. How has your proposal embedded and prioritised the sustainable governance principles in its development?

Sustainable Development Principle	How does your proposal demonstrate you have met this principle?	What has been done to better to meet this principle?
 <p>Long-term</p> <p>Balancing short term need with long term and planning for the future</p>	<p><i>We are required to look beyond the usual short term timescales for financial planning and political cycles and instead plan with the longer term in mind (i.e. 20+ years)</i></p> <p>The proposal itself seeks to address the short to long term needs of protected species (a key environmental consideration) and enable a decision to be made on a planning application that balances these considerations with bringing this important Listed Building back into use (economic and social considerations). The surveys are essential to enable the building to be saved in the long term.</p>	<p>The end outcome is bringing this important vacant building back into use and saving it for future generations to enjoy, as well as providing homes and employment in the process.</p>
 <p>Collaboration</p> <p>Working together with other partners to deliver objectives</p>	<p>The proposal seeks to engage a consultant who is best placed to undertake this work, which cannot be delivered in-house. The wider proposal involves working with the property owner to secure the future of this building.</p>	<p>The Council is making a financial commitment, via this proposal, to work towards the identified outcome of refurbishing this important building.</p>
 <p>Involvement</p> <p>Involving those with an interest and seeking their views</p>	<p><i>Who are the stakeholders who will be affected by your proposal? Have they been involved?</i></p> <p>The planning application is subject to extensive public and stakeholder consultation.</p>	<p>n/a</p>

Sustainable Development Principle	How does your proposal demonstrate you have met this principle?	What has been done to better to meet this principle?
 <p>Prevention</p> <p>Putting resources into preventing problems occurring or getting worse</p>	<p>The objective is to bring this important Listed Building back into use and refurbish it, thereby preventing problems occurring or getting worse. The protected species surveys seek to identify mitigation measures to ensure the protected species are not adversely impacted by the overall objective of saving this building.</p>	<p>n/a</p>
 <p>Integration</p> <p>Positively impacting on people, economy and environment and trying to benefit all three</p>	<p><i>There is space to describe impacts on people, economy and environment under the Wellbeing Goals above, so instead focus here on how you will better integrate them and balance any competing impacts</i></p> <p>The proposal itself seeks to address the short to long term needs of protected species (a key environmental consideration) and enable a decision to be made on a planning application that balances these considerations with bringing this important Listed Building back into use (economic and social considerations). The surveys are essential to enable the building to be saved in the long term.</p>	<p>The end outcome is bringing this important vacant building back into use and saving it for future generations to enjoy, as well as providing homes and employment in the process.</p>

3. Are your proposals going to affect any people or groups of people with protected characteristics? Please explain the impact, the evidence you have used and any action you are taking below.

Protected Characteristics	Describe any positive impacts your proposal has on the protected characteristic	Describe any negative impacts your proposal has on the protected characteristic	What has been/will be done to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
Age	None	None	This proposal seeks to engage a consultant to undertake ecological studies. The tender exercise has been undertaken in accordance with MCC policies, ensuring that there was no discrimination or disadvantage as a result of protected characteristics.
Disability	None	While not a specified requirement, people with some disabilities might not be able to undertake this work, which will require accessing loft spaces in an old building without ramped access, and observing bat activity.	The nature of the work required means it is not possible to reduce or adjust the project requirements. For example, a partial survey of the site would not fulfil legal requirements relating to protected species surveys.
Gender reassignment	None	None	See above
Marriage or civil partnership	None	None	See above
Race	None	None	See above
Religion or Belief	None	None	See above
Sex	None	None	See above
Sexual Orientation	None	None	See above
Welsh Language	<i>Under the Welsh Language measure of 2011, we need to be considering Welsh Language in signage, documentation, posters, language skills etc.</i> None.	None	Tender submissions in Welsh or English would be accepted, with translation services employed if needed.

