

Agenda



Newport City Council

Date: Tuesday, 24 November 2015
Time: 5.00 pm
Venue: Council Chambers - Civic Centre
To: **All Members of the City Council**

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Item	Wards Affected
1. <u>Preliminaries</u> i. To receive any apologies for absence. ii. To receive any declarations of interest iii. To receive any announcements by the Mayor.	All Wards
2. <u>Minutes</u> (Pages 5 - 14) To confirm and sign the minutes of the meeting held on 29/09/2015	All Wards
3. <u>Appointments</u>	All Wards
4. <u>Police Issues</u>	All Wards
5. <u>Notice of Motion : Supporting People</u> To consider the following Motion for which the required notice has been provided:	All Wards

Newport City Council:

1. Acknowledges and supports the good work undertaken by Newport in providing a diverse range of housing related support services to vulnerable individuals to help

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Date of Issue: Monday, 16 November 2015

them live a fulfilled, active and independent life, in a home environment that is right for their individual needs.

2. Supports the continuance of the Supporting People grant programme funded by the Welsh Government to assist and support potentially vulnerable and marginalised people to live independently within the community.

3. Calls upon the Welsh Government to safeguard and not to impose any further reduction to the Supporting People grant.

4. Supports the joint campaign of Cymorth Cymru and Community Housing Cymru, "Let's Keep on Supporting People" to safeguard the Supporting People grant programme budget.

5. Invites all Members of the Gwent Regional Collaborative Committee in their own areas and organisations to support this motion

6. Invites Constituency and Regional Members of the National Assembly to support this motion

To be moved by Councillor Jane Mudd and seconded by Councillor Paul Cockeram

- | | | |
|----|--|-----------|
| 6. | <u>Public Space Protection Order</u> (Pages 15 - 104) | Stow Hill |
| 7. | <u>Gambling Act 2005 - Statement of Principles</u> (Pages 105 - 150) | All Wards |
| 8. | <u>Economic Growth Strategy</u> (Pages 151 - 210) | All Wards |
| 9. | <u>Questions to the Chair of the Cabinet</u>
To provide an opportunity for councillors to ask questions to the Chair of the Cabinet in accordance with the Council's Standing Orders. | All Wards |

Process: No more than 30 minutes will be allocated at the Council meeting for oral questions to the Leader

If members are unable to ask their question orally within the allocated

time, remaining questions will be answered in writing. The question and response will be appended to the minutes.

The question must be addressed through the Mayor or the person presiding at the meeting and not directly to the person being questioned

10. Questions to Cabinet Members All Wards

o provide an opportunity to pose Questions to Cabinet Members in line with Standing Orders

Process: *No more than 10 minutes will be allocated at the Council meeting for questions to each Cabinet Member.*

Members will have needed to submit their proposed questions in writing in accordance with Standing Orders. If members are unable to ask their question orally within the allocated time, remaining questions will be answered in writing. The question and response will be appended to the minutes.

The question must be addressed through the Mayor or the person presiding at the meeting and not directly to the person being questioned.

Questions will be posed to cabinet members in the following order:

Deputy Leader
Cabinet Member for Adult & Community Services
Cabinet Member for Education and Young People
Cabinet Member for HR, People & Business Change
Cabinet Member for Regulatory Functions
Cabinet Member for Regeneration and Investment
Cabinet Member for Skills and Work
Cabinet Member for Streetscene & City Services

For Information: *A digest of recent decision schedules issued by Cabinet, Cabinet Members and Minutes of recent meetings of Committees has been circulated electronically to all Members of the Council.*

11. Questions to Chairs of Committees All Wards

To pose questions to the Chairs of the Committees in the following order:

I. Scrutiny Committees

- Community Planning and Development
- Learning, Caring and Leisure
- Street Scene, Regeneration and Safety

II. Planning Committee

III. Licensing Committee

IV. Democratic Services Committee

Process: *No more than 10 minutes will be allocated at the Council meeting for questions to each Chair.*

Members will have needed to submit their proposed questions in writing in accordance with Standing Orders. If members are unable to ask their question orally within the allocated time, remaining questions will be answered in writing. The question and response will be appended to the minutes.

The question must be addressed through the Mayor or the person presiding at the meeting and not directly to the person being questioned.

12. Standards Committee (Pages 211 - 214)

All Wards

Minutes



Council

Date: 29 September 2015

Time: 5.00 pm

Present: Councillors H Thomas (Chair), M Al-Nuami, O Ali, T Bond, R Bright, P Cockeram, M Cornelious, E Corten, D Davies, V Delahaye, C Evans, M Evans, C Ferris, D Fouweather, E Garland, J Guy, P Hannon, D Harvey, I Hayat, P Huntley, R Jeavons, C Jenkins, M Kellaway, D Mayer, C Maxfield, S Mlewa, R Mogford, R Poole, J Mudd, M Rahman, J Richards, M Spencer, C Suller, T Suller, K Thomas, R Truman, T Watkins, M Whitcutt, R White, D Wilcox and D Williams

Apologies: Councillors D Atwell, K Critchley, G Giles, R Hutchings, A Morris, E Townsend and K Whitehead

1. Preliminaries

Declarations of Interest

There were no declarations of interest at this stage

Mayor's Announcements

St Julian's School

The Mayor welcomed the Head of Physics at St Julian's School and four students who had been successful in the Supersonic Cymru Challenge at the end of last term.

The Mayor explained this engagement project was for students interested in science, technology, engineering and maths. It was based around the Bloodhound Supersonic Car Project and Key Stage 3 pupils were asked to design and virtually race their own car using their knowledge of science. More than 100 students took part and all student teams broke the Sound Barrier. The St Julian's team, calling themselves the 'Blood Army' won the race with a top speed of 1,051 mph.

The Mayor and the Cabinet Member for Education and Young People offered congratulations to the students and to everyone involved. Members applauded the Students' success.

Green Flag Award

The Mayor was pleased to announce that once again the Green Flag has been awarded to Belle Vue Park. The Mayor awarded the Certificate to the Cabinet Member for Streetscene and City Services. The Cabinet member paid tribute to the staff involved and members passed on their on their congratulations.

Stray Dogs

The Mayor announced that Newport's Public Protection staff had been awarded the gold standard by the RSPCA for provision for stray dogs. The Mayor passed on the Council's congratulations to the staff involved.

Jesus Cares Project

The Mayor was pleased to hear that the 'Jesus Cares' project had been awarded some £500,000 of Lottery Funding for the coming three years. This was good news for Newport as half of that money will be used in Newport by the project which provides funds for more than 200 agencies for food parcels, hampers, toiletries, baby and children clothes.

Georgian Rugby Team

The Mayor informed members that he had recently welcomed the Georgian Rugby Team and Members of the Twinning Association to the Parlour. He passed on best wishes to the team for the World Cup and their forthcoming match with New Zealand

Freedom of the City

The Mayor reminded members about the forthcoming ceremony and march through the City Centre to celebrate the granting of the Freedom of the City to the Welsh Guards.

2. **Minutes**

The Minutes of the meeting of the Council held on 28 July 2015 were confirmed as a true record and signed by the Mayor.

3. **Appointments**

It was reported that the Business Managers had been informed that the Chief Education Officer had taken a decision as Director of Education to exercise statutory powers at St Julian's and Caerleon Secondary Schools and appoint additional governors to support each school.

The Governors appointed were:

Caerleon: Sally Jenkins (Head of Children and Family Services) and Vanessa Griffin (Assistant Head of Education)

St Julian's: Debra Wood- Lawson (Head of People & Business Change) and Andrew Powles (Assistant Head of Education)

The following appointments were agreed:

Appointment Panel for the Head of City Services:

Councillors R Truman; D Davies; R Jeavons and R White

Process

Councillor Hannon raised some concerns about the reporting processes in relation to appointments made at Council. Both Business Managers explained the process which was custom and practice. No change was agreed.

4. **Police Issues**

The Mayor welcomed Superintendent Glyn Fernquest to the meeting. Superintendent Fernquest updated members on recent crime and antisocial behaviour figures and activity in the City. He mentioned changes in the way crime was recorded which had impacted on the figures. He also mentioned the proactive approach by the local police to prioritise crimes against individuals. Superintendent Fernquest was pleased to report on a reduction on burglaries.

Councillor Chris Evans was concerned about drug use in the city and the number of disused needles in a specific area. He mentioned the need for drug users to receive help. Superintendent Fernquest described action being taken such as drug intervention programmes and needle exchanges.

Councillor Huntley raised ongoing concerns about the 101 system. Superintendent Fernquest agreed there were concerns about the first point of contact process. He mentioned that work was ongoing with a view to improving the first point of contact with the project ending by April 2016.

Councillor Poole was concerned that a cage fighting event was coming soon in Newport and that there were significant issues last time. He also mentioned the favourable response to the consultation on proposals to reduce begging in the city. Superintendent Fernquest stated that the local police were aware of the events in the city and had plans in place

Councillor Truman was concerned about the impact of reductions in the Police funding. Superintendent Fernquest stated that police would do the best they could to provide the best possible service

Superintendent Fernquest agreed with Councillor Spencer that voluntary groups, such as the Community Speed Group, played an important role in supporting the police and the wider police family.

Councillor Guy and Councillor Mayer expressed concern about the impact of Cyber Crime. Superintendent Fernquest mentioned the support of fraud departments of the banks and other organisations and recognised this was a growing and highly technical area. There was a specialist department in the local force looking at this issue. Councillor Mayer was concerned that the national trading standards scam unit no longer dealt with this type of activity. This had been passed to the Citizens Advice Bureau.

5. **Notice of Motion : Outside Bodies**

Councillor Matthew Evans asked Council to consider the following motion for which appropriate notice had been given:

“This Council resolves that elected members should always be offered positions on outside bodies before members of the public, as is the case with LEA appointed school governors. This Council further resolves that where there are over 3 places available, Opposition members should be offered a place”

Councillor Fouweather seconded the motion.

