

Newport Public Services Board

13 December 2016

10 a.m.

University of South Wales, E Floor Boardroom, Newport City Campus, Usk Way, Newport NP20 2BP

1. Welcome and Introductions
2. Apologies
3. Minutes of the last meeting (attached)
4. Future Generations Commissioner: Role and Vision – Presentation by Sophie Howe
5. The State of Natural Resources Report – Presentation by Ceri Davies (report attached)
6. Local Assessment of Wellbeing – Partnership Team, Newport City Council and partner representatives (report attached)
7. Single Integrated Plan 2016/17 – Performance Report Quarter 2 (report attached)
 - a. Economy and Skills – Beverly Owen, Newport City Council
 - b. Health and Wellbeing – Will Beer, Public Health Wales
 - c. Safe and Cohesive Communities – Chief Inspector Matthew Williams, Gwent Police
8. Safe and Cohesive Communities – Pill Action – Chief Inspector Matthew Williams, Gwent Police to update members at the meeting.

(The Pillgwenlly Ward Members will be invited for this item)
9. Resilient Communities & Communities First – Amelia John, Welsh Government to report
10. Next meeting and future agenda items – Tuesday, 14 March, 2017 – Venue to be agreed at this meeting. It is being suggested that the following meeting be held on Tuesday, 13 June, 2017 – Venue to be agreed.

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Date: 2 December 2016

Minutes

Newport Public Services Board

Date: 13 September 2016: Offices of GAVO, Church Road, Newport

Time: 10.00 a.m.

Present:

Statutory Partners:

Newport City Council: Councillor R Truman (in the Chair); R Cornwall (Head of People and Business Change); Mr K Duffin (Head of Regeneration and Investment) T Mckim (Partnership Manager); C James (PSB Coordinator); E Mulligan (Senior Overview and Scrutiny Officer); and R Jefferies (Chief Democratic Services Officer)

Aneurin Bevan Health Board: Ms J Smith (Independent member)

South Wales Fire and Rescue Service: CFO H Jakeway

Natural Resources (Wales): Ceri Davies

Invited Partners:

Welsh Government: Apologies received

Heddlu Gwent Police: Chief Inspector M Williams

Public Health Wales: Dr G Richardson and Mr W Beer

Office of Police & Crime Commissioner; Mr J Cuthbert (Gwent Police and Crime Commissioner; Ms E Thomas, Deputy Commissioner; and L Webber, Head of Justice and Rehabilitation

Probation Service: Ms H Nicholls, Deputy LDU Head (Gwent)

University of South Wales: Mr H Williams

Coleg Gwent: Mr G Handley, Campus Director

GAVO: Mr M Featherstone, Chief Executive

Apologies: Mr W Godfrey (Chief executive Newport City Council); Mr D Jenkins (Chair Aneurin Bevan Health Board) Ms A John (Welsh Government) Chief Constable J Farrar; Ms N Davies (Wales Probation Service)

No	Item	Action
1	<p>Minutes</p> <p>The minutes of the meeting of the Public Services Board held on 7 June 2016 were confirmed as a true record.</p> <p>At the previous meeting the PSB had agreed to invite representation from Registered Social Landlords. It was reported that Newport City Homes would discuss that proposal with partners in order to agree a representative.</p>	M Durkin
2	<p>Integration of Health and Social Care</p> <p>The Public Services Board received a presentation informing the Board that Aneurin Bevan Health Board (ABHB) and Newport City Council (NCC) are working in partnership with the Third Sector to deliver an integrated pathway for elderly people living in Newport.</p> <p>The objectives of the partnership working were described. The collaborative, cross partnership approach was defined in a series of slides to the Board. Particular reference was made to the risk stratification tool developed to help those most likely to access high cost services in the future. Stay well plans were developed with individuals based on agreed outcomes</p> <p>The key performance measures were described and members were informed of the monitoring and evaluation processes in place. Members were informed this was the first time that practice data at individual level has been linked to multiple ABUHB systems and linked to Social Service SWIFT data. Structures and processes were in place to allow information flows between organisations.</p> <p>The PSB was informed of the critical success indicators and members considered that a key driver for the success of cross-sector partnerships would be through a shared agenda, shared outcomes, shared measures and strong leadership.</p> <p>Agreed</p> <p>Arising from the presentation it was agreed that potential links and data sharing with other agencies would be examined.</p>	M Nicholson / Will Beer
3	<p><u>Director of Public Health Annual Report</u></p> <p>The Director of Public Health presented her Annual Report to the Board. The report focussed on :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How the type 2 diabetes epidemic can be reversed • How the rise in cancer inequalities can be addressed • How there can be a plan for climate change and its impact on health 	

	<p>The report went on to discuss conditions that needed to be created to reduce type 2 diabetes; how to reduce cancer inequities and address the deprivation gap; and how to mitigate against climate change which had been described by the World Health Organisation as the biggest threat to global health in the 21st Century.</p> <p>Investment in public health was described as part of the solution. Such investment would help in preventative actions that would reduce health costs and lower welfare benefits.</p> <p>Members were informed that it was considered that promoting health and wellbeing enhances resilience, increases employment and improves social outcomes.</p> <p>The PSB considered it was a matter for all public sector organisations and PSB's to help promote healthy living. Links to anti-poverty strategies to help address deprivation gaps were also discussed by members. The importance of education and encouraging young people, often through contact with schools, to lead healthy lives was also stressed.</p>	
	<p><i>An Item on Making a Difference: Investing in Sustainable Health and Wellbeing was withdrawn</i></p>	
<p>4</p>	<p><u>Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE)</u></p> <p>The Public Services Board received a presentation informing the Board that Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) are stressful experiences occurring during childhood that directly harm a child or affect the environment in which he or she lives.</p> <p>The presentation to members stressed the need to make a difference in the critical early years and described a potential life-course of an individual suffering adverse childhood experiences.</p> <p>The impact of ACE's on health-harming behaviours and mental well-being in the Welsh adult population were discussed along with increased risk factors that came into play where individuals had suffered that experience.</p> <p>Members were also informed of the extent and prevalence of adults who had suffered ACE's in Wales. The significant positive impact of preventing ACE's was discussed, along with the potential impacts in schools</p> <p>Opportunities for building resilience and supporting parents were discussed. The importance of early intervention and addressing root causes was stressed. Links and opportunities arising from the Future Generations legislation were also discussed.</p>	

	<p>Members were informed that training packages had been developed and would be available for use by any partners.</p>	
5	<p>Wellbeing of Future Generations Act</p> <p>The Public Services Board received a presentation informing members of the duties of the PSB in relation to the act which included Preparing a local wellbeing assessment; Setting local objectives via a Wellbeing Plan; and taking steps to meet objectives (by way of an annual report).</p> <p>It was explained that Statutory members are collectively responsible for fulfilling the board's statutory duties</p> <p>Responsibilities arising from the Act were discussed in detail and the requirement to prepare and publish an assessment of the local area no later than April 2017 was stressed.</p> <p>The PSB must prepare and publish a Wellbeing Plan setting out local objectives and steps to take to meet the objectives. It must also set out how the Board intends to improve the economic, social, environmental and cultural wellbeing of its area. This must be done no later than May 2018.</p> <p>All individual public bodies covered by the Act, including the statutory members of the PSB, are required to set and publish wellbeing objectives. The wellbeing objectives must be published no later than 31st March 2017 and reviewed at least annually. A statement about wellbeing objectives must be published at the same time as the objectives.</p> <p>Development and assurance opportunities via consultants had been taken up by the City Council. PSB members may be contacted as part of this self-assessment work. In addition, this opportunity is available for individual Board members or more widely for the Board at an additional cost.</p> <p>Members discussed the need for strategies of pan- Gwent organisations to fit with the agreed wellbeing objectives and wellbeing plan of the five PSB's in Gwent and the potential difficulties that could arise</p> <p>Agreed</p> <p>It was agreed that the draft wellbeing objectives from the individual partners covered by the Act would be considered by the PSB at its December meeting</p>	T Mckim
6	<p>Scrutiny of Public Services Board</p> <p>The Board was informed that in setting up the new Public Services Board structure, the Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 requires that overview and scrutiny arrangements are put in place to assure democratic accountability of PSB activity.</p>	