4. Council has agreed the need to consider the impact its decisions has on important responsibilities of Corporate Parenting and safeguarding. Are your proposals going to affect either of these responsibilities? For more information please see the guidance note <http://hub/corporatedocs/Democratic%20Services/Equality%20impact%20assessment%20and%20safeguarding.docx> and for more on Monmouthshire's Corporate Parenting Strategy see <http://hub/corporatedocs/SitePages/Corporate%20Parenting%20Strategy.aspx>

	Describe any positive impacts your proposal has on safeguarding and corporate parenting	Describe any negative impacts your proposal has on safeguarding and corporate parenting	What will you do/ have you done to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
Safeguarding	<i>Safeguarding in this context applies to both children (not yet reached 18th birthday) and vulnerable adults (over 18 who is or may be in need of community care services by reason of mental or other disability, age or illness and who is or may be unable to take care of himself or herself, or unable to protect himself or herself against significant harm or serious exploitation.)</i> None.	<i>Safeguarding is about ensuring that everything is in place to promote the well-being of children and vulnerable adults, preventing them from being harmed and protecting those who are at risk of abuse and neglect.</i> None.	Advance notice of all surveys will be given to the property occupiers no children or vulnerable adults will be present unaccompanied by a parent/guardian at the time of the visits.
Corporate Parenting	<i>This relates to those children who are 'looked after' by the local authority either through a voluntary arrangement with their parents or through a court order. The council has a corporate duty to consider looked after children especially and promote their welfare (in a way, as though those children were their own).</i> None.	None.	As above.

Page 131

5. What evidence and data has informed the development of your proposal?

This will include your baseline position, measures and studies that have informed your thinking and the recommendation you are making. It should allow you to identify whether any changes resulting from the implementation of the recommendation have had a positive or negative effect. Data sources include for example:

- *Quantitative data - data that provides numerical information, e.g. population figures, number of users/non-users*
- *Qualitative data – data that furnishes evidence of people's perception/views of the service/policy, e.g. analysis of complaints, outcomes of focus groups, surveys*
- *Local population data including the census figures*
- *Comparisons with similar policies in other authorities*
- *Academic publications, research reports, consultants' reports, and reports on any consultation with e.g. trade unions or the voluntary and community sectors.*

This proposal seeks to engage a consultant to undertake protected species surveys. The tender process was undertaken in full accordance with MCC policies, ensuring that there was no direct or indirect discrimination or disadvantage as a result of protected characteristics.

6. SUMMARY: As a result of completing this form, what are the main positive and negative impacts of your proposal, how have they informed/changed the development of the proposal so far and what will you be doing in future?

This section should give the key issues arising from the evaluation which will be included in the Committee report template.

The proposal is to engage external consultants to undertake protected species surveys. These will inform the decision on a current planning application to refurbish a Listed Building that would otherwise continue to fall into disrepair without a viable re-use and associated enabling development.

The proposal itself seeks to address the short to long term needs of protected species (a key environmental consideration) and enable a decision to be made on a planning application that balances these considerations with bringing this important Listed Building back into use (economic and social considerations). The surveys are essential to enable the building to be saved in the long term. The end outcome is bringing this important vacant building back into use and saving it for future generations to enjoy, as well as providing homes and employment in the process.

There are no implications, positive or negative, for corporate parenting or safeguarding.

7. Actions. As a result of completing this form are there any further actions you will be undertaking? Please detail them below, if applicable.

What are you going to do	When are you going to do it?	Who is responsible	Progress
n/a			

8. Monitoring: The impacts of this proposal will need to be monitored and reviewed. Please specify the date at which you will evaluate the impact, and where you will report the results of the review.

The impacts of this proposal will be evaluated on:	01/03/2016 when all surveys have been completed.
--	--



CALL-IN MECHANISM

Call-in

(a) When a decision is made by the executive, an individual member of the executive or a committee of the executive or an area committee or under joint arrangements, the decision shall be published, including where possible by electronic means, and shall be available at the main offices of the Council normally within two days of being made. All members will be sent copies of the records of all such decisions within the same timescale, by the person responsible for publishing the decision.

(b) That notice will bear the date on which it is published and will specify that the decision will come into force, and may then be implemented, on the expiry of five clear working days after the publication of the decision, unless a select committee objects to it and calls it in.