Councillor Evans stated that the Opposition had asked for positions but to no avail. He mentioned some specific cases where unelected representatives were appointed in favour of

local elected members. He considered the protocol followed for LEA governors should be implemented for outside bodies. He also mentioned poor attendance of some people on outside bodies. He mentioned that the Opposition was trusted to fill some minor places but not others.

The Leader of the Council stated that amicable meetings and discussions were being held regularly between the Business Managers of the Administration and the Opposition.

He was reluctant to recommend that the Council considers changes part way through the municipal year but he believed that continuing amicable discussions could result in a proposal that could be considered by the Council.

The Leader suggested that discussions around these proposals continue between the Business Managers with a view to any proposed changes being reported back to the Council for implementation at the Annual General Meeting. He stated that he could give no guarantees but that he felt that some progress could be made

In the light of the statement by the Leader of the Council, Councillor Evans agreed to withdraw the motion

6. Improvement Plan 2014-2015 Review

The Leader of the Council introduced the report to Council and stated that it was an encouraging report which showed the Council was moving forward and had achieved some significant improvements.

He mentioned that the recently released All – Wales data shows that Newport City Council is the 3rd most improving Council in Wales

The Leader stated that 70 % of our indicators are showing improvements on the previous year and some 52% are above the Welsh Average and improving. Overall progress against the 14/15 plan is assessed as being 'good', with most improvement objectives performing well

The Leader of the Council stated it was important that this trend continues and that we continue to improve year on year and it was also important to target those areas where we remain in the bottom quartile

The Leader stated that overall it was important to recognise the efforts of staff and members in achieving these improvements

Councillor Fouweather agreed that good progress was being made but pointed out some specific areas in adult social services and youth justice where more progress needed to be made

Resolved

To note the content of the report and commend areas of successful service delivery

7. Senior Management Structure and Salary Conditions

The Heads of Finance and People & Business Change left the meeting during the discussion on this item

The Leader of the Council informed the Council that the Cabinet had considered this report and endorsed the proposals, which were effectively:

- The reduction of Heads of Service from nine to eight by removing the Head of Customers and Digital Innovation post and creating a new combined post of Head of Streetscene and City Services
- To advertise for an appointment to the new post on the same grade as the former Head of Customers and Digital Innovation post
- To recognise there is a need to review pay and to bring a report to the Council in June 2016 for consideration

The Leader mentioned that professional advice had been taken about the grading of the new post.

He mentioned that the plan would not incur an increase in the overall pay of the Chief Officers. He also mentioned the role that would be played by the Independent Remuneration Panel who would provide observations on proposed changes to pay to Chief Officers in the future

Councillor Matthew Evans moved an amendment to read “To advertise for an appointment to the new post on the grade of Heads of Service level 3”

Councillor Evans mentioned the original proposals reflected an increase of £15,000 and challenging times remained. He mentioned savings that had been made to services of a similar amount. He said that staff morale was important as well as money. He recognised the work of staff and referred to the reducing workforce. He considered this sent out the wrong message.

The Leader of the Council stated that the proposals had been subject to professional advice. He stated the post was a new post with more responsibilities than former post of Head of Streetscene.

The Chief Executive confirmed the scope of the new post held significant additional responsibilities than the previous post. He stated the former post had been difficult to appoint to and the cost of interim staff had been in the region of £180,000. The Chief Executive referred back to the advice of the Hay organisation on the issue of pay at this level.

Councillors Whitcutt, Al Nuaimi, Truman and Cockeram spoke in favour of the original proposals and against the amendment. Councillor Fouweather spoke in favour of the amendment.

Councillor Fouweather also mentioned that no Council Officer should be paid over £100,000. In response the Leader of the Council stated that the pay was governed by the market place and it was important to pay the right level of remuneration to appoint the right individuals to run the organisation.

In summing up Councillor Matthew Evans mentioned the need for officers to feel job satisfaction as well as money. He mentioned the need to be prudent at these times. The Chief Executive stated that surveys show that staff satisfaction had increased since 2012.

A vote was taken on the amendment and the amendment was **lost**

Following a vote on the substantive recommendations the following were resolved

- I. To agree the reduction to Heads of Service from 9 to 8 and a realignment of activities as set out in the report and endorsed by Hay Management Consultants in 2014.
- II. To agree the proposed duties and responsibilities and agree to the external advertising for the Head of Streetscene and City Services at the pay grade of HOS level 2.
- III. To acknowledge that Council will be asked to consider a report on Head of Service pay in June 2016. To agree the realignment of Heads of Service terms and conditions related to local holidays following bank holidays and the removal of Council paid professional subscriptions
- IV. To note the report has been endorsed by Cabinet on 1 September 2015.

8. **Annual Report by the Scrutiny Committees**

Councillor Mayor as Chair of the Scrutiny Committee for Learning, Caring and Leisure presented the Annual Report

He mentioned that some good progress had been made this year, within limited resources, but there was still more to do, and there was need to keep up the pace of improvement.

He mentioned:

- Scrutiny Improvement Group is working well and Members are committed to raising the profile of scrutiny in the authority
- The Committees are developing new, refocused work programmes and adopting new ways of working to sharpen our approach.
- Good Scrutiny is not just the responsibility of Scrutiny Members and Officers - Priorities and actions for next year are challenging but achievable, however we need support from across the authority to make these happen.

Councillor Mayer mentioned highlights of good progress this year included :

- Contribution to major projects feeding into the budget process e.g. Riverfront Theatre Delivery Model.
- Libraries & Community Centre projects praised by Cabinet for joined up working, positive impact of scrutiny working across Council depts.
- Working with colleagues across Gwent on the Gwent Scrutiny Challenge: secured investment from WG through the Scrutiny Development Fund to run the event, which was very well received; now working on a self-assessment toolkit looking at the characteristics of effective scrutiny.
- Working with the Fairness Commission – held an excellent member training session on applying principles of fairness to the policy process, now being rolled out
- Public Engagement Strategy is now complete and being implemented

Planned actions and priorities for 2015-16 focus on:

- Continuing to improve work programming and methods – e.g. looking at the right things at the right time, new techniques and technologies
- Improving public access to the scrutiny process – e.g. “authentic voices”
- Strengthening relationship with Cabinet – e.g. continue regular meetings and dialogue
- Training and development for scrutiny members – e.g. we are developing a programme of events and seminars
- Strengthening support for scrutiny by officers – e.g. consistent approaches across departments, improving external links

Resolved

To adopt the report

9. Annual Report by the Standards Committee

Councillor Guy presented the Annual report on behalf of the Standards Committee.

He mentioned the Chair's comments in the report reflected that the Standards Committee is committed to promoting high standards of ethical conduct among elected Members and officers in order to maintain public confidence in local government.

The Committee was pleased to report that, once again, no serious complaints of misconduct were referred to the Standards Committee by the Ombudsman during the past 12 months and no complaints were raised under the Local Resolution Protocol. The Council's proud record of never having any complaints upheld and sanctions imposed against individual Members has again been upheld, and long may this continue.

However there was no room for complacency and it is essential that these standards are maintained. The Standards Committee will be proactively reviewing all ethical standards policies and procedures as part of the forward work programme and will be re-assessing the need for all Councillors to undertake refresher training, in the light of proposed changes to the ethical standards framework in Wales and the Members Code of Conduct.

To assist Members in meeting their obligations under the Code of Conduct, the Committee has produced a Protocol for the Registration of Gifts and Hospitality. This is intended to provide general advice and assistance to Members in connection with the acceptance and registration of gifts and hospitality. The Committee has also recommended that the threshold for the registration of gifts and hospitality should be reduced from £80 to £25 in line with most other Welsh local authorities.

10. Recommendations by the Standards Committee

The Head of Law and Regulation presented recommendations by the Standards Committee in relation to acceptance of gifts and hospitality.

Resolved

To adopt the following recommendations by the Standards Committee;

- I. That the threshold of £80 for Members to register gifts and hospitality be reduced to £25.
- II. To adopt a protocol for Members Gifts and Hospitality

11. Questions to the Chair of the Cabinet

There were no questions to the Chair on this occasion

12. Questions to Cabinet Members

One question was submitted for the Cabinet Member for Adult and Community Services.

The question and answer are set out in the appendix to these minutes.

13. **Questions to Chairs of Committees**

There were no questions to the Chairs on this occasion

14. **APPENDIX: Questions to Cabinet Members**

<i>COUNCIL MEETING : 29 SEPTEMBER 2015</i>
Question to: Cabinet Member for Adult & Community Services
Question from: Councillor David Fouweather
Subject: Grant for Elderly Care
Question: The Welsh Government previously provided the council with a grant to assist with the cost of the care of the elderly in the community. This grant is no longer paid to the council but is instead given to the LHB. This funding is used to support Carer Connect, Community Connect and Step up Step down. How will you ensure that the LHB continue to support these groups and they continue to allocate the full amount of the grant to these schemes?
Answer: Thank you for the question. Councillor Fouweather is referring to the Intermediate Care Fund (ICF). In 2014/15 Welsh Government gave the grant on a regional basis (not directly to individual councils) and it was administered by Caerphilly Council with projects funded by the grant agreed and evaluated by a group of representatives from all local authority partners and the Health Board. All six had to agree where money was spent. We agreed to spend on those initiatives you referred to and Step-up, step down. Step up, step down has been a great success and has contributed significantly to reducing delayed transfer of care. When I was first appointed to this post we were told there were 80 individuals in hospital through our fault. We had no way of assessing those figures at the time so I put a process in place. For 2102/13 we found we were at fault in 13 cases and the Welsh average was 4. In 2013/14, the average in Wales was 5 and we were at 5. This year the Welsh average is 4.9 and we are down to 2.5 delayed transfers attributable to us. This is a remarkable achievement and the Step – up, Step down has helped so much. I welcome you raising this issue so people have an idea of how the funding is being used. As to future funding, we have been given an indication and hope that the funding will come next year. Decisions will be made by the partnership of 5 authorities and the Health Board as to where the money will be spent.