	<p>It was explained that the Council must designate a scrutiny committee as having overall responsibility for PSB scrutiny. To meet this requirement, the Council had agreed to designate the Street Scene, Regeneration and Safety Scrutiny Committee as the Committee with overall responsibility for Scrutiny of the Public Service Board.</p> <p>It was noted that there was a need for the Scrutiny Committee to put in place a programme of PSB scrutiny which includes: formal consultation on the draft assessment of local well-being; and formal consultation on the draft local well-being plan. The scrutiny committee must also be provided with copies of the final versions of the assessment and plan, as well as the PSB's annual reports.</p> <p>It was noted that the committee can require any statutory member to attend committee and give evidence, but statutory members and invited participants are only required to attend committee and answer questions in relation to the work of the PSB.</p> <p>Agreed</p> <p>To endorse the proposals</p>	E Mulligan
7	<p>Local Assessment of Wellbeing</p> <p>The PSB was updated on the work that is currently underway to develop and publish the Assessment of Local Wellbeing for Newport</p> <p>The Public Services Board must prepare and publish the Assessment of Local Wellbeing for the local area by April 2017.</p> <p>In Newport a project task and finish group was developing the Assessment on behalf of the PSB.</p> <p>The Statutory Guidance states that the use of evidence and analysis could usefully be divided in to two main components:</p> <p>Situation Analysis – painting a broad picture of well-being within the board's area so that potential priorities for the area can be identified (<i>the assessment of local well-being</i>).</p> <p>Response Analysis – the detailed analysis of individual issues and themes to inform the development of the Local Wellbeing Plan</p> <p>The approach to preparing and publishing the Assessment was described in detail to the PSB, along with an update on the work of the task and finish group.</p> <p>It was noted that good work had already been undertaken in Newport with the ward profiles, and those ward profiles would be further developed and refined to become</p>	

	<p>community wellbeing profiles. This will incorporate the previous valuable work undertaken within the ward profiles and also meet the needs of the WFG Act.</p> <p>A Gwent Strategic Wellbeing Assessment Group (G-SWAG) had also been meeting on a regular basis. One of the key principles of the group is to maximise skills and existing capacity across partners, share intelligence and agree common principles and reduce duplication. This approach builds on the arrangements already in place and has brought together key partners to work together.</p> <p>The need for partners to input into the development of the Assessment was stressed</p> <p>The timetable to meet the required deadlines was set out in the report.</p> <p>Agreed</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) All partners of the PSB authorised the task and finish group to continue the development of the Assessment of Local Wellbeing. 2) Statutory partners of the PSB to continue to ensure that resources are provided to undertake this task. 3. To report on progress at the next meeting 	<p>T Mckim</p>
<p>8</p>	<p>Single Integrated Plan updates</p> <p>The key themes within the Single Integrated Plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economy & Skills • Health & Wellbeing • Safe & Cohesive Communities <p>A performance dashboard had been compiled for each of the Themes for the first quarter and each was circulated to the PSB</p> <p>The dashboards set out a summary of performance under the following headings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key achievements & successes • Underperformance & risks • Key performance measures • Plans for next quarter <p>Lead Officers updated the PSB on progress on each of the three key themes</p>	

9	Diary of Meetings and Work Programme Agreed The next meeting would be on 13 December 2016 at 10 am at University of South Wales	M Durkin
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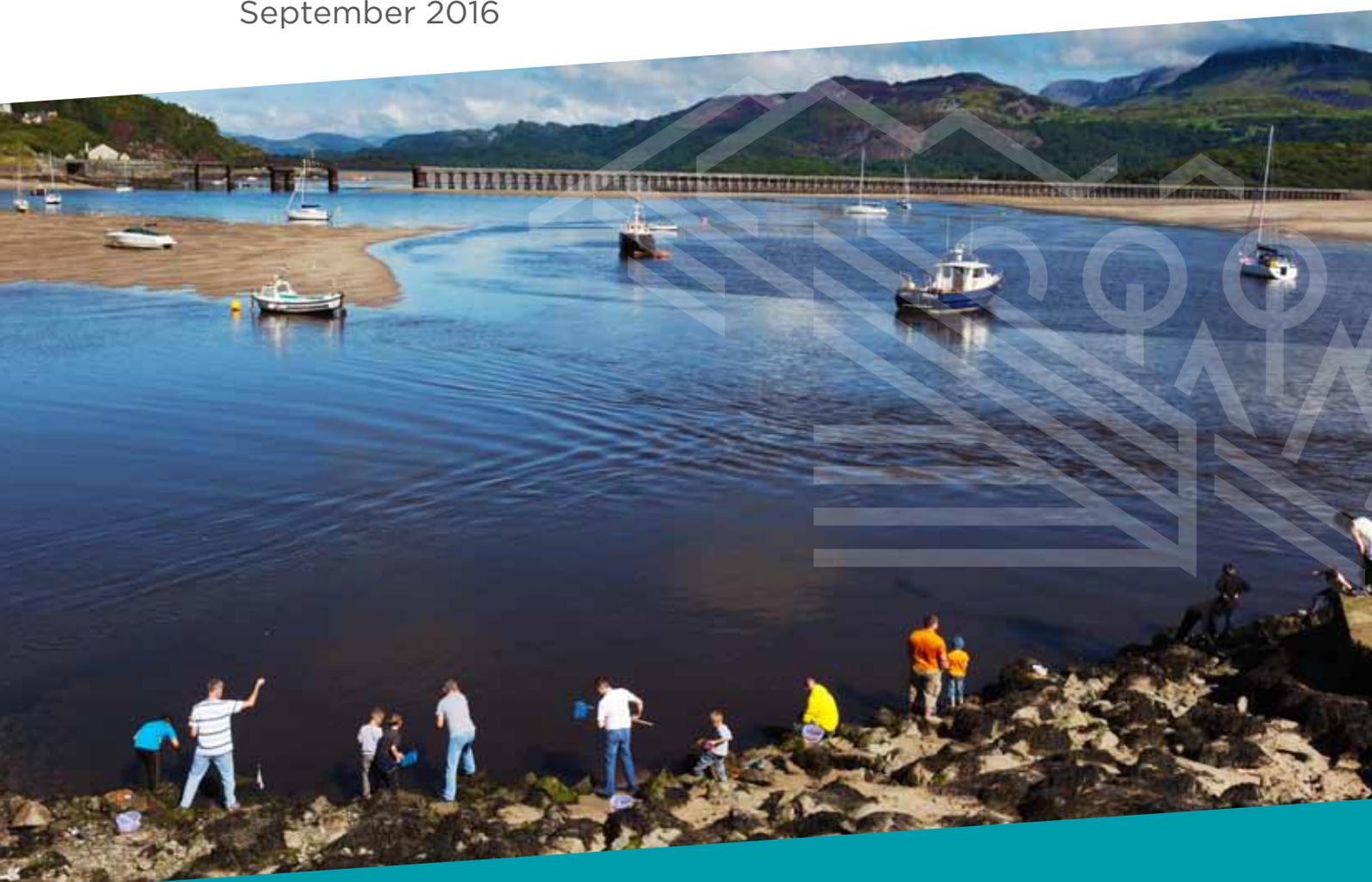


**Cyfoeth
Naturiol**
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**Natural
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Wales

A summary of the State of Natural Resources Report:

**An assessment of the sustainable
management of natural resources**

September 2016



www.naturalresources.wales/sonarr

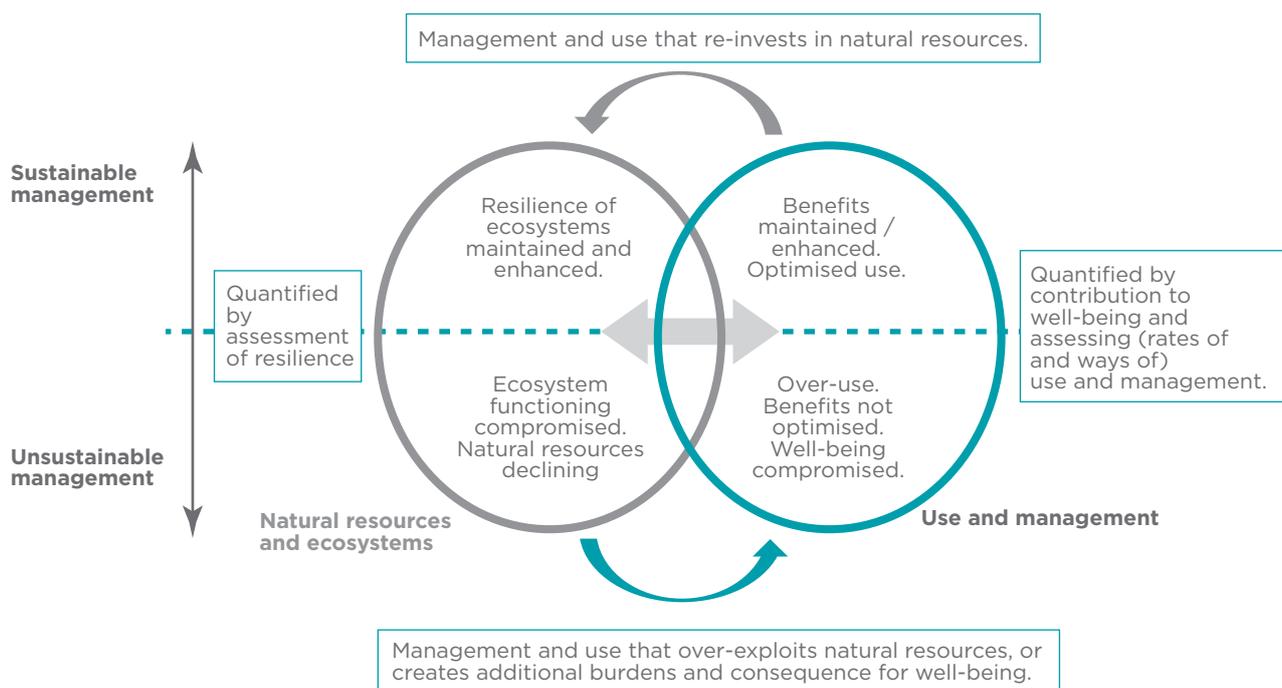
A new approach

This State of Natural Resources Report (SoNaRR) is the first of its kind in Wales.

The approach of **SoNaRR** is ground-breaking. The report sets out the state of Wales' natural resources. It assesses the extent to which natural resources in Wales are being sustainably managed, and recommends a proactive approach to building resilience. And - for the first time - the report links the resilience of Welsh natural resources to the well-being of the people of Wales.

In this report we look at how pressures on Wales' natural resources are resulting in risks and threats to long-term social, cultural, environmental and economic well-being, as set out in the Well-Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. We look at the key issues, as well as opportunities for integrated solutions that provide multiple benefits.

Throughout the report, we highlight where there are gaps in evidence. We also indicate our level of confidence in the evidence that we have used.



Start of a journey...

Based on the evidence in **SoNaRR**, Welsh Ministers will set out their priorities for policy to address the sustainable management of natural resources. Area statements will be developed by Natural Resources Wales (NRW) with our partners and stakeholders to put this policy into action.

This is the start of our journey. The way we report on the state of natural resources will develop and evolve over time. NRW wants to work with a variety of partners to improve the way we assess how Wales is managing its natural resources. We want to hear if there is evidence we have overlooked, and what people think of our assessments of resilience and risk.

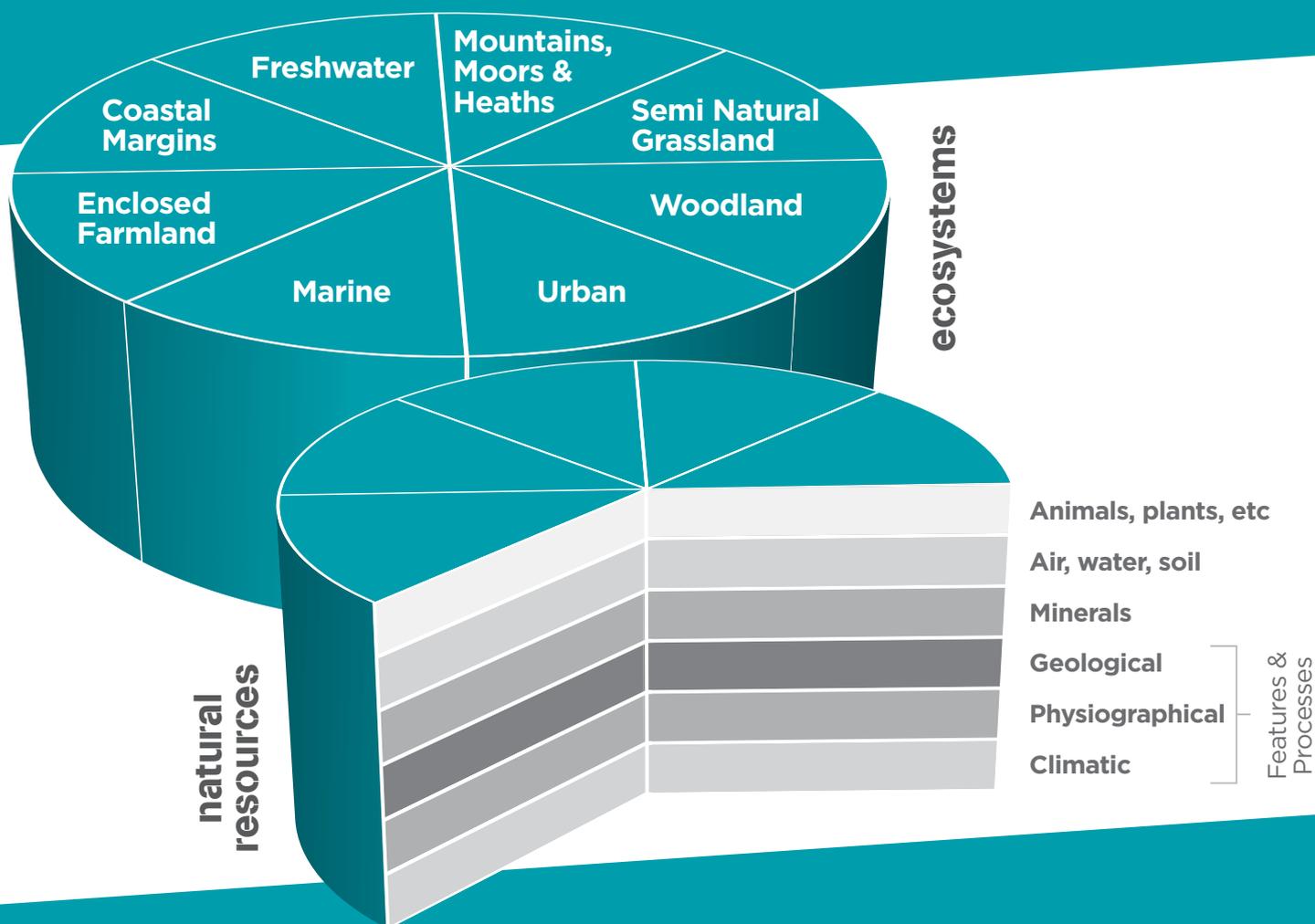
By working together, we can improve our understanding of what we all need to do to confront the challenges ahead – in particular, the risks presented by climate change and the threats to biodiversity.

From Government to public sector to businesses to individuals – we all need to play our part. Together, we can build the resilience of natural resources and well-being in Wales.



Why are natural resources important?

Wales' natural resources and ecosystems are at the heart of everything we do. Natural resources – our air, land, water, wildlife, plants and soil - provide our most basic needs, including food, energy and security. They help to keep us healthy.



When natural resources flourish, society and the economy thrive as well. Natural resources and ecosystems can help us to reduce flooding, improve air quality and supply materials for construction. They also provide a home for a variety of wildlife, and give us iconic landscapes to enjoy, which also boosts the economy through tourism.

However, our natural resources are coming under increasing pressure – from climate change, a growing population and the need for energy production. Wales faces many challenges: securing low-carbon energy and fuel supply, creating jobs and income, tackling poverty and inequality, flooding and drought, and improving people's health.

Poorly managed natural resources and ecosystems increase the long-term risks to our well-being. Improving Wales' management of natural resources means that we will be better able to tackle these challenges.

We all need to look after our natural resources and ecosystems so they can continue to provide us with the things we need. Any decisions we make can have a knock-on effect on the environment as a whole, now and for many generations to come.

Economic, social and cultural benefits...