(c) During that period, the proper officer shall call-in a decision for scrutiny by the committee if so requested by the chairman or any three non-executive members and shall then notify the decision-taker of the call-in. He/she shall call a meeting of the committee on such date as he/she may determine, where possible after consultation with the chairman of the committee, and in any case within fifteen working days of the publication of the decision.

(d) If, having considered the decision, the select committee is still concerned about it, then it may refer it back to the decision making person or body for reconsideration, setting out in writing the nature of its concerns or refer the matter to full Council. If referred to the decision maker they shall then reconsider, amending the decision or not, before adopting a final decision.

(e) If following an objection to the decision, the select committee does not meet in the period set out above, or does meet but does not refer the matter back to the decision making person or body, the decision shall take effect on the date of the select meeting, or the expiry fifteen working days, from the publication of the decision, whichever is the earlier.

(f) If the matter was referred to full Council and the Council does not object to a decision which has been made, then no further action is necessary and the decision will be effective in accordance with the provision below. However, if the Council does object, the Council will refer any decision to which it objects back to the decision making person or body, together with the Council's views on the decision. That decision making body or person shall choose whether to amend the decision or not before reaching a final decision and implementing it. Where the decision was taken by the executive as a whole or a committee of it, a meeting will be convened to reconsider within ten clear working days of the Council request. Where the decision was made by an individual, the individual will reconsider within ten clear working days of the Council request.

(g) If the Council does not meet, or if it does but does not refer the decision back to the decision making body or person, the decision will become effective on the date of the Council meeting or expiry of the period in which the Council meeting should have been held, whichever is the earlier.

EXCEPTIONS

(h) In order to ensure that call-in is not abused, nor causes unreasonable delay, certain limitations are to be placed on its use. These are:

- i) only decisions involving expenditure or reductions in service over a value of £10,000 may be called in;
- ii) three members of the council are needed for a decision to be called in;

CALL-IN AND URGENCY

(i) The call-in procedure set out above shall not apply where the decision being taken by the executive is urgent. A decision will be urgent if any delay likely to be caused by the call in process would seriously prejudice the Council's or the public's interests. The record of the decision, and notice by which it is made public shall state whether in the opinion of the decision making person or body, the decision is an urgent one, and therefore not subject to call-in. The Head of Paid Service or his/her nominee must agree both that the decision proposed is reasonable in all the circumstances and to it being treated as a matter of urgency. Decisions taken as a matter of urgency must be reported to the next available meeting of the Council, together with the reasons for urgency.

(j) The operation of the provisions relating to call-in and urgency shall be monitored annually, and a report submitted to Council with proposals for review if necessary.

Monmouthshire's Scrutiny Forward Work Programme 2015

Strong Communities Select Committee				
Meeting Date	Subject	Purpose of Scrutiny	Responsibility	Type of Scrutiny
10th Sep 2015	Public Toilets	Progress report on transfer of assets, including sale of Raglan toilets.	Roger Hoggins	Performance Monitoring
	Adoption of Highways in new Developments	To consult on an options report.	Paul Keeble Roger Hoggins	Policy Development
	Annual Complaints Report	Discussion on the annual complaints report in respect of regeneration and culture directorate.	Annette Evans	Statutory Reporting
Special Meeting 14th September 2015 at 2pm	Local Flood Risk Management Strategy	Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitats Risk Assessment to return to the committee.	Dave Harris Tim England (NRW)	Performance Monitoring
	Public Protection Performance	6-monthly performance report with a specific focus on Licensing and Trading Standards services.	Dave Jones	Performance Monitoring
	Passenger Transport Unit	Scrutiny of the finances of the service.	Richard Cope	Budget Monitoring
Special Meeting 12th October 2015 at 10am	Crime and Disorder Training	A brief outline of the committees responsibilities around crime and disorder.	Hazel Ilett	Training
	Crime and Disorder	Safer Monmouthshire plan	Sharran Lloyd	Policy Development / Performance Monitoring
	Whole Place	Feedback on the "Lessons learnt exercise" with communities (required by WAO). Report to follow the Outcome of the Community Governance Review and the Corporate Assessment Report (Whole Place being one of the tracer objectives).	Deb Hill Howells	Performance Monitoring
	Call-in of Consultancy	A call-in request received.	Mark Hand	
Special Meeting 22nd October 2015 at 10am	Budget Scrutiny	Scrutiny of the merging budget proposals outlined in the budget mandates.	Joy Robson	Budget Scrutiny