Supplementary: Councillor Fouweather stated he had visited the Community Connect and they do a great job and it would benefit members if they gave a brief presentation to members about the work they do in our communities, particularly with those who are isolated and with no family who can help. I am also impressed by the work being done in the GP surgeries. It is absolutely fantastic. If I see things that are good, I will say.

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Report

Council

Part 1

Date: 24 November 2015

Item No:

Subject **City Centre Public Space Protection Order**

Purpose: To inform the Council of the recommendations of the Scrutiny Committee and of the Council Member- Regulatory Functions for a possible introduction of a Public Space Protection Order for the City Centre.

To ask Council to consider the recommendations and to decide whether to approve one of the two versions of the Order drawn up pursuant to these two sets of recommendations, or just approve an alcohol restriction, or not to approve the Order at all.

Author Public Protection Manager

Ward City Centre- Stow Hill Ward.

Summary A Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) is designed to prevent individuals or groups committing anti-social behaviour in a public space where the behaviour is having, or is likely to have, a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the locality; and the behaviour is, or is likely to be, persistent or continuing in nature; and be unreasonable.

Currently there is in existence a city centre designated public place order (DPPO) also known locally as an “alcohol exclusion zone” which restricts the consumption of alcohol to premises covered by a licence under the Licensing Act. We consider it timely to review it now with a view to enacting a new PSPO. We could simply replicate the current alcohol prohibition, but it is a good opportunity to consider what other restrictions might be introduced to combat any other forms of anti-social behaviour deemed “detrimental to the quality of life” and persistent/ continuing in nature in the city centre. Following a Scrutiny Committee meeting on 4 August, it was agreed to go to public consultation on a number of possible measures that could be included in a city centre PSPO and also to invite the public to suggest other possible measures.

Scrutiny Committee considered a report (Appendix A) on 15 October 2015 which detailed the results of the consultation and heard from Gwent Police. This report details the recommendations of the Scrutiny Committee of 15 October 2015 as to the measures to be included in a possible City Centre PSPO. These recommendations were considered by the Cabinet Member-Regulatory Functions who too makes a recommendation (para 9) to remove

the rough sleeping measure and alter the begging measure to “aggressive/ intimidating” begging.

Following these recommendations, council lawyers have drafted the city centre order - version 1 (Appendix E) and version 2 (Appendix F), along with a new extended boundary at Appendix G.

Proposal: That the Council considers the proposed measures and decides whether to approve the Public Space Protection Order for the City Centre and, if so, on what terms.

Action by Head of Law and Regulation

Timetable Immediate

This report was prepared after consultation with:

- Head of Law and Regulation
- Head of Finance
- Head of People and Business Change
- Strategic Director –Place
- Partnerships Manager
- Anti-Social Behaviour Manager
- Housing Needs Manager
- Cabinet Member Regulatory Functions

1. Background

The Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 commenced in October 2014, and introduced the Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO).

1.2 Dog Control Orders, Gating Orders and Designated Public Place Orders

Local authorities now have the ability to replace these existing Orders with one or more PSPOs. We need to review all such orders in place in Newport by September 2017.

However, this report is solely in relation to the City Centre.

1.3 What is a Public Spaces Protection Order?

A PSPO is designed to prevent individuals or groups committing anti-social behaviour in a public space where the behaviour is having, or is likely to have, a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the locality; and the behaviour is or likely to be persistent or continuing; and be unreasonable. The power to make an Order rests with local authorities, in consultation with the police, Police and Crime Commissioner and other relevant bodies who may be impacted.

The Council can make a PSPO on any public space within its own area. The definition of public space is wide and includes any place to which the public or any section of the public has access, on payment or otherwise, as of right or by virtue of express or implied permission, for example a shopping centre. The maximum length of a PSPO is three years, but it can be reviewed at any time.

1.4 Restrictions

Restrictions and requirements are set by the local authority and can be blanket restrictions or requirements, or can be targeted towards certain behaviour by certain groups at certain times. They can restrict access to public spaces (including certain types of highway) where that route is being used to commit anti-social behaviour.

Orders can be enforced by a police officer, police community support officer and delegated council officers. A breach of the Order is a criminal offence and can be dealt with through the issuing of a Fixed Penalty Notice of up to £100 (to be fixed locally), or a level 3 fine of up to £1000, on prosecution.

Section 59 of the ASB etc. Act sets out the basis on which local authorities may make a PSPO.

It provides as follows –

- (1) A local authority may make a public spaces protection order if satisfied on reasonable grounds that two conditions are met.
- (2) The first condition is that:
 - (a) activities carried on in a public place within the authority's area have had a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the locality, or
 - (b) it is likely that activities will be carried on in a public place within that area and that they will have such an effect.
- (3) The second condition is that the effect, or likely effect, of the activities—
 - (a) is, or is likely to be, of a persistent or continuing nature,

- (b) is, or is likely to be, such as to make the activities unreasonable, and
- (c) justifies the restrictions imposed by the notice.

(4) A public spaces protection order is an order that identifies the public place referred to in subsection (2) (“the restricted area”)and—

- (a) prohibits specified things being done in the restricted area,
- (b) requires specified things to be done by persons carrying on specified activities in that area, or
- (c) does both of those things.

(5) The only prohibitions or requirements that may be imposed are ones that are reasonable to impose in order—

- (a) to prevent the detrimental effect referred to in subsection (2) from continuing, occurring or recurring, or
- (b) to reduce that detrimental effect or to reduce the risk of its continuance, occurrence or recurrence.

1.5 Essentially the Council needs to consider:

- Is there a specific problem caused by particular on-going activities?
- If so, what needs to be done to regulate or control the problem?
- What is the least restrictive way of achieving this?

1.6 Appeals against the setting up of a PSPO

Anyone who lives in, or regularly works in or visits the area can appeal a PSPO in the High Court within six weeks of issue. Further appeal is available each time the PSPO is varied by the council.

1.7 Human Rights Act 1998 / Equalities Issues

When making a PSPO, the Council must have particular regard to the rights of freedom of expression and freedom of assembly and association set out in the Human Rights Act 1998 and must not act in a way which is incompatible with a Convention right. Human rights are enforced through existing rights of review and may therefore be taken as points in any challenge to the validity of any Order made by the Authority.

If Convention rights are engaged (as they are with the making of a PSPO) any interference with them must be –

- (a) In accordance with the law (in other words Council must be satisfied that the statutory conditions in Section 59 of the ASB etc. set out above in 1.6 are satisfied)
- (b) In pursuit of a legitimate aim (in this instance the control of activities which, if not controlled, would have a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the locality) and
- (c) A proportionate means of achieving the legitimate aim

The two issues which must therefore be addressed for every proposed restriction in the PSPO are whether the statutory criteria are met and whether the restrictions proposed are proportionate having regard to the legitimate aim of preserving the quality of life for everyone who lives or works in or who visits the city centre.

Council must also have regard to the public sector equality duty at s149 of the Equality Act 2010, which is as follows –

- (1) A public authority must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to:
- (a) eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under the Equality Act 2010;
 - (b) advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it; and
 - (c) foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

A detailed Equalities Impact Assessment is to be found at Appendix D.

2. A City Centre PSPO

Currently there is in existence a city centre designated public place order (alcohol exclusion zone (Map at Appendix E of the Scrutiny report at Appendix A) which was enacted over 12 years ago. It restricts the consumption of alcohol to premises covered by a licence under the Licensing Act.

We consider it timely to review it now with a view to enacting a new PSPO now that major redevelopments and changes are taking place in city centre.

In 2014, there were over 8.55 m “footfalls” in the city centre and hopefully it will become busier in 2016 and beyond as we see an increase in shoppers, leisure users, workers and residents.

2.1 What to include in a City Centre PSPO?

At its meeting on 4 August 2015, the Scrutiny Committee considered the issues and agreed for public consultation to commence on a series of possible measures that could be included in a city centre PSPO.

Restriction	Why
Alcohol consumption	In the city centre alcohol consumption should be contained within the boundaries of licensed premises. People under the influence of alcohol may act in an anti-social manner
Rough Sleeping**	Some rough sleeping in the city centre has led to fires, criminal damage and a proliferation of abandoned drugs paraphernalia.
Begging	This can be intimidating to the public.
Free printed leaflet distribution	Such leaflets are usually dropped leading to an increase in littering which is detrimental to the city centre environment
Dogs not on leads	Loose dogs can be out of control and a danger to the public.
Canvassing of services/ charities direct debits (unless covered by a street collection permit)	This can be intimidating and annoying to the public.
Pavement advertising boards (“A boards”)	Disabled people find these obstacles difficult to negotiate around and their proliferation is detrimental to the city centre environment/ unsightly.
Fly posting	Detrimental to the city centre environment/ unsightly.

Littering and cycling on pavements is already restricted.

Dog Fouling is covered by a current Newport-wide Dog Control Order.

** This measure covers “rough sleeping”, not homelessness. Individuals who are homeless would be entitled to all the requisite support to which they are entitled and would receive support and help from the Council and other charities and agencies to secure accommodation. The measure is intended to apply to individuals who have unreasonably declined accommodation in shelters/ hostels.

3. Consultation

Public consultation ran from 24 August to 5 October 2015 and in addition to possible measures that the committee considered in its August meeting, the public were also invited to suggest other measures and also to comment on the possible boundary of the PSPO: should it be the same as the current order, or be different?