Wales' natural resources provide us with many economic, social and cultural benefits. For example:

- **£385 million** from **agriculture** to the Welsh economy every year.
- **951 million litres** of **drinking water** per day.
- **1.5 million tonnes** of **green timber** a year, making construction easier and cheaper.
- **£499.3 million** from **woodlands** each year.
- **14 million tonnes** of **aggregates** per year, for construction and other uses.
- **8,919 gigawatt hours** of energy from **renewable sources**, and rising, creating a renewable energy industry that employs 2,000 people.
- **410 million tonnes** of **carbon** stored in soil to soak up emissions and protect against climate change.
- **£2,870 million** in **tourism** to Wales.
- **25% of adults** meeting the recommended level of **physical activity** through outdoor pursuits.
- **£18.2 million** in **health benefits** to people from walking the Wales Coast Path.
- **£840 million** and **30,000 jobs** from the **historic environment sector**.



Constant change...

Wales' natural resources are in a state of constant change. This has led to challenges such as pollution and climate change and damage to the ecosystems that provide us with the things we need.

These impacts are the result of the choices people make every day. They present a risk to the resilience of Welsh ecosystems, which will impact on people's well-being both now and in the future.

To ease these pressures, we need to do things differently.



The state of Wales' natural resources

Wales covers a land area of **2,078,224 ha**. Our land supports our agricultural industry and provides a home for a variety of wildlife. Habitats help define the landscape of Wales with iconic elements, such as our dramatic coasts and uplands, extensive woodlands, marshland and heaths, rivers and lakes, and our extensive farmland.

The Welsh marine area is vast, covering **41%** of the territory of Wales. This includes part of the Irish and Celtic seas and Western Channel, and is also home to many different habitats and species.

The full report looks in detail at the state of Wales' natural resources, including animals, plants and other organisms, air quality, water resources, soils and minerals. It also looks at the condition of Welsh ecosystems, such as mountains, grasslands, woodlands, urban, freshwater and marine environments.

Decades of work to understand and protect our natural resources have taken us a long way. Today, our rivers and beaches are cleaner, and our air is fresher. Our beautiful landscapes provide the people of Wales with world-class leisure and nature opportunities, and attract millions of tourists every year.

However, there are between **40,000** and **50,000 early deaths** in the UK every year due to air pollution. Many of our plants and wildlife are in decline. Wales - along with the rest of the UK and other countries - failed to meet its 2010 international and national biodiversity targets, and the decline has continued in many cases.

We are also seeing changes in the amount of rainfall and increased flood risk. The expansion of Wales' towns and cities and the trend of paving over gardens has reduced the ability of urban areas to soak up rain, reduce flooding, and provide a home for wildlife and greenspace for people. Being further from greenspace also impacts people's physical and mental well-being.

Wales has worked hard to find solutions, but more work remains. This report presents an opportunity to set out the evidence on the resilience of our natural resources, show the risks to well-being, highlight new opportunities to develop, and encourage people to work together to better manage our natural resources.

While Wales clearly faces significant challenges, we can make improvements: safeguarding carbon stores to protect against climate change and soak up future emissions; maintaining food-producing capabilities; reducing the risk of flooding; retaining the distinctiveness of our landscapes; and improving the quality of our water and the connectivity of our habitats to enable species to move locations in order to survive.

Managing natural resources differently will enable us to improve their resilience.



What does ecosystem resilience mean?

'Ecosystem resilience' means how well ecosystems can deal with disturbances - either by resisting them, recovering from them, or adapting to them. Resilient ecosystems are able to carry on delivering services and benefits despite these disturbances.

If they are not resilient, ecosystems aren't able to work and deliver services and benefits. For example, if a woodland is planted only with trees of a single species and age, it is possible that all the trees could die from a single disease. The woodland would then not be able to deliver timber, carbon storage, recreation, and many other valuable services and benefits.

Wales's new natural resources legislative framework aims to build resilient ecosystems so that they can provide additional benefits to people's well-being.

In this report, resilience is considered in terms of diversity, extent, condition, connectivity and adaptability, which are based on the attributes described in the Environment Act.

Ecosystem resilience in Wales...

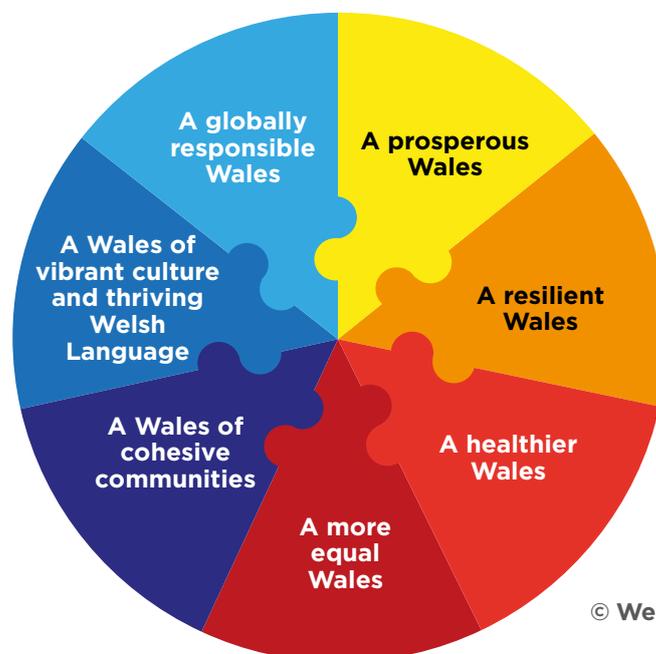
Overall, **diversity** is declining, which is shown by loss of habitats and species. The 'extent' of some habitats has also declined significantly. 'Condition' shows mixed results, while 'connectivity' has greatly reduced.

All ecosystems have problems with one or more attributes of resilience. This means that their capacity to provide ecosystem services and benefits may be at risk. No ecosystem, on the basis of our assessment, can be said to have all the features needed for resilience.

We need action to build resilience and adaptive management of our natural resources.

Natural resources and well-being – connecting the dots...

The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 sets out seven well-being goals that describe 'the kind of Wales we want to see'. SoNaRR considers how natural resources and ecosystems support these seven well-being goals. This is the first time that this analysis has been done.



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How natural resources support the seven well-being goals

Below are just some examples of the huge contribution that natural resources make to well-being....

- 1 A Resilient Wales** – Biodiversity, mountains, moorlands and heaths, semi-natural grasslands, woodlands, urban greenspaces, rivers, streams, lakes and wetlands, coastline, and marine ecosystems all contribute to supporting Wales’ ability to adapt to climate change.
- 2 A Prosperous Wales** – Natural resources provide opportunities for employment and economic activity. For example, wildlife and outdoor activity tourism to Wales provides around 206,000 jobs and is estimated to be worth £6.2 billion. In 2013, over 3.5 million visitors to our coastline brought £602 million to the economy, with growth predicted at 10%. Wales’ three National Parks attract 12 million visitors every year who spend £1 billion on goods and services.
- 3 A Healthier Wales** – Natural resources make a significant contribution to the physical health and mental well-being of people in Wales. For example, trees help to absorb pollutants and improve air quality, which if poor can impact on people’s health. Access to nature and greenspace has positive impacts on physical and mental health.
- 4 An Equal Wales** – Equal access to ecosystems providing cultural services contribute to equality in Wales. We want to minimise negative and maximise positive impacts for everyone. At present, access is not equally distributed (for example, not everyone lives close to greenspace, and some people live in areas with better air quality than others.)
- 5 A Wales of Cohesive Communities** – Involving communities in the management of their local parks and woodlands has been shown to improve community cohesion and reduce antisocial behaviour.
- 6 A Wales of Vibrant Culture and Thriving Welsh Language** – Landscapes have played a significant role in the development of distinct cultural practices, such as local building techniques relying on local materials, along with locally specific art and literature.
- 7 A Globally Responsible Wales** – The environment supplies all our material resources but we must ensure that we use only our fair share.

From the environment to jobs, health to equality, culture to resources...even to tackling anti-social behaviour...natural resources clearly make a significant contribution to well-being in Wales.

Identifying unsustainable management...

The use of most, if not all, of Wales' natural resources is regulated or managed. However, there are weaknesses or gaps in the regulatory framework and management, and in information that informs decision-making. These could create potential issues for the resilience of ecosystems and the benefits they provide.