Monmouthshire's Scrutiny Forward Work Programme 2015

Strong Communities Select Committee				
Meeting Date	Subject	Purpose of Scrutiny	Responsibility	Type of Scrutiny
5 th Nov 2015	Month 6 Budget Monitoring	To review the financial situation for the directorate, identifying trends, risks and issues on the horizon with overspends/underspends).	Mark Howcroft	Budget Monitoring
10 th Dec 2015	Waste Strategy	Consideration of the future direction for waste	Carl Touhig	Policy Development
	Anaerobic Digestion	Pre-decision scrutiny of Business Case.	Carl Touhig	Pre-decision Scrutiny
	Gypsy and Traveller Assessment	Discussion paper on the Gypsy and Traveller Needs Assessment in Monmouthshire.	Stephen Griffiths Ian Bakewell	Policy Development
28 th Jan 2016	Pollinator Policy	Review of Policy's progress and Grass Verge Cutting.	Alison Howard Nigel Leaworthy	Policy/Performance Review
	Public Conveniences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Update on Abergavenny Toilets - Update on Usk Toilets and Carpark - Update on Caldicot Toilets 	Roger Hoggins	Performance Monitoring
10 th March 2016	Grant Funded Partnerships TBC	Discussion on progress of partnerships such as GAVO in line with Service Level Agreements.	Nicola Bowen	Performance Monitoring
	Month 9 Budget Monitoring			
28 th April 2016	TBC			

Page 136

Possible Future Work Programme Suggestions:

- **Refugees and Asylum Seekers**
- **Flood Risk Management Plan - post Consultation period - New Year 2016**
- **Public Protection - Environmental Health Focus - March 2016**
- **Passenger Transport Unit - Joint meeting with CYP Select to discuss issues highlighted on 15th September 2015**

Council and Cabinet Business – Forward Plan

Monmouthshire County Council is required to publish a Forward Plan of all key decisions to be taken in the following four months in advance and to update quarterly. The Council has decided to extend the plan to twelve months in advance, and to update it on a monthly basis.

Council and Cabinet agendas will only consider decisions that have been placed on the planner by the beginning of the preceding month, unless the item can be demonstrated to be urgent business

Subject	Purpose	Consultees	Author
26th AUGUST 2015 – INDIVIDUAL CABINET MEMBER DECISIONS			
Prohibition of sky lantern and mass balloon release on council owned land			Laurence Dawkins
Allocations policy			Ian Bakewell
20 mph and 30 mph limit-various roads, Penpelleni Goytre			Paul Keeble
2nd SEPTEMBER 2015 – CABINET			
Review of allocation policy		Cabinet Members Leadership Team Appropriate Officers	Ian Bakewell
Options appraisal future service delivery			Kellie Beirne
Partnership Agreement with DWP (universal credit)			Ian Bakewell
Caldicot Town Team			Colin Phillips

Subject	Purpose	Consultees	Author
Funding			
9th SEPTEMBER 2015 – INDIVIDUAL CABINET MEMBER DECISIONS			
Expansion of Ysgol Gymraeg Y Fenni to include a nursery class			Susan Hall
Property Services Admin resource restructure			Mark Jones
23rd SEPTEMBER 2015 – INDIVIDUAL CABINET MEMBER DECISIONS			
Remodelling of Mental Health			Julie Boothroyd
Agree to the tenancy renewal of Welsh Church Trust Land at Llanmartin			Gareth King
The sale of land adjacent to 64 Merthyr Road for use as car parking for the adjoining residential properties			Gareth King
Access land to The Hill, Abergavenny			Cerys Halford
Policy and communications team structure			Will McLean
Permanent change to staff structure in planning			Mark Hand
Authorise spend on bat survey			Mark Hand
Release of restrictive covenant at Long Barn			Nicholas Keyse
24th SEPTEMBER 2015 – COUNCIL			
MCC Audited Accounts 2014/15 (formal approval)	To present the audited Statement of Accounts for 2014/15 for approval by Council		Joy Robson
ISA 260 report – MCC Accounts (attachment above)	To provide external audits report on the Statement of Accounts 2014/15		WAO
Corporate Parenting			Gill Cox
Mardy park car park	Approval to add to amend the capital programme		Tracey Harry