4. Consultation Results

These are to be found in details in the 15 October 2015 Scrutiny report (Appendix A)

Summary In brief – Full details in the Scrutiny report

- 4.1 Gwent Police are in support of a number of measures, especially to control alcohol consumption, rough sleeping and begging and provided evidence. The legislation also requires consultation with the Police and Crime Commissioner. The Commissioner for Gwent has advised he fully supports the implementation of this order, and would ask that rough sleeping and begging be built into the PSPO proposal.
- 4.2 Public consultation: 403 responses were received. The public responses were substantially in favour of all the proposed measures, although the percentages in favour of the restrictions for A boards and for no distribution of free printed material, are not as large.
Wildings Department Store in Commercial St sent in an overview of their problems caused by some rough sleepers.
Comments were also received from the Business Improvement District Board and from Council Housing Needs Team.
- 4.3 **Concern Expressed from other Groups**
During the consultation, there was a great deal of media interest. Concern was expressed through social media and in some of the consultation responses, that the Council was in effect considering criminalising the homeless and destitute, and were particularly critical of the ban on free printed matter, begging and on rough sleeping. Indeed, councils such as Oxford City Council withdrew some of their proposed restrictions, including rough sleeping after receiving a petition from a number of groups. The campaigning group Liberty wrote to the Leader (Appendix C of the 15 Oct Scrutiny report) asking the Council to abandon its plan to introduce such measures, seeing it as “dangerous, disproportionate and potentially unlawful criminalisation of the public on unjustified grounds”.

5. Scrutiny Committee 15/10/15 Recommendations

5.1 Scrutiny was asked to consider the consultation results and based on the following test:

1. Is there a specific problem caused by particular activities?
2. If so, what needs to be done to regulate or control the problem?
3. What is the least restrictive way of achieving this?

Then, make recommendations to the Cabinet Member for Regulatory Functions regarding the restrictions that could / should be included in the order and also consider the extent of the PSPO's boundary. The current alcohol exclusion order boundary is at Appendix D to the Scrutiny report. A proposed wider boundary is at Appendix G to this report, which was drawn up pursuant to the incidents of alcohol consumption along the Riverfront, down as far as Castle Bingo, along the Cardiff Rd to the Royal Gwent Hospital and up into Baneswell.

5.2 The Committee heard from representatives of Gwent Police and also from Cllr Jane Mudd in her role as Homelessness Champion, who spoke out against some of the measures, notably rough sleeping. They also had written comments from Cllr Al-Nuaimi (also a Stow Hill Ward Cllr) who was not able to attend the meeting. The Committee made the following recommendations on the measures that ought to be included in a city centre PSPO:

1. No consumption of alcohol outside of areas covered by Licensing Act 2003 premises licences.
2. No approaching people to solicit the selling of services, nor soliciting of payments by direct debit or similar.
3. Dogs to be kept on leads.
4. No flyposting
5. No Begging
6. No rough sleeping, where the offer of accommodation from shelters and hostels has been refused.

5.3 Boundary

The Committee also agreed that the boundary of the PSPO should be extended beyond that of the current Alcohol Exclusion Zone to the boundary as mapped in Appendix G.

Minutes of the 15 October 2015 Scrutiny Committee meeting are at Appendix B.

6. Public Fund Raising Association

6.1 The above Association wrote (Appendix C) to the Council on 21 October, regarding the proposed PSPO measure to effectively prohibit charity fund raising canvassers (by securing direct debit mandates) – after the consultation period had closed and too late to be considered by the Scrutiny Committee on 15 Oct. (Some charities eg Shelter and the NSPCC, whose fund raisers do work in the city centre, were written to as part of the consultation).

The PFRA state that “we acknowledge that instances of poor practice can occur in any sector, the overwhelming majority of fundraisers treat members of the public with respect” and urged the Council instead to enter into a Site Management Agreement, as they had with “over 100” councils to control practices, rather than to jeopardise “what is a vital source of income for local causes”. They state that the use of a PSPO is disproportionate to the harm caused.

6.2 The PFRA says: “This service is free of charge to councils and is approved by both Central Government, the Local Government Association and our partner councils as an effective means of regulating this type of fundraising.” They go on to say that they operate a rulebook which sets out behaviours expected of fundraisers and a financial penalty points system applies to charities and fundraising agencies in cases where these rules are breached. “These rules are enforced by a rigorous system of compliance checks by PFRA staff and an extensive mystery shopping programme, which means on average, members are inspected at least twice a week.” It goes on to say the council’s own staff would be able to issue penalties for poor performance. “Our agreements between charities and local authorities already provide an effective, cost free way for councils to control direct debit fundraising in town centres.”

6.3 The PFRA wrote in again on 13 November to all elected members (second letter at Appendix C). Reminding that “the council should ensure that the proposed measures *are necessary* to prevent the detrimental effect on those in the locality or reduce the likelihood of the detrimental effect continuing, occurring or recurring”: and that the Scrutiny Committee reached its recommendations without considering their initial letter (as the letter came in after the date of that meeting).

The PFRA urges Newport to consider instead establishing an agreement with them as other councils have done “to reduce the detrimental effects that poor direct debit fundraising practice can cause without the need for a PSPO.”

They add: “We are keen to avoid what our members see as a costly and unnecessarily combative process of seeking judicial review. For this reason, we would ask you to carefully review the above points in advance of a decision and consider working with us directly to control direct debit fundraising via a voluntary Site Management Agreement, perhaps on a trial basis, before contemplating a statutory measure.”

6.4 In June, Croydon Council entered into an agreement with the PFRA whereby fundraisers are only allowed to work in certain streets in the town centre and can only work Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays.

6.5 Were the Order to include the restriction of (proposed measure 2 (paragraph 10)): “No approaching people in a persistent manner to persuade them to subscribe to a service or to make charitable donations- by direct debit, standing order or similar”, officers would offer to work with the PFRA to help ensure their members complied with the Order.

6.6 Alternatively, consideration could instead be given to removing the relevant proposed Measure 2 and trialling, say for one year, a “voluntary Site Management Agreement” with the PFRA, to see whether such an agreement removes the undesirable conduct of some fundraisers to which the public object. Then, if the agreement fails to curb such conduct, the city centre PSPO could be revised to include that measure.

7. Rough Sleepers

7.1 There are about a 12-16 rough sleepers in the city centre, but it fluctuates as individuals drift in and out of various accommodation, including sofa-surfing. The police report that quite a few of the rough sleepers also beg.

7.2 According to the Wallich (A rough sleeper support service), there around 8 individuals who are entrenched rough sleepers in the city centre with a number of other individuals sleeping rough occasionally, with around 16 – 20 individuals seen each week by the service. Some individuals who sleep rough in the area are not connected to Newport but in the main, they are the ones who tend to be passing through and do not then stay.

8. Support for the Homeless in Newport

- 8.1 The Council wants every person in the city to have a safe place to sleep, every single night and has clear strategies and support in place for those at risk of homelessness, and those already homeless. It is important to note that only a relatively small number of people who are homeless do not have a safe place to sleep, and unfortunately, some choosing to do this instead of sleeping in available accommodation or overnight shelter. The Council wants all its residents to have a safe night's sleep and works with many third sector organisations to help people in difficult circumstances.
- 8.2 Newport already benefits from a service managed by the Wallich, with council funding, which tries to engage directly with those few individuals who are sleeping rough. They provide a tailored service which includes offering practical support, help and guidance.
- 8.3 Another safe alternative to rough sleeping is Newport Night Shelter which provides a warm meal and a friendly welcome as well as providing emergency accommodation to help people off the street during the winter months. During the coldest winter months, a group of Newport churches, with the help of the Council, open their doors to provide this service and welcome in the city's homeless from the streets. The council chairs a multi-agency Homeless Action Group, and has a clear plan of action of how it helps anyone who is found homeless in the city:<http://www.newport.gov.uk/en/Planning-Housing/Housing/Find-a-home/Homelessness.aspx>
- 8.4 If individuals have nowhere safe to stay, the council will do all it can to find them somewhere to stay on a temporary basis whilst the individuals work with the council to find a solution. If the council believes individuals may be eligible, homeless and have an apparent priority need and cannot provide them with a solution in the short or medium term, the council will try to provide temporary accommodation.
- 8.5 The council is legally required to meet the needs of homeless people in the city and is bound by two new Welsh Government Acts: the Housing Act (Wales) 2014 and the Social Services and Wellbeing (Wales) Act 2014. It also works on a daily basis to tackle the challenge of homelessness in the city with organisations best placed to support some of the most vulnerable members of our community, including Solas-Cymru, Llamau, The Wallich and Gwalia Care and Support.
- 8.6 The council understands the diverse range of causes that can be at the root of homelessness and supports the main groups affected including women experiencing domestic abuse, people with mental health issues, vulnerable 16 to 24 year olds, people with physical disabilities, substance misuse and generic support needs. Homeless people often need more than just a roof over their head, and the city has an established record of providing supported housing schemes. This has been developed over the past twelve years, and there are currently approximately 3,200 supported housing units in Newport.
- 8.7 Newport has established a comprehensive Gateway service for all supported accommodation referrals that is fully integrated into the council's homelessness, housing options and common housing register services. Working closely with colleagues in the Housing Needs Unit, three jointly-funded projects have been established to support the work of the Gateway and provide specialist support for troubled families and ex-offenders.

8.8 The council has a published strategy for Supporting People, and is currently refreshing its Local Commissioning Plan. The Supporting People programme in Newport has responded creatively to changes and challenges, re-focussed resources and ensured it continues to provide much-needed and timely support to the most vulnerable people in our community.

9. Recommendation of the Cabinet Member- Regulatory Functions

Community safety/ combating anti-social behaviour comes under the portfolio of this Cabinet Member. He considered the recommendations of Scrutiny Committee, together with the consultation responses, and agreed with some of the measures recommended by Scrutiny, along with the enlarged boundary.

Recognising the success of the Council's current housing and homelessness policies, he does not believe that some of the proposed measures, as they stand, are needed. Using existing anti-social powers, such as Anti- Social Behaviour Injunctions, are more appropriate than an outright ban.

Therefore, he recommends that:

- The "No Begging" measure be changed to: "No person shall beg in a manner which is aggressive or intimidating, or which harasses members of the public."
- The "No rough sleeping" measure be removed from the draft Order."