SoNaRR explores whether we are using and managing natural resources sustainably. To do this, it uses the following criteria:

- Natural resources are continuously declining or are being used faster than can be replenished;
- The health and resilience of our ecosystems is being compromised - this includes targets not being met, or 'limits' in danger of being breached;
- The benefits from ecosystems services are not being optimised;
- The contribution to well-being of ecosystem services is not meeting our basic needs, or is declining.



We have chosen to consider the following activities that reflect the breadth of natural resource management:

- 1 Waste** - While Wales is performing well against Welsh Government Towards Zero Waste goals and statutory targets, there are still significant opportunities to reduce, reuse, recycle, and recover waste across Wales. By doing so, businesses will realise significant cost savings. Improving waste management will also reduce greenhouse gas emissions which contribute to climate change. This would deliver environmental, health and social well-being benefits.
- 2 Water** - Wales is not yet managing water sustainably. This poses risks such as less water availability for agriculture, businesses and homes, poorer water quality, flooding and drought, and risks to fisheries, river ecology, and recreation. These risks could lead to increased costs. For example, in 2015, flooding of major road and rail links, and loss of electrical cables and gas pipes caused disruption to communities and additional costs for utility companies.
- 3 Air** - There are gaps in the management of Wales' air quality that continue to impact on ecosystems and well-being. For example, traffic is the biggest polluter in our urban spaces. Increasing our understanding of how urban environments affect traffic pollution, and the impact on health, will help planners improve traffic controls and the design of urban space.
- 4 Soil and Land** - We need to increase understanding of the importance of soil and condition across all land uses. Managing soils and land use more effectively would reduce our risk of not being able to grow food and have a clean water supply, a stable climate, and many other important benefits.
- 5 Woodland** - Forecasts predict a drop in timber availability if we do not create new woodland and bring more woodland into management. This poses a risk to wood supply and the wider benefits that woodlands provide. Many of these benefits are taken for granted and are under-valued, such as carbon storage to protect against climate change. So there is less incentive for land managers to consider their value when making land-use decisions. This could impact on ecosystem services delivered by woodlands and on future well-being.
- 6 Energy** - It is important to save energy and find ways to generate electricity at lower environmental costs. If we tackle this, we will ensure that future generations will be able to access energy. We will be able to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and begin to address climate change, wider environmental loss and pollution issues, and their impacts on well-being.
- 7 Urban environments** - It has been difficult to build a full picture of the management of our urban systems. This is a gap that needs to be addressed. If Wales takes an integrated approach to managing urban systems, we will be able to maximise the benefits that green infrastructure provides, and so reduce risks and costs to well-being.
- 8 Seas and coast** - Much legislation about the management of the marine environment is new, and it is not yet possible to evaluate its success. Our focus is now on the integrated management of where land and sea meet.

To sum up...

It is clear that a range of issues, which are difficult to manage or regulate, is contributing to reducing the resilience of Wales' ecosystems. This affects the delivery of ecosystem benefits, which in turn impacts on people's well-being.

In summary, our actions as a society are lowering our and future generations' quality of life.

The full value of natural resources and ecosystems is not being adequately taken into consideration in various decision-making processes. Under the Environment Act, Wales now has the opportunity to address this disjointed system and take a more integrated approach.

Towards the sustainable management of natural resources

SoNaRR is not designed to identify fully worked up solutions to the risks and opportunities identified in our analysis. We do make suggestions about how Wales can take a more integrated approach to managing natural resources sustainably - one that looks at the whole picture rather than focusing on individual parts. We have identified risks to well-being through a natural resource and well-being Risk Register. This is a new approach for Wales.

The Risk Register will allow policy makers and other stakeholders to consider key risks to the resilience of Wales' natural resources and the benefits they provide.

It clearly shows the connections between ecosystems and well-being, and the potential risks if ecosystems are not resilient. It is designed to be used in conversation with others - to explore which risks are of greatest concern. These conversations will be important to gather more evidence about where risks are occurring, or are most likely to occur. Priorities can then be set, and solutions developed that help to address and manage the risks of most concern.

NRW recommends further strengthening the Risk Register by considering where there are opportunities to manage natural resources in a way that delivers multiple benefits.

It is important not to consider solutions for each individual risk in isolation. Wales should develop integrated solutions that contribute as much as possible to the well-being goals.



Let's look at flooding...

It's helpful to build a picture, as demonstrated by the example of flooding.

The maps presented in SoNaRR show:

- Natural features that contribute to flood management (such as deep-rooting trees);
- Areas that may be contributing to flood risk (such as steep slopes or soil with limited water-holding capacity); and has been produced for Wales.
- Opportunity areas for interventions to reduce flood risk (such as areas where trees can be planted).

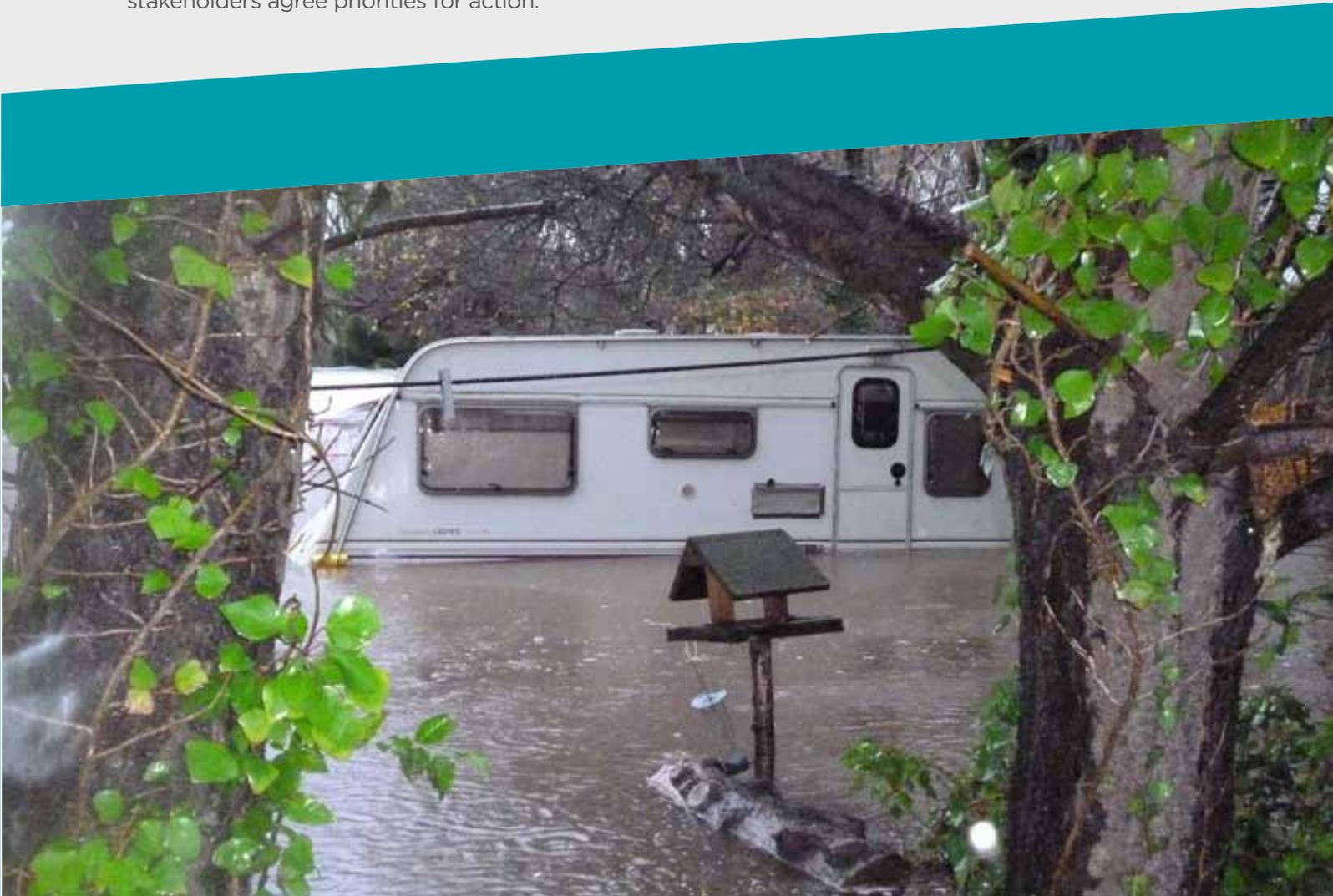
The advantage of this type of spatial approach is that other ecosystem benefits can easily be added to the analysis. This allows additional action to be identified to produce multiple benefits.