Subject	Purpose	Consultees	Author
	to include the car park		
7th OCTOBER 2015 – CABINET			
Business Case for Funding for Team Abergavenny	To agree to release S106 funding against Team Abergavenny Business Plan		Deb Hill Howells
Capital Budget Proposals	To outline the proposed capital budget for 2016/17 and indicative capital budgets for the 3 years 2017/18 to 2019/20		Joy Robson
Revenue Budget Proposals			Joy Robson
Income Generation Strategy			Joy Robson
Education Strategic Review			Cath Sheen
NEETs Strategy			Tracey Thomas
Deri View			Steph Hawkins
Mardy Park			Colin Richings
Future of Llanfair Kilgeddin School			Cath Sheen
Capability policy for school based employees			Sally Thomas
ALN facility	Consultation to establish a 55 place ALN facility at Monmouth Comprehensive School whilst amending the capacity of the mainstream school to 1600.		Debbie Morgan
Caerwent S106 Funding			Mike Moran
14th OCTOBER 2015 – INDIVIDUAL CABINET MEMBER DECISIONS			
Insurance Retender			Mark Howcroft
Local Development Plan – Annual monitoring report.	To seek approval to submit the first AMR on the LDP to the Welsh Government.	SLT & Planning	Jane Coppock.
28th OCTOBER 2015 – INDIVIDUAL CABINET MEMBER DECISIONS			
4TH NOVEMBER 2015 – CABINET			

Subject	Purpose	Consultees	Author
Capital Budget Proposals	To outline the proposed capital budget for 2016/17 and indicative capital budgets for the 3 years 2017/18 to 2019/20		Joy Robson
Budget Monitoring Report – Month 6	The purpose of this report is to provide Members with information on the forecast outturn position of the Authority at end of month reporting for 2015/16 financial year.		Joy Robson/ Mark Howcroft
Welsh Church Fund Working Group	The purpose of this report is to make recommendations to Cabinet on the Schedule of Applications 2015/16, meeting 2 held on 24 th September 2015		Dave Jarrett
Effectiveness of Council Services: quarterly update			Matt Gatehouse
Safeguarding			Jane Rodgers
Wye Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Management plan 2015-20	To seek approval of the review of the Wye Valley AONB Management plan	SLT Cabinet	Matthew Lewis
11th NOVEMBER 2015 – INDIVIDUAL CABINET MEMBER DECISIONS			
Expansion of Ysgol Gymraeg Y Fenni to include a nursery class			Susan Hall
19^h NOVEMBER 2015 – COUNCIL			
Community Governance Review			Kellie Beirne
25th NOVEMBER 2015 – INDIVIDUAL CABINET MEMBER DECISIONS			
19th NOVEMBER 2015 – COUNCIL			
Gambling Policy			Linda O’Gorman
Casinos report			Linda O’Gorman
Safeguarding			Jane Rodgers

Subject	Purpose	Consultees	Author
2nd DECEMBER 2015 – CABINET			
Council Tax Base 2016/17 and associated matters	To agree the Council Tax Base figure for submission to the Welsh Government, together with the collection rate to be applied for 2016/17 and to make other necessary related statutory decisions.		Sue Deacy/ Ruth Donovan
Reviews of Fees and Charges	To review all fees and charges made for services across the Council and identify proposals for increasing them in 2016/17		Joy Robson
Community Infrastructure Levy			Mark Hand
Revenue & Capital Budget final proposals after public consultation	To present revenue and capital budget proposals following receipt of final settlement		Joy Robson
Quarter 2 Education Framework			Sharon Randall Smith
Deri View			Steph Hawkins
Affordable Housing SPG			Mark Hand
ALN Deri View			Steph Hawkins
Play Opportunities review	To consider future delivery models for play and inform members of progress in the review of the play sufficiency assessment		Matthew Lewis
23RD DECEMBER 2015 – INDIVIDUAL CABINET MEMBER DECISIONS			
Local Government (Wales) Act 1994 The Local Authorities (Precepts)(Wales) Regulations 1995	To seek approval of the proposals for consultation purposes regarding payments to precepting Authorities during 2016/17 financial year as required by statute.		Joy Robson
DECEMBER 2015 – COUNCIL			
Community infrastructure levy			Mark Hand
Affordable Housing SPG			Mark Hand
6TH JANUARY 2016 – CABINET			