10. The Proposed City Centre PSPO Measures

10.1 Following the Scrutiny Recommendations

Contained in Version ONE of the Order- Appendix E

1. No consumption of alcohol outside of areas covered by Licensing Act 2003 premises licences.
2. No approaching people in a persistent manner to persuade them to subscribe to a service or to make charitable donations- by direct debit, standing order or similar.
3. Dogs to be kept on leads (of no more than 1.5m in length)
4. No flyposting- no posting of notices etc. without permission of the landowner
5. No begging
6. No rough sleeping, where the offer of accommodation has been unreasonably refused.

10.2 Following the Cabinet Member for Regulatory Functions' Recommendations

Contained in Version TWO of the Order- Appendix F

1. No consumption of alcohol outside of areas covered by Licensing Act 2003 premises licences.
2. No approaching people in a persistent manner to persuade them to subscribe to a service or to make charitable donations- by direct debit, standing order or similar.
3. Dogs to be kept on leads (of no more than 1.5m in length)
4. No flyposting- no posting of notices etc. without permission of the landowner
5. No person shall beg in a manner which is aggressive or intimidating, or which harasses members of the public.

**10.3 Essentially for each measure:
Council needs to consider:**

Is there a specific problem caused by particular activities?
If so, what needs to be done to regulate or control the problem?
What is the least restrictive and proportionate way of achieving this?

11. Approving the City Centre PSPO

This is matter for full Council to decide.

12. Enforcing the PSPO

This would be the subject of discussion with the Police and Council officers were the PSPO to be approved. Initial work would involve advising affected parties as to the restrictions, through a variety of methods: letters, publicity, individual conversations. Contraventions would then be dealt with by way of a “stepped-up” enforcement approach, with fixed penalties and even prosecution only being considered where advice and warnings had failed.

Consideration could be given to setting up a case management panel as Oxford City Council is doing in respect of their city centre PSPO:

“A case management panel of officers from the police, city council and outreach team meet on a monthly basis to discuss individuals who beg in the city centre. The support needs of each individual are considered including their housing situation, physical and mental health needs. Their offending behaviour is assessed and an appropriate plan put in place to move people off the streets and into accommodation and support. Where engagement with the large number of local support services fails, enforcement action may be taken as determined by the panel. This approach balances the needs of the individual, principally substance misuse, physical and mental health concerns, with the need to tackle anti-social behaviour, respond effectively to complaints from the public and take action against illegal activities.”

13. Risks

Risk	Impact of Risk if it occurs (H/M/L)	Probability of risk occurring (H/M/L)	What is the Council doing or what has it done to avoid the risk or reduce its effect	Who is responsible for dealing with the risk?
Council puts in measures that are not supported	H	L	Listen to all groups that are affected.	Head of Law and Regulation
Council puts in measures that are disproportionate to the problems experienced / open to legal challenge	H	M	Ensure the measures that are introduced are balanced against the anti social behaviour experienced and the right level of restrictions to address it.	Head of Law and Regulation

14. Equalities Implications

The equalities implications have been considered on the basis of the proposed six measures in the draft order- Version one- in Appendix E.

The EI Assessment is at Appendix D.

This includes mention of a research project conducted in Dec 14 looking at “*Accommodation for Supporting People with Enduring Alcohol Problems*” which included interviews with street drinking population, service providers and public services. The interviews with Newport street drinkers (some of whom rough sleep) sought to explore their previous housing experiences, their views on current housing options in Newport and their thoughts on the development of services in Newport.

It also includes Police statistics as to incidents.

15. Financial Implications

The cost of implementing the PSPO will be funded through existing budgets.

16. Options Considered/Available

Option 1

Approve Version ONE City Centre Public Space Protection Order as set out at Appendix E and boundary at Appendix G, as per the Scrutiny Committee’s Recommendations.

Option 2

Approve Version TWO City Centre Public Space Protection Order as set out at Appendix F and boundary at Appendix G, as per the Cabinet Member for Regulatory Functions” Recommendations.

Option 3

Approve the Order BUT to replicate ONLY the existing city centre designated public place order (alcohol exclusion zone) (Measure 1), but extend the boundary to that set out in the map at Appendix G and remit the other proposed measures back for further consideration as to what to include in a future city centre PSPO.

Option 4

Not to approve the Order – neither version ONE Appendix E, nor TWO Appendix F, and remit it back for further consideration as to the measures to be included.

Option 5

Not to approve the Order and do no further work on possible measures for the time being.

17. Preferred Option and Reasons

This is a matter for full council to consider and decide upon the measures to be included in the Order.

However, the Alcohol Restriction has helped to control associated anti-social behaviour in the last 12 years, so at the very least it is recommended that Option 3 be agreed.

18. Legal Comments -Comments of the Monitoring Officer

- 18.1 The Council has a statutory power under the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 to make Public Space Protection Orders in order to prevent types of anti-social behaviour which have, or are likely to have, a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the locality and the behaviour is or is likely to be persistent or continuing in nature. The nature and extent of the PSPO must be reasonable having regard to the type of behaviour and its impact on the public.
- 18.2 In accordance with the legislation and the statutory guidance, the Council is required to consult with the Police, the Police and Crime Commissioner and specific community groups, and to have regard to any observations made before deciding whether or not to introduce any PSPO. However, because of the potential impact of any PSPO within the City Centre, it was agreed that a wider consultation and public engagement exercise should be undertaken as part of a Scrutiny review. A range of possible measures that could be included within the PSPO were identified by Scrutiny, based on historical complaints, and the Council has carried out a general public consultation exercise to assess the need and justification for specific controls, to inform the final decision. The results of the engagement with key stakeholders and the public responses to the wider consultation are contained within this Report. Scrutiny Committee have considered the consultation responses and have formulated their recommendations, which are set out in the draft PSPO version 1 (Appendix E). The Cabinet Member for Regulatory Functions is recommending a variation in relation to the proposed controls on begging and the deletion of the prohibition on rough-sleeping, which is set out in the draft PSPO Version 2 (Appendix F). The final decision regarding the adoption of any PSPO is a matter for full Council.
- 18.3 When considering the need for any PSPO, the Council must act reasonably and, in particular, it must have regard to the Human Rights Act 1998. However, the rights and freedoms set out in the Articles to the Human Rights Act are qualified rights and can lawfully be restricted or limited where this is a necessary and proportionate means of achieving a legitimate aim, including public safety and the prevention of crime and disorder. It is a question of balancing rights and freedoms of individuals against the needs of the wider community. Therefore, the Council has to take a balanced decision regarding the need for any prohibition or restriction and its impact on the freedoms and rights of individuals. Any prohibition order must be a reasonable and proportionate means of preventing or reducing the detrimental impact of any specific type of anti-social behaviour within the City Centre. When considering the need for and the impact of any PSPO, the Council also has to have regard to its public sector equality duty under Section 149 of the Equality Act 2010 and a full Equality Impact Assessment is attached to this Report.
- 18.4 Public support for a particular measure is not, of itself, sufficient grounds to make a PSPO. The Council needs to be satisfied that the proposed controls are justified because of a specific problem and a need to control the anti-social behaviour in order to protect the public. The Council also has to be satisfied that the extent of the controls or prohibitions is reasonable and that there are no alternative, and less restrictive ways, of regulating the problems.
- 18.5 There is a statutory right of appeal to the High Court within 6 weeks if a PSPO is considered to be unreasonable.

19. Comments from Head of People and Business Change

The report asks Council to make a decision on the implementation, or not, of a new Public Space Protection Order – the implementation of which will be met from existing

resources. As such there are no specific staffing implications. The development of the city centre for the benefit of all Newport residents is a priority for the Council and partners and expressed within the Single Integrated Plan. Clearly, resolving some of the issues affecting the city centre can be contentious as these issues are complex in nature. Any PSPO should be seen in the context of other, preventative work, currently being undertaken with individuals, families and communities within Newport. Whilst considering the options presented Council should be mindful of the full range of evidence available, including the impacts and mitigations drawn out within the Fairness and Equality Impact Assessment, to ensure any decision does not disproportionately impact upon any groups within the protected characteristics of the Equalities Act 2010. If there is any disproportionate impact then there will need to be robust mitigating measures in place and Council will have to ensure that they are adequate and appropriate to the risk identified.

20. Comments of the Head of Finance

There are no direct financial implications coming from this report – the implementation of the City Centre Public Space Protection Order will have to be completed within the available budgets as stated within the report.

Consultation

Consultation is detailed in the Scrutiny Report at Appendix A. Further consultation took place as part of the preparation for the Equalities Impact Assessment – Appendix D, with the Police, Public Health Wales, the Council's Partnership Team, the Supporting People Team and the Homeless Needs Team.

Background Papers

Home Office Guidance on PSPOs

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/364851/Public_and_open_spaces_information_note.pdf

Scrutiny Report and minutes 4 August 215

Appendix A- Scrutiny Report and Appendix B -minutes 15 October 2015

Appendices

A: Scrutiny Report 15 October 2015

B: Scrutiny Report -minutes 15 October 2015

C: Letters of 19/10/15 and 13/11/15 from the Public Fundraisers' Association

D: Equalities Impact Assessment

E: Proposed City Centre Public Space Protection Order Version 1- Following the Scrutiny Committee's recommendations

F: Proposed City Centre Public Space Protection Order Version 2- Following the Cabinet Member for Regulatory Functions' recommendations

G: Map of boundary to the proposed City Centre Public Space Protection Order

Appendix A

Appendix: report to the Street Scene, Regeneration and Safety Scrutiny Committee

Part 1

15 October 2015

Subject City Centre Public Space Protection Order

Purpose To inform the Scrutiny Committee of the results of the consultation for a possible introduction of a Public Space Protection Order for the City Centre. To ask the Committee to make recommendations to the Cabinet Member-Regulatory Functions as to possible measures to be included in such an Order and its boundary.