For example, as well as flood mitigation opportunities to protect people and property, the case study looks at opportunities to control soil erosion (for more effective crop growing and other uses) and to maintain soil carbon stores (to help tackle climate change).

Finally, local knowledge and community engagement is essential to making sure interventions are in the most appropriate locations and done in a way that supports well-being. Through discussion and engagement we can decide on the most significant risks to resilience, and find tailored solutions.

NRW believes these approaches are critical in dealing with the complexities of natural resources and ecosystems, and their contribution to well-being. We intend to build on these approaches further through engagement, dialogue, and collaboration with stakeholders.

When the first round of Area Statements have been completed, our knowledge about where risks to resilience and well-being are located will feed into the next SoNaRR. This will help stakeholders agree priorities for action.



Highlighting opportunities for policy

Throughout the report, a number of areas have emerged which we believe provide the greatest opportunity to deal with the challenges and risks identified, and contribute to the well-being goals. Evidence presented on the opportunities will be considered for the National Natural Resources Policy and in the preparation of Area Statements. The areas that have emerged are:

	Declining natural resources	Resilience of ecosystems	Optimising benefits	Minimising negative impacts
Green infrastructure in and around urban areas		Contribute to connectivity within and between ecosystems	Multi-benefits of urban green-spaces such as water filtration, accessible places for health and recreation, connecting habitats, and supporting opportunities for community cohesion	Tackling health inequalities and air quality
Increasing woodland cover, and bringing more of our existing woodlands into appropriate management	Will address woodland resource	Contribute to diversity and connectivity of woodlands	Multiple benefits of woodland, including health and recreation benefits, fibre and fuel, and wider catchment management opportunities	
Coastal zone management and managed realignment	Addressing coastal squeeze	Supporting coastal habitat	Supporting coastal communities, for example through providing opportunities for tourism and employment	Future proofing from coastal flooding / sea level rises
Maintaining, enhancing and restoring floodplains and hydrological systems	Water availability	Capacity of catchments to deal with high and low flows; supporting water quality	Supporting recreation and economic activity	Flood risk Social cohesion, equity/local economy
Better soil management	Investment in soils for future productivity	Soils underpin everything	Preventing erosion, supporting other habitats and benefits	Erosion, costs of water treatment etc
Utilisation of our uplands to deliver multiple benefits	Restoring peatland, safeguarding carbon stores	Wider resilience of upland and lowland habitats and species that depend on them	Making better use of Wales natural assets	Tackling climate change; reducing flood risk

As a society, we need to seize these opportunities and take them forward

Next Steps

It is our hope that this report will enable policy makers and decision-makers in other parts of the public sector to begin to consider the key risks to the resilience of our natural resources and the benefits they provide.

NRW will develop this approach further. We intend to...

- Develop better measures to enable us to assess level of risk, and contribution to well-being;
- Develop our approach to assessing resilience at different scales, using mapping tools and ways of assessing 'value';
- Continue to improve our understanding of the links between natural resources, ecosystem resilience, and well-being; and
- Given the imperative for a joined-up approach, to work with other bodies to refine the use of the Risk Register as a support tool for integrated planning.

While this is still work in progress, Wales now has the opportunity to use the new legislative framework and emerging research to improve the approach to management of natural resources. The aim, building on this first report, is to gather the information we need to be capable of feeding into the complex decisions being made on the use of natural resources.



A SoNaRR of firsts...

We hope you have found this first SoNaRR insightful.

It is the first country-wide assessment of the health and resilience of ecosystems. It is the first assessment of the extent to which Wales is sustainably managing its natural resources. It is also the first assessment of the contribution of natural resources to well-being, and confirms a clear link between natural resources and each of the well-being goals. Finally, it is the first time a natural resource and well-being Risk Register has been used in Wales.

We want to hear from you...

We want to hear from you if you have evidence on the state of natural resources in Wales, the resilience of ecosystems, or their contribution to well-being. We also want to hear your ideas on how to improve our assessment and reporting process, which could assist us in developing future SoNaRRs.

1. How could you use the evidence in SoNaRR to help you achieve your goals/objectives?
2. How could you apply the approach to resilience and wellbeing to your particular area of interest? What do you need us to help you with?
3. How can we develop the approaches presented in SoNaRR (such as the natural resources and well-being Risk Register) to make it more helpful for you?
4. What can you offer that will help us to develop the next SoNaRR?

Please contact us at sonarr@cyfoethnaturiolcymru.gov.uk.

The journey continues...

This is just the beginning of our SoNaRR journey to improving the management of natural resources. We cannot reverse long-term trends overnight. We have a once-in-a-generation opportunity.

Taking a joined up approach to the sustainable management of our natural resources will help us to tackle old problems in new ways - to find better solutions to the challenges we face - and create a more successful, healthy and resilient Wales, now and in the future.

Together, we can improve the state of Wales' natural resources, and deliver even more benefits to the people of Wales.

We look forward to hearing from you.



Public Services Board (PSB)

13 December 2016

Assessment of Local Well-being – Consultation Draft

Purpose

For the board to agree the consultation process for the draft Assessment of Local Well-being.

Summary

The statutory guidance on the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 (WFG Act) 'Shared Purpose – Shared Future' sets out a requirement for each Public Services Board to prepare and publish an assessment of the state of economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being in its area no later than a year before it publishes its local well-being plan. This means that the Assessment must be published by April 2017.

In Newport a project task and finish group was convened to develop the Assessment on behalf of the PSB. The task and finish group has compiled a consultation draft of the Assessment.

In preparing its assessment of local well-being each PSB is required to fully consult with a number of statutory consultees.

Recommendations

- 1) PSB to agree the consultation process and consultation questionnaire.
- 2) PSB members to facilitate participation of their own organisation in the consultation process.

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One Newport Policy, Partnership & Involvement Team

Newport City Council

Background

The statutory guidance on the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 (WFG Act) 'Shared Purpose – Shared Future' sets out a requirement for each Public Services Board to prepare and publish the Assessment of Local Well-being for the local area no later than a year before it publishes its Local Well-being Plan. This means that the Assessment must be published by April 2017.

The guidance states that the use of evidence and analysis could usefully be divided in to two main components:

Situation Analysis – painting a broad picture of well-being within the board's area so that potential priorities for the area can be identified (*the assessment of local well-being*).

Response Analysis – the detailed analysis of individual issues and themes to inform the development of the Local Wellbeing Plan

In preparing and publishing the assessment (*situation analysis*) of the state the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of its area the board must:

- Set out the communities that comprise the area;
- Analyse the state of well-being in each community and the whole area
- Analyse the state of well-being of the people in the area;
- Include predictions of future trends of the area;
- Refer to the National Indicators;
- Take into account a number of statutory reviews and assessments when preparing their assessment.

Approach

The Newport Consultation Draft Assessment of Local Well-being contains an assessment of the state of well-being of Newport as a whole and 20 community assessments which comprise the whole area.

Each assessment is split in to six chapters:

- Community Overview;
- Economic Well-being;
- Social Well-being;
- Environmental Well-being;
- Cultural Well-being;

Community areas

To tie in with all the good work that has already been undertaken in Newport with the ward profiles, the ward profiles will be further developed and refined to become community well-being profiles. This incorporates the previous valuable work undertaken within the ward profiles but meets the needs of the WFG Act.

The guidance refers to communities as large enough to show differences, and with a sense of identity but larger than electoral wards. This guidance has been considered, however other local authority areas are using MSOAs which are similar in size (to electoral wards) but without identity, and in Newport many wards reflect community boundaries and are understood by the general population, and fit into larger boundaries reflecting partnerships.

Gwent Strategic Well-being Assessment Group (G-SWAG)

A Gwent group has also been meeting on a regular basis. Members of the group include the five local authorities, Aneurin Bevan University Health Board, Public Health Wales, Natural Resources Wales, South Wales Fire and Rescue, Gwent Police, Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner. One of the key principles of the group is to maximise skills and existing capacity across partners, share intelligence and agree common principles and reduce duplication. This approach builds on the arrangements already in place and has brought together key partners to work together.