Subject	Purpose	Consultees	Author
Welsh Church Fund Working Group	The purpose of this report is to make recommendations to Cabinet on the Schedule of Applications 2015/16, meeting 3 held on 19 th November 2015.		Dave Jarrett
21ST JANUARY 2016 – COUNCIL			
Final Budget Proposals			Joy Robson
27TH JANUARY 2016 – INDIVIDUAL CABINET MEMBER DECISIONS			
Local Government (Wales) Act 1994 The Local Authorities (Precepts) (Wales) Regulations 1995	To seek Members approval of the results of the consultation process regarding payments to precepting Authorities for 2016/17 as required by statute		Joy Robson
3RD FEBRUARY 2016 - CABINET			
Budget Monitoring report – month 9	The purpose of this report is to provide Members with information on the forecast outturn position of the Authority at end of month reporting for 2015/16 financial year.		Joy Robson/Mark Howcroft
Welsh Church Funding Working Group	The purpose of this report is to make recommendations to Cabinet on the Schedule of Applications 2015/16, meeting 4 held on the 17 th December 2015.		Dave Jarrett
The Future Food Waste Treatment Strategy: Outline Business Case & Inter Authority Agreement	for the Council to consider the inclusion of MCC in the Heads of the Valleys Anaerobic Digestion Procurement. To agree the Outline Business Case and the Inter Authority Agreement which commits the Council to the procurement and partnership and a 15-20 year contract.	SLT Cabinet	Rachel Jowitt
Waste Strategy			Carl Touhig/ Roger Hoggins
25TH FEBRUARY 2016 – COUNCIL			

Subject	Purpose	Consultees	Author
Final Composite Council Tax Resolution	To set budget and council tax for 2016/17		Joy Robson
Treasury Management Strategy 2016/17	To accept the annual treasury management strategy		Joy Robson
The Future Food Waste Treatment Strategy: Outline Business Case & Inter Authority Agreement	for the Council to consider the inclusion of MCC in the Heads of the Valleys Anaerobic Digestion Procurement. To agree the Outline Business Case and the Inter Authority Agreement which commits the Council to the procurement and partnership and a 15-20 year contract.	SLT Cabinet	Rachel Jowitt
Waste Strategy			Carl Touhig/Roger Hoggins
2ND MARCH 2016 – CABINET			
Welsh Church Fund Working Group	The purpose of this report is to make recommendations to Cabinet on the Schedule of Applications 2015/16 meeting 5 held on the 21 st January 2016		Dave Jarrett
2015/16 Education & Welsh Church Trust Funds Investment & Fund Strategy	The purpose of this report is to present to Cabinet for approval the 2016/17 Investment and Fund strategy for Trust Funds for which the Authority acts as sole or custodian trustee for adoption and to approve the 2015/16 grant allocation to Local Authority beneficiaries of the Welsh Church Fund.		Dave Jarrett
13TH APRIL 2016 - CABINET			
Welsh Church Fund Working Group	The purpose of this report is to make recommendations to Cabinet on the Schedule of Applications 2015/16, meeting 6 held on the 25 th February 2016		Dave Jarrett

Subject	Purpose	Consultees	Author
4TH MAY 2016 - CABINET			
Welsh Church Fund Working Group	The purpose of this report is to make recommendations to Cabinet on the Schedule of Applications 2015/16, meeting 7 held on the 24 th March 2016		Dave Jarrett