Author Public Protection Manager

Ward City Centre- Stow Hill Ward.

Summary A Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) is designed to prevent individuals or groups committing anti-social behaviour in a public space where the behaviour is having, or is likely to have, a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the locality; and the behaviour is, or is likely to be, persistent or continuing in nature; and be unreasonable.

Currently there is in existence a city centre designated public place order (DPPO) also known locally as an "alcohol exclusion zone" which restricts the consumption of alcohol to premises covered by a licence under the Licensing Act. We consider it timely to review it now with a view to enacting a new PSPO in time for the opening of the Friars Walk retail development in November 2015. We could simply replicate the current alcohol prohibition, but it is a good opportunity to consider what other restrictions might be introduced to combat any other forms of anti-social behaviour deemed "detrimental to the quality of life" and persistent/ continuing in nature in the city centre.

Following a Scrutiny Committee meeting on 4 August it was agreed to go out to public consultation on a number of possible measures that could be included in a city centre PSPO and also to invite the public to suggest other possible measures.

This report details the results of that consultation and asks the Committee to make recommendations to the Cabinet Member as to possible measures to be included in the PSPO.

Action by Scrutiny:

Consider the results of the public consultation and hear from Council officers and officers from Gwent Police/ South Wales Fire and Rescue.

Then make recommendations to the Cabinet Member as which measures to include in a possible city centre PSPO and also its possible boundary.

1. Background

The Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 which commenced in October 2014, and introduced the Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO).

1.2 Dog Control Orders, Gating Orders and Designated Public Place Orders

Local authorities now have the ability to replace these existing Orders with one or more PSPOs. We need to review all such orders in place in Newport by September 2017.

However, this report is solely in relation to the City Centre.

1.3 What is a Public Spaces Protection Order?

A PSPO is designed to prevent individuals or groups committing anti-social behaviour in a public space where the behaviour is having, or is likely to have, a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the locality; and the behaviour is or likely to be persistent or continuing nature; and be unreasonable. The power to make an Order rests with local authorities, in consultation with the police, Police and Crime Commissioner and other relevant bodies who may be impacted.

The Council can make a PSPO on any public space within its own area. The definition of public space is wide and includes any place to which the public or any section of the public has access, on payment or otherwise, as of right or by virtue of express or implied permission, for example a shopping centre. The maximum length of a PSPO is three years, but it can be reviewed at any time.

When making a PSPO, the Council must have particular regard to the rights of freedom of expression and freedom of assembly and association set out in the Human Rights Act 1998.

1.4 Restrictions

Restrictions and requirements are set by the local authority and can be blanket restrictions or requirements, or can be targeted towards certain behaviour by certain groups at certain times. They can restrict access to public spaces (including certain types of highway) where that route is being used to commit anti-social behaviour.

Orders can be enforced by a police officer, police community support officer and delegated council officers. A breach of the Order is a criminal offence and can be dealt with through the issuing of a Fixed Penalty Notice of up to £100 (to be fixed locally), or a level 3 fine of up to £1000, on prosecution.

1.5 Appeals against the setting up of a PSPO

Anyone who lives in, or regularly works in or visits the area can appeal a PSPO in the High Court within six weeks of issue. Further appeal is available each time the PSPO is varied by the council.

2. A City Centre PSPO

Currently there is in existence a city centre designated public place order (alcohol exclusion zone, see map at Appendix E) which was enacted over 10 years ago. It restricts the consumption of alcohol to premises covered by a licence under the Licensing Act.

We consider it timely to review it now with a view to enacting a new PSPO in time (or as near as possible) for the opening of the Friars Walk retail development in November 2015.

2.1 What to include in a City Centre PSPO?

At its meeting on 4 August, the Scrutiny Committee considered the issues and agreed for public consultation to commence on a series of possible measures that could be included in a city centre PSPO.

Restriction	Why
Alcohol consumption	In the city centre alcohol consumption should be contained within the boundaries of licensed premises. People under the influence of alcohol may act in an anti-social manner
Rough Sleeping	Some rough sleeping in the city centre has led to fires, criminal damage and a proliferation of abandoned drugs paraphernalia.
Begging	This can be intimidating to the public.
Free printed leaflet distribution	Such leaflets are usually dropped leading to an increase in littering which is detrimental to the city centre environment
Dogs not on leads	Loose dogs can be out of control and a danger to the public.
Canvassing of services/ charities direct debits (unless covered by a street collection permit)	This can be intimidating and annoying to the public.
Pavement advertising boards ("A boards")	Disabled people find these obstacles difficult to negotiate around and their proliferation is detrimental to the city centre environment/ unsightly.
Fly posting	Detrimental to the city centre environment/ unsightly

Littering and cycling on pavements is already restricted.

Dog Fouling is covered by a current Newport-wide Dog Control Order.

Essentially the Council needs to consider:

- Is there a specific problem caused by particular activities?
- If so, what needs to be done to regulate or control the problem?
- What is the least restrictive way of achieving this?

3. Consultation

Public consultation ran from 24 August to 5 October 2015 and in addition to possible measures that the committee considered in its August meeting, the public were also invited to suggest other measures and also to comment on the possible boundary of the PSPO: should it be the same as the current order, or be different?

Public Place Protection Order- City Centre- Consultation Plan Sept / October 2015

Consultee	Medium
COUNCIL: Street Scene, Legal, Planning Regen, Env Health, Licensing Trading Standards, Community Safety- CCTV/ Wardens/ ASB, press team, Strategic Director -Place	Emails / internal meetings
Cabinet Member- Regulatory Functions, CM- Streetscene and City Services, Deputy Leader.	

Chair of Licensing, Stow Hill Ward Cllrs, Street Scene Scrutiny Committee.	
Councillors	Email
OTHER AGENCIES- Gwent Police- Licensing and city centre team South Wales Fire and Rescue	Email / meeting
Police and Crime Commissioner	Email
Health Board	Email
THE TRADE- Business Crime Reduction Group	Email
Pubs and clubs	Attended Pub watch meeting
City Centre Business Improvement District	Meeting with the BID reps/ Newsletter disseminated to all businesses in the BID Printed copies of the questionnaire in the BID offices, Skinner St
Taxi trade	Letter to operators/Taxi reps
Shelter and NSPCC	Email
Accident lawyers –stand in city centre	Paper copy
THE PUBLIC	Article in Newport Matters. Press release Twitter/ Facebook Web site (with a questionnaire allowing the public to vote for what they would like to see in a PCPO and to add other measures to the above list). Printed copies in the Information Station

4. Consultation Results

4.1 Appendix A:

Gwent Police are in support of a number of measures, especially to control alcohol, rough sleeping and begging and have provided evidence (Appendix A).

The legislation requires us to consult with the Police and Crime Commissioner. The Commissioner for Gwent has advised he fully supports the implementation of this order, and would ask that vagrancy and begging be built into the PSPO proposal.

4.2 Appendix B

A detailed collation of the public consultation: 403 responses were received.

The public responses are in favour of all the proposed measures, although the percentages in favour of the restrictions for A boards and for no distribution of free printed material, are not as large.

4.3 Appendix C

Wildings Department Store in Commercial St sent in an overview of their problems caused by some rough sleepers.

4.4 Other Comments

4.4.1 Comments from Newport Now- the Business Improvement District Board

“The Board is in support of the majority of measures, but some members had concerns regarding the A Board proposal and that of leafleting. They would like to see viable alternatives proposed, taking into account suggestions from businesses, before these measure were implemented. They would also encourage the Council to work closely with charities, and other relevant bodies, to tackle issues of homelessness.”

4.4.2 Comments from Council Housing Needs Team

“There is a Rough Sleepers Intervention Team managed by the Wallich try to engage with individuals who are sleeping rough and they will provide a service to those individuals sleeping rough which includes offering practical support, help and guidance. The service links to the statutory services provided by the Council and where individuals engage, every effort is made to jointly find a solution to the presenting issues which will include accessing accommodation. The problem is very much that some individuals do not wish to engage with the Council and as such we are limited in what we can do until this changes. There will also be individuals who are excluded from some services owing to their past/current conduct and behaviour. Options are then even more limited for these individuals and whilst efforts are made to seek solutions, this again does come down to the level of engagement between the individuals and services.”

5.

The Measures listed below are the ones Scrutiny agreed to consult up on, but it is not an exhaustive list and Scrutiny is welcome to consider others.

Measures
Alcohol consumption
Rough Sleeping (with no accommodation to go to). **
Begging **
Dogs not on leads
Canvassing of services/ charities direct debits (unless covered by a street collection permit)***
Fly posting
A Boards ****
Free printed Material *****

Notes on the above proposed measures

** Re Rough Sleeping and Begging

“It should be made clear that this proposed restriction, were it to be included in the PSPO, would only apply to those individuals who were rough sleeping and who had declined accommodation in hostels/ shelters. Anyone who is homeless would receive the support to which they are entitled and would not be subject to the PSPO.

At the start of the consultation, there was concern expressed that the Council was in effect considering criminalising the homeless and destitute. Indeed, Councils such as Oxford City Council withdrew their proposed restrictions after receiving a petition from a number of groups. Liberty has recently written to the Leader (Appendix D) asking the Council to abandon its plan to introduce such measures, seeing it as “dangerous, disproportionate and potentially unlawful criminalisation of the public on unjustified grounds”.

***Re. Canvassing of services/ charities direct debits

An alternative to an outright restriction could be that permission would first have to be obtained in advance from the Council and could include a payment of a fee.

**** A Boards

An alternative to an outright restriction, could be to restrict the location of boards so that they can only be positioned directly abutting the premises they advertise.

***** Re. Free printed Material

An alternative to an outright restriction could be: no handing out of free material: allowing as an alternative for leaflets to be part of a display, where the public could help themselves. Or, the restriction could only apply to those of a commercial nature i.e. prohibiting those leaflets advertising the sale of goods or services.