The group commissioned the Data Unit Wales to provide up to date and relevant data in graphical format. This has supported the Gwent regional approach to the assessment of well-being and the 5 Gwent PSBs in the delivery of the situational analysis product and following support elements of the developing response analysis.

Consultation

In preparing its assessment of local well-being each public services board is required to fully consult with a number of statutory consultees.

In Newport a project task and finish group was convened to develop the Assessment on behalf of the PSB. The task and finish group has compiled a consultation draft of the Assessment. Please see Appendix 1 and 2.

[Appendix 1 - Community Well-being Profile: Newport Consultation Draft](#)

[Appendix 2 - Community Well-being Profile: Allt-yr-yn Consultation Draft](#) (example ward level profile).

The board must provide each of the people listed as a statutory consultee with a copy of their draft Assessment. The table below sets out a draft plan of consulting with the statutory consultees.

Statutory Consultees	Action	Date
The Commissioner a copy	Send a copy via e-mail	19 th Dec
PSB	PSB meeting and e-mail circulation of link*	13 th Dec
Invited Participants	PSB meeting and e-mail circulation of link*	13 th Dec
Other partners	One Newport e-mail circulation of	19 th Dec

Statutory Consultees	Action	Date
	link*	
Such a persons who received but did not accept an invitation from the board under Section 30 as the board considers appropriate	N/A	19 th Dec
Local Authority Scrutiny Review Committee	Scrutiny Policy Review Group meetings	5 th & 19 th Jan
Relevant voluntary organisations as the board considers appropriate	e-mail circulation of link*	19 th Dec
Representatives of persons resident in the area	e-mail circulation of link*	19 th Dec
Representatives of persons carrying on business in the area	e-mail South Wales Chamber of Commerce (for their Newport members only) City of Newport Business Club e-mail link to Newport Now	19 th Dec
Trade unions representing workers in the area	To be agreed	
Such persons with an interest in the maintenance and enhancement of natural recourses in the board's area as the board considers appropriate	e-mail circulation of link*	19 th Dec
Any other persons who in the opinion of the board are interested in the improvement of the area's economic social environmental and cultural well-being	Website questionnaire	19 th Dec

The following additional consultees have been identified:

Other Consultees	Action	Date
Fairness Commission	Fairness Commission meeting and e-mail circulation of link*	15 th Dec

Consultation Questionnaire

A short questionnaire has been designed to be used in the consultation process. – Please see Appendix 3. The questionnaire covers the following areas:

- Fair and accurate reflection
 - of the state of Well-being of people in Newport;
 - of the state of Well-being in each community and the whole area;
- Sufficient engagement of stakeholders;
- Robustness to inform the Well-being Plan;

- Gaps;

Timescales

There are no timescales specified, however it is a legal requirement that sufficient time is allowed for meaningful consideration of the draft assessment by the people listed so that they can give informed feedback on it. 8 weeks have been allocated for the consultation period.

Date	Item
7 th Jun 2016	Project Plan agreed by PSB (complete)
13 th Sep 2016	Progress Report to PSB (complete)
13 th Dec 2016	Consultation Draft to PSB
19 th Dec 2016 – 12 th Feb 2017	Consultation Period
14 th Mar 2017	Final Version to PSB
Apr 2017	Publish Assessment
Apr 2017	Copy of Assessment to Welsh Minsters, Commissioner, Auditor General for Wales, Scrutiny Committee
Apr 2017 onwards	Develop response analysis to inform the Local Well-being Plan

Further information

[Well-being of Future Generations \(Wales\) Act 2015 – The Essentials](#)

[Shared Purpose: Shared Future – Statutory Guidance on the Well-being of Future Generations](#)

[National Indicators](#)

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One Newport Policy, Partnership & Involvement Team

Newport City Council

Assessment of Local Well-being Consultation Questionnaire

The statutory guidance on the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 (WFG Act) 'Shared Purpose - Shared Future' sets out a requirement for each Public Services Board to prepare and publish the Assessment of Local Well-being for the local area no later than a year before it publishes its Local Well-being Plan. This means that the Assessment must be published by April 2017.

In preparing and publishing the assessment (situation analysis) of the state of economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of its area the board must:

- Set out the communities that comprise the area;
- Analyse the state of well-being in each community and the whole area;
- Analyse the state of well-being of the people in the area;
- Include predictions of future trends of the area;
- Refer to the National Indicators; and
- Take into account a number of statutory reviews and assessments when preparing their assessment.

The Newport Consultation Draft Assessment of Local Well-being contains an assessment of the state of well-being of Newport as a whole and 20 community assessments which comprise the whole area.

Each assessment is split in to six chapters:

- Community Overview;
- Economic Well-being;
- Social Well-being;
- Environmental Well-being; and
- Cultural Well-being.

Please provide your opinion on the following statements with regard to the draft Assessment.....

1. The draft Assessment is a fair and accurate reflection of the state of Well-being of the people of Newport.

- Strongly agree Agree Neither agree or disagree Disagree Strongly disagree

Please explain your answer:

2. The draft Assessment is a fair and accurate reflection of the state of Well-being in each community and the whole area.

- Strongly agree Agree Neither agree or disagree Disagree Strongly disagree

Please explain your answer:

3. The draft Assessment demonstrates sufficient engagement with stakeholders.

- Strongly agree Agree Neither agree or disagree Disagree Strongly disagree

Please explain your answer:

4. The draft Assessment is robust enough to inform the development of the Well-being Plan.

- Strongly agree Agree Neither agree or disagree Disagree Strongly disagree

Please explain your answer:

5. Are there any gaps that haven't been identified in the draft Assessment? If so please explain?

6. Please add any further comments you may have on the draft Assessment.

Thank you for providing your views on the draft Assessment of Local Well-being.

The consultation period runs until Sunday 12th February 2017.

If you have any queries or further comments please contact the Policy, Partnership & Involvement Team on email: one.newport@newport.gov.uk.

Newport Public Services Board

13 December 2016

Single Integrated Plan Performance Management

Purpose

To offer the Board the opportunity to scrutinise quarter 2 progress of each theme as set out in the Single Integrated Plan (SIP).

Summary

The One Newport Performance Management Framework 2016-17 specifies that performance of each of the SIP Themes are to be reported to the Public Services Board (PSB) on a quarterly basis as per timetable overleaf.

A performance dashboard has been compiled for each of the Themes for the second quarter:

- Economy & Skills (Theme Lead: Bev Owen)
- Health & Wellbeing (Theme Lead: Will Beer)
- Safe & Cohesive Communities (Theme Lead: Supt Glyn Fernquest)

The dashboards set out a summary of performance under the following headings:

- Key achievements & successes
- Underperformance & risks
- Key performance measures
- Plans for next quarter

These reports have already been reviewed by the SIP Board.

Recommendations

PSB members are asked to scrutinise the attached reports and agree as a true reflection of the performance in quarter 2. When scrutinising the following questions should be considered:

- 1) Performance Measures
 - Are the performance measures on track to achieve target by the end of the year?
- 2) Underperformance & Risks
 - Are there mitigating actions in place and are they appropriate?
 - Will the mitigating actions achieve the desired outcome?
- 3) Do you have any questions for the Theme Leads which have not been addressed in these reports?