6. What is Scrutiny being asked to do?

1. Consider the consultation results, what other city centres have done by way of PSPOs and consider interviewing NCC officers and partners eg Gwent Police.

Essentially the Council needs to consider:

4. Is there a specific problem caused by particular activities?
 5. If so, what needs to be done to regulate or control the problem?
 6. What is the least restrictive way of achieving this?
2. Make recommendations to the Cabinet Member for Regulatory Functions regarding the restrictions that could / should be included in the order.
 3. Also of the extent of the PSPO's boundary. The current boundary is at Appendix E. A proposed wider boundary is at Appendix F

7. Approving the City Centre PSPO

The results of the consultation will be reviewed and a Cabinet Member report and draft PSPO produced for consideration.
Final approval will be by full Council.

8. Risks

Risk	Impact of Risk if it occurs (H/M/L)	Probability of risk occurring (H/M/L)	What is the Council doing or what has it done to avoid the risk or reduce its effect	Who is responsible for dealing with the risk?
Council puts in measures that are not supported	H	L	Consultation. Listen to all groups that are affected.	Public Protection Manager
Council puts in measures that are disproportionate to the problems experienced / open to legal challenge	H	M	Ensure the evidence is robust and that the measures that are introduced are balanced against the anti social behaviour experienced and the right level of restrictions to address it. Take legal advice.	Head of Law and Regulation

9. Financial Implications

The cost of consulting on and implementing the PSPO will be funded through existing budgets.

10. Links to Council Policies and Priorities

Ensuring that this work is completed as required will support the following Council Policies and Strategies:

Newport City Council's Corporate Plan "Standing Up for Newport" 2012-2017 (Relevant priorities: "A Greener & Healthier City"; "A Safer City").

One Newport Single Integrated Plan "Feeling Good About Newport." Safe and Cohesive Communities, City Centre.

11. Legal Comments -Comments of the Monitoring Officer

- 11.1 The Council has a statutory power under the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 to make Public Space Protection Orders in order to prevent types of anti-social behaviour which have, or are likely to have, a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the locality and the behaviour is or is likely to be persistent or continuing in nature. The nature and extent of the PSPO must be reasonable having regard to the type of behaviour and its impact on the public.
- 11.2 In accordance with the legislation and the statutory guidance, the Council is required to consult with the Police, the Police and Crime Commissioner and specific community groups, and to have regard to any observations made before deciding whether or not to introduce any PSPO. However, because of the potential impact of any PSPO within the City Centre, it has been agreed that a wider consultation and public engagement exercise should be undertaken as part of a Scrutiny review. A range of possible measures that could be included within the PSPO were identified by Scrutiny, based on historical complaints, and the Council has carried out a general public consultation exercise to assess the need and justification for specific controls, to inform the final decision. The results of the engagement with key stakeholders and the public responses to the wider consultation are attached to this Report. Scrutiny Committee is now required to have regard to those comments and responses and formulate their recommendations to the Cabinet Member for Regulatory Functions and Council. The final decision regarding the adoption of any PSPO is a matter for full Council.
- 11.3 When considering the need for any PSPO, the Council must act reasonably and, in particular, it must have regard to the Human Rights Act 1998. However, the rights and freedoms set out in the Articles to the Human Rights Act are qualified rights and can lawfully be restricted or limited where this is a necessary and proportionate means of achieving a legitimate aim, including public safety and the prevention of crime and disorder. It is a question of balancing rights and freedoms of individuals against the needs of the wider community. Therefore, the Council has to take a balanced decision regarding the need for any prohibition or restriction and its impact on the freedoms and rights of individuals. Any prohibition order must be a reasonable and proportionate means of preventing or reducing the detrimental impact of any specific type of anti-social behaviour within the City Centre.
- 11.4 Public support for a particular measure is not, of itself, sufficient grounds to make a PSPO. The Council needs to be satisfied that the proposed controls are justified because of a specific problem and a need to control the anti-social behaviour in order to protect the public. The Council also has to be satisfied that the extent of the controls or prohibitions is reasonable and that there are no alternative, and less restrictive ways, of regulating the problems.
- 11.5 There is a statutory right of appeal to the High Court within 6 weeks if a PSPO is considered to be unreasonable.
A council lawyer will be present at the meeting to cover any legal queries or issues that arise.

12. Comments from Head of People and Business Change

The report to Scrutiny asks the Committee to consider the results of initial consultation undertaken to inform the development of a PSPO for the city centre. As such there are no specific staffing implications. The development of the city centre for the benefit of all Newport residents is a priority of the Council and partners and expressed within the Single Integrated Plan. Clearly, resolving some of the issues affecting the city centre can be contentious as these issues are complex in nature. Any PSPO should be seen in the context of other, preventative work, currently being undertaken with individuals, families and communities within Newport. Prior to any PSPO being considered by Council a

Fairness and Equality Impact Assessment will need to be undertaken to ensure any action is not disproportionately impacting upon any groups within the protected characteristics of the Equalities Act 2010. If there is any disproportionate impact then there will need to be robust mitigating measures in place.

13. Background Papers

Home Office Guidance on PSPOs

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/364851/Public_and_open_spaces_information_note.pdf

Appendix A Evidence From Gwent Police

PUBLIC SPACES PROTECTION ORDER FOR NEWPORT CITY CENTRE 2015

REPORT OF PC LEANNE POLE

Since the beginning of 2015, one particular issue which has been brought to my attention is the presence of homeless persons living on the town centre is it in car parks / to the rear of buildings and shops and the issues it's causing to residents / commuters / retailers and workers within the city centre itself.

Added to this the amount of persons who are begging on the town centre, intimidating shoppers and those attempting to withdraw money from cashpoints. Some visitors have had verbal abuse shouted at them and a number have felt so intimidated that they have called the police.

These same persons are using the money to not only purchase drugs but alcohol which they are openly drinking within the Alcohol Exclusion Zone.

Initially, at the beginning of 2015, it was noticed that some of these persons were living under the Old Green roundabout. Some were in tents and others just on mattresses. There was a great amount of rubbish in this area outside the tents. The tents were in full view of passing motorists and within spitting distance of the new shopping centre in the city centre.

Commuters to the city centre were contacting police in order to make complaints.

Some of the information they provided was:

"I was on my way to work and stuck in traffic by the speed camera and traffic lights. I was stopped at the lights next to where the homeless people are living in their tents. There were males shouting at the persons in the tents and they were all standing by the road edge. One homeless man was shouting back. No one was getting involved and I felt really uncomfortable. I couldn't go anywhere. I didn't know if they were going to step out into the road or what was going to happen next. Although, I feel sorry for people, it's an eyesore when you come into town"

Another stated

"It's really unhygienic. They are using it as a toilet. There's rubbish everywhere. It's not on. It's putting me off coming into town. It's getting worse. I'm worried that if people are getting used to it. It will become normal. The council are spending millions on trying to make Newport look better but then you have to pass this lot to get into Newport. It's wasting money"

Local businesses have informed us:

1: *“they’re camping in the car park to the rear of my business. There are needles there, spoons. They’re setting up camp there. They’re threatening and intimidating to my customers. It’s not a good advert. They hang around during the day on the town shouting and swearing.”*

2: *“we are having issues with homeless persons setting up home to the rear of our office. We use our fire escape entrance on a regular basis throughout the day but it’s really intimidating as we don’t know who’s going to be behind the fire door when we open it. We have to keep it permanently shut as well. However, homeless people have set up home there with mattresses. They have their clothes hung up there also. They’re using it as a toilet, and it stinks. There are mouldy coffee cups strewn everywhere with needles in them as well as burnt spoons where they are obviously using drugs. Rubbish is thrown everywhere in the back yard. We can’t clean it up as there’s needles. We don’t know who’s there, whether they are violent, how they will react if they’ve just “jacked up”.*

3: *“I’ve witnessed a female removing her jeans and underwear and injecting drugs in to her groin whilst the males also injected drugs. I was disgusted at the behaviour and the fact that members of the public were walking past on the street and could see what was happening. I felt compelled to tell the police about what I had seen but I’m not willing to provide a statement for fear of reprisals in the form of damage to my vehicle”*

Others have reported that they have themselves on a daily basis had to clean up used needles, and human excrement and general litter from outside their premises before opening up for the day. They have seen these persons living outside their property and throwing rubbish down into their basement area through their window when they are working into the evening.

Since the beginning of 2015, we have received over 170 calls in relation to begging / rough sleeping / injecting of drugs or drinking on the town centre.

We have also seen an increase in robbery. A lot of these robberies are no longer being attributed to known persons who usually commit them as their usual offence but by the homeless persons on the city centre. Rather than resorting to causing annoyance to persons using the city centre, they have now started to progress to committing robbery on innocent shoppers / workers. We have in the past couple of months, arrested and dealt with our well known homeless persons for these incidents.

At this moment in time, we currently have between 15-17 homeless persons on the town centre that are prolific and well known by all officers / council CCTV and wardens as they are in contact with them on a regular basis.

Since January 2015, there have been 24 arrests of those either sleeping rough / begging on the town centre / causing anti-social behaviour. Some of these arrests have led to custodial sentences being issued by the court

CSOs on patrol have witnessed the following behaviour from these persons:

- Aggressive begging and targeting elderly persons
- They regularly locate drug paraphernalia including uncapped needles and syringes
- Roller shutters on buildings and doors forced open on derelict buildings. These buildings which have been secured on numerous occasions.

Two ASBOs were granted in March on the 2 most prolific beggars on the town who are also homeless males. Between them, they have been involved in over 68 incidents in relation to begging in the town centre and associated disorder they were involved in whilst involved in this activity. A third male has just been released from prison due to being again arrested for begging on the town centre. This male has been involved in 53 incidents.

Legislation under the Vagrancy Act has been used also in order to take positive action against those sleeping in doorways on the town centre. 4 others have been granted ASBIS as a result of their drunken behaviour on the town centre with others currently in the pipeline

They are causing a health hazard with the rubbish they leave behind including used needles. They have been seen to urinate and defecate in these areas also. The clean-up process is expensive to the council but necessary.