Timetable

PSB Meeting	Quarter
13 th September 2016	Q1
13 th December 2016	Q2
14 th March 2017	Q3
June 2017 (To be arranged)	Annual Report

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Policy, Partnership & Involvement Team
Newport City Council

Key Achievements & Successes

Physical Regeneration

- Footfall figures for Commercial Street up on previous year in Summer 2016
- Vibrant and Viable Places (VVP) – 16 projects now complete and others underway
- Heritage Lottery funding application for Market Arcade submitted
- Landlord Loan scheme applications now progressing
- Commercial floor space created/refurbished is on target
- Job creation through VVP is on target

Access to employment

- Apprenticeship programme commenced (11 placements in Newport City Council)
- Community Benefit clauses now underway for four contractors prioritising job opportunities for C1st, NEET, BME and lone parent client groups
- Providing bespoke support packages for NEET, BME disability and lone parent client groups
- The new Construction Cooperative has secured two contracts for local businesses

Economic Growth

- City Centre Business Development Fund approved to stimulate investment and tackle vacant premises. This will complement the success of Friars Walk in the wider city centre
- Public Perception figures show major and sustained improvements in people thinking Newport is becoming a better place to live and has undergone regeneration (Summer 2016)
- Energy and Sustainability Officer – successful recruitment for this new post in NCC to develop strategic work programme for this key area

Learning Pathways

- Newport City Council became the first in Wales to adopt the Digital Charter to improve digital inclusion and the skills of local people
- Additional English for Speakers of Other Languages courses were put in place and the waiting list has been cleared

Connectivity

- Newport Station new footbridge - disability complaint design submitted to Network Rail and awaiting approval. This will improve pedestrian connectivity and community safety in this part of the city centre
- Usage of WiFi in public buildings, buses and city centre is increasing since its launch last year
- Over 42,000 people have now used the Newport City Connect free public Wifi

Youth Opportunity

- Collaborative working on the NEET agenda to maintain the record low rate in 2015 (initial figures indicate that performance in 2016 actually improved on 2015).
- Inspire 2 Work NEET programme in development for approval in January 2017

Performance Measures

Performance Measures	Target	Actual	RAG
No. of businesses supported by NCC	125 Q2	307 Q2	G
Commercial floor space created/refurbished (m2) <i>On track to achieve target by end of March 2017</i>	42,683	42,021	G
No. of people supported into employment <i>(Community Development Programmes)</i>	300 Q2	312 Q2	G
No. of people who maintained their employment for at least 13 weeks	200 Q2	218 Q2	G
No. of job clubs held	200 Q1	220 Q2	G
No. of people attending essential skills courses (literacy, numeracy and digital skills) <i>Note - Target is for end of academic year</i>	200	65 Term 1	G

Plans for next quarter

- Ensure potential NEET young people are in placements by end of October
- Progress ESF funding application for Journey to Work Programme (clients – aged 25+ with complex barriers to employment)
- Arup to develop Newport 2026 Vision document to shape regeneration of city centre in the decade ahead

Underperformance & risks

Underperformance & risks	L/M/H	Mitigating actions
Uncertainty over Welsh Government regeneration funding arrangements from April 2017 post Brexit	M	Using existing funds to identify priorities in readiness of further funding. HLF bid underway.
VVP Energy Efficiency scheme deleted	M	Request submitted to WG for reallocation of funding within VVP programme

Key Achievements & Successes

Alcohol & Drugs - Floating support in place for people with enduring alcohol problems.

Food & Nutrition - Four schools engaged in the PhunkyFoods programme. First Foodwise cohort completed 10 week programme and central referral point agreed. Gap analysis of Gwent Obesity Strategy underway.

Integrated Health & Social Care Delivery - Data sharing agreement created to allow the development of a centrally held linked dataset for the programme. This will facilitate evaluation of real outcomes from the programme based on the efficient use of routinely collected information.

Mental Wellbeing & Resilience - ACTivate your Life and Stress Control group sessions continue to be popular, with positive evaluation responses received. Progress continues towards Newport becoming a dementia friendly city with Gwent Police having committed to 1,200 police officers receiving Dementia Friends awareness throughout summer. Two BME Community Connectors have been recruited to work within minority ethnic communities and with asylum seekers and refugees

Physical Activity / Active Travel - The Active Travel Act Duties are progressing . 157 attended the first “Walk the Port” event.

Smoking / Tobacco Control - Newport to have the first secondary school in Wales to be part of the “smoke free gates” scheme.

Underperformance & Risks

	L/M/H	Mitigating actions
Expansion of Foodwise programmes at risk due to uncertainty of funding streams and personnel change.	M	Review plans once funding streams and personnel changes have been confirmed
Minority Ethnic Communities Smoking Cessation Research project behind schedule	M	Discussion to take place on most appropriate lead
no progress made with Blue Light Project due to lack of necessary input from GDAS	H	Discussion needed between leads of project and GDAS to establish a way forward

Performance Measures

	Target	Actual	RAG
Alcohol & Drugs			
Organisations targeted with new alcohol guidelines	20	0	Amber
Targeted professionals/individuals attending training sessions re SEIDs Awareness	30	0	
Food & Nutrition			
Premises signed up to breastfeeding welcome scheme	50	0	Amber
Individuals attending breastfeeding awareness training	200	0	
Schools running PhunkyFoods Programme	6	4	
Children taken part in PhunkyFoods Programme	150	120	
Foodwise programmes completed in Newport	5	1	
% of Foodwise attendees completing the programme	70%	88%	
% of Foodwise attendees achieving a reduced BMI	70%	83%	
Integrated Health & Social Care Service Delivery			
Home safety checks - Care & Repair	340	214	Green
Mental Wellbeing & Resilience			
Dementia friendly businesses	50	10	Green
Dementia champions	20	4	
Dementia Friends	500	478	
Dementia Friends sessions	50	30	
Community Connectors individual support provided	500	443	
Physical Activity / Active Travel			
NERS referred clients attending first exercise session	80%	99.2%	Green
NERS referred clients completing 16 week consultation	50%	57.6%	
NERS referred clients completing 52 week consultation	50%	83.7	
Smoking / Tobacco Control			
Primary school pupils attending keys to smoking	200	240	Green
Schools signed up to Smoke Free Gates	30	10	
Young people attending Filter the Facts sessions	200	180	

Plans for Next Quarter

- Start breastfeeding awareness sessions
- Dissemination of materials for alcohol guidelines. Finalise the older people’s leaflet.
- Play sufficiency action plan to be reviewed in October 2016.
- Production of the Integrated Route Network Map for both walking and cycling.
- Walk the Port event evaluation and planning for event in 2017.

Key Achievements & Successes

Delivery on Safeguarding training as well as online radicalisation and grooming training for public sector, 3rd sector and communities in east Gwent. Feedback received was extremely positive and additional training has now been arranged for Q3.

Partnership engagement with local communities via the Community Representatives forum with a focus on tackling the increase in hate incidents and improving community relations.

Worked with local housing associations, housing department to brief school, local 3rd sector groups and residents around resettlement of Syrian refugees due to concerns raised around potential hate crimes/incidents

ASB focus on providing engagement with young people during the summer holidays, including the Road to Rio campaign, Operation Bang, I-zone and other diversionary activities. Multi-agency meetings continue to take place during peak ASB times and provide support to address key issues as they arise.

Deliberate fires across Newport including refuse type incidents are an ongoing issue across the whole of the city. Actions days, with key partners, to engage local communities are taking place on a ward by ward to educate people on the dangers and cost of setting fires. Issues of fly tipping are also be addressed.

Following the positive Inspection by HMIP (Feb 2016) and the subsequent reports of Newport YOS having made the most significant improvement of all the Welsh YOS, a new post inspection improvement plan has been developed and is being progressed.

Police are supporting parking enforcement in the city centre in the short term, medium to long term solution to be considered further by the local authority.

Ambassador service is now progressing and incident logs are now being passed to the police to assist in targeting areas and times for patrols.

Underperformance & risks

Percentage of children and young people in the Youth Justice System, with identified substance misuse needs, who have access to appropriate specialist assessment.

L/M/H

Mitigating actions

The YOS has ongoing work focusing on this area and an action plan to address areas for improvement

Performance Measures	Target	Actual	RAG
Number of PREVENT referrals that proceed to Channel panel	75%	On target	Green
Reporting of Hate Crime	Increase	Increase awaiting final figure	Green
Number of first time entrants into the Youth Justice System	50	7 (Q1) 11 (Q2)	Green
Number of ASB incidents reported to Gwent Police	Reduce	1703	Green
Quarterly crime rate in the city centre	-1%	-4%	Green
Quarterly ASB rate in the city centre	-1%	-6%	Green

Plans for next quarter

Additional safeguarding training a and online radicalisation training arranged.

Continued partnership working on a range of community cohesion issues

Additional sport and youth diversionary activities will take place during key ASB times including half term, Halloween and Bonfire Night

Police and local authority licensing officers have planned weekend operations in the city centre during December.

More work required in the city centre before we proceed with the Purple Flag assessment. Police and key partners looking at the how to address some of the outstanding issues.

Development of the Area Focus Plan for Pill.