Some are so intimidated that they feel forced into giving money to these people in order to be able to enter their place of work safely and without issue. They then do this at the end of the working day. They prefer to leave work in pairs rather than alone due to feeling threatened and intimidated by these people.

Despite all the evidence gathered, it may not show a true reflection of the amount of issues that we have on the town centre due to people not wanting to call it in to report it. A lot of persons feel intimidated and afraid.

The primary concern in requesting this order should be the safety of the innocent people who live or work in the City Centre area of Newport.

Newport city council is spending £1mls on improving the look and facilities of Newport and attracting people to the city centre. However this could all be put into jeopardy with people being put off visiting should this issue be allowed to persist? Businesses will leave if they feel that staff don't feel safe working in their premise, people will refuse to visit and spend time and money in its many shops if they feel that they are being asked for money on every corner.

IN THE NEWPORT (GWENT) COUNTY COURT

NEWPORT CITY COUNCIL & GWENT POLICE

STATEMENT OF PC LEANNE POLE Dated: 08/07/15

- 1: I am PC 2022 Leanne Pole of Gwent Police currently based at Central Station in Newport as the Crime and Disorder Reduction Officer for the Central section. My role includes identifying repeat call locations, victims and offenders of crime and anti-social behaviour, identifying the causes and developing sustainable solutions. I also monitor persistent offenders whose behaviour impacts on the quality of life of the general public within the Newport Area, more specifically the Central areas of Newport which includes Newport Town Centre and Stow Hill ward. One issue which has been brought to my attention over the past couple of months is the presence of homeless persons living on the town centre is it in car parks / to the rear of buildings and shops and the issues it's causing to residents / commuters / retailers and workers within the city centre itself. Added to this the amount of persons who are begging on the town centre, intimidating shoppers and those attempting to withdraw money from cashpoints. Some visitors have had verbal abuse shouted at them and a number have felt so intimidated that they have called the police. These same persons are using the money to not only purchase drugs but alcohol which they are openly drinking within the Alcohol Exclusion Zone.
- 2: At the beginning of 2015, it was noticed that some of these persons were living under the Old Green roundabout. Some were in tents and others just on mattresses. There was a great amount of rubbish in this area outside the tents. The tents were in full

view of passing motorists and within spitting distance of the new shopping centre in the city centre.

- 3: At this time, we were receiving a number of complaints from persons who were contacting police in relation to it. **They informed us of the following:**
- 1: *I was on my way to work and stuck in traffic by the speed camera and traffic lights. I was stopped right next to where the homeless people are living in their tents. There were males shouting at the persons in the tents and they were all standing by the road edge. One homeless man was shouting back. No one was getting involved and I felt really uncomfortable. I couldn't go anywhere. I didn't know if they were going to step out into the road or what was going to happen next. Although I feel sorry for people, it's an eyesore when you come into town*
 - 2: *you can't deny that crime is on the up. They are using crime in order to get spending money. The area where they are living under the road is really unhygienic. They are using it as a toilet. There's rubbish everywhere. It's not on. It's putting me off coming into town. It started off with one tent and now there are 4. It's getting worse. I'm worried that if people are getting used to it. It will become normal. The council are spending millions on trying to make Newport look better but then you have to pass this lot to get into Newport. Its wasting money*
- 4: in recent weeks, however, it would appear that the tents have now disappeared from the Old Green. However we are receiving more calls in recent weeks from businesses on the town centre who are complaining about the homeless living around their buildings.
- 1: *they're camping in the car park to the rear of my business. There are needles there, spoons. They're setting up camp there. They're threatening and intimidating to my customers. It's not a good advert. They hang around during the day on the town shouting and swearing. It's going to be even worse in the summer with the warmer days. It's going to stink*
 - 2: *we are having issues with homeless persons setting up home to the rear of our office. I work in an office which is all female. I'm quite sturdy and hardy however a lot of the employees are young females. We use our fire escape entrance on a regular basis throughout the day but it's really intimidating as we don't know who's going to be behind the fire door when we open it. We have to keep it permanently shut as well. At the back of our office, we have a long path and then the fire escape. We have a basement area which has another part which goes underneath the back path. There's a gate to this part. However, homeless people have set up home there with mattresses. They have their clothes hung up there also. They're using it as a toilet, and it stinks. There are mouldy coffee cups strewn everywhere with needles in them as well as burnt spoons where they are obviously using drugs. Rubbish is thrown everywhere in the back yard. We can't clean it up as there's needles. We don't know who's there, whether they are violent, how they will react if they've just "jacked up". PCSOs keep moving them on for us, but they keep coming back. We can put a padlock on the sheltered bit but there's nothing we can do about the rest of the back of the building. They've broken the fire door onto Stow hill so they can come and go as they please.*
- 5: Calls received in relation to homeless persons on the town centre since the beginning of 2015, have been
LOGS 276 / 277 / 278 / 279 OF 7/7/15 THE LAMB P/H BRIDGE STREET

Numerous calls in relation to two known homeless males fighting outside the pub. Officers attend and they are no longer fighting. Neither would inform the officers of what had been happening. Both sent on their way

LOG 594 OF 4/7/15 TESCO EXPRESS CAMBRIAN ROAD
Caller reporting a beggar outside the cashpoint by the shop and asking for money. When the caller declined, he shouted abuse at her.

LOG 291 OF 3/7/15 QUEENSWAY
A male is arrested for begging by the train station

LOG 212 OF 3/7/15 NEWPORT RAILWAY STATION
Caller reporting that a sleepover will be taking place in support of Newport homeless. A small group was located by the riverside but didn't cause any issues

LOG 505 OF 2/7/15 SCHOOL LANE CHARLES STREET
Caller reporting that afternoon, she asked a girl for directions and she took her up stow hill and down the lane at the side of the church. She then threw the caller against the wall and said "give me your f***ing money or ill stab you ". The caller handed the female £15. The female offender is a well-known homeless person on the town centre and is being dealt with in relation to robbery

LOG 256 OF 30/6/15 CASH GENERATOR
Caller reporting two males arguing outside the shop. Two well-known homeless males on the town. They went their own way.

LOG 195 OF 27/6/15 SUBWAY OLD GREEN CROSSING
Officers arrest a male for begging in the underpass at the old green

LOG 542 OF 25/6/15 CHURCH HALL STOW HILL
Caller reporting that two males are in the doorway of the church injecting heroin.

LOG 83 OF 24/6/15 EAST STREET
Caller reporting drugs paraphernalia by the electricity box in the car park .council contacted to remove

LOG 477 OF 23/6/15 SALVATION ARMY HILL STREET
Caller reporting 2 persons taking drugs at the back of the property opposite the sally army. One male is arrested for breach of court order

LOG 374 OF 23/6/15 BRIDGE STREET
Caller reporting males injecting themselves outside the old fire and ice nightclub. One is passed out on the steps. These males are well known homeless persons who are stop searched

LOG 144 OF 21/6/15 CAR PARK CORN EXCHANGE HIGH ST
Caller reporting 2 homeless persons sleeping in the car park. They have been asked twice to move but they refused telling the worker "b***er off of we'll sort you out "

LOG 601 OF 20/6/15 CAMBRIAN ROAD
CCTV reporting well known homeless male begging. He has an ASBO not to beg.

LOG 600 OF 20/6/15 BRIDGE STREET
Caller from CCTV reporting beggars. They've been asked to move but won't.

LOG 234 OF 20/6/15 COMMERCIAL STREET
Caller reporting drunks outside her shop and that members of the public have come in and asked them to call police to get them moved

LOG 229 OF 20/6/15 COMMERCIAL STREET
Call from a kiosk asking for police. Caller reports that two persons have asked him for money and that he was intimidated.

LOG 91 of 19/6/15 BRIDGE STREET
Caller reporting a well-known homeless male with an ASBO is begging on the town.

LOG 283 OF 18/6/15 BANESWELL ROAD

Caller reporting a male outside who is drunk and begging people for money. The male had done the same thing the day before. He is moved on from the area.

LOG 79 OF 18/6/15 VICTORIA PLACE

Caller reporting a rough sleeper in the area who has dragged a mattress into the bin area behind the houses and is sleeping there. Police had moved him on a few days previously.

LOG 346 OF 17/6/15 BANESWELL ROAD

Caller reporting a male sat against nuttall parkers begging for money.

LOG 404 OF 17/6/16 NEWPORT RAILWAY STATION

Caller reporting that there is a male begging for money outside the train station and that when people refuse, he becomes aggressive. Another male seems to be with him and when cars are slowing down in traffic, one of them is tapping on their windows.

LOG 424 OF 16/6/15 EMLYN WALK KINGSWAY CENTRE

Caller reporting that there are a number of males on the street smoking legal highs and aggressively begging from members of the public.

LOG 312 OF 16/6/15 STOW HILL

Caller reporting that two persons are in the back garden by the bethel church injecting heroin.

LOG 294 OF 14/6/15 COMMERCIAL STREET

Officers locate a well-known homeless person with an ASBO begging on the town.

This male is from the Abergavenny area. He is arrested

LOG 221 OF 14/6/15 NCP CAR PARK HIGH STREET

Staff reporting that a homeless person has gone up the stair well. He goes in every day to mix up and inject his drugs. Asking for police to attend to assist him.

LOG 512 OF 12/6/15 CAMBRIAN ROAD

Caller reporting 5 males approaching people for money.

LOG 385 OF 10/6/15 HIGH STREET

Caller reporting that a well-known homeless person has snatched a £10 note from him in the local pub and has run out of the back of the Greyhound pub.

LOG 142 OF 4/6/15 CARPARK NORTH STREET

Caller reporting needles and drug paraphernalia left at the rear of the car park behind escapades.

LOG 243 OF 3/6/15 COMMERCIAL STREET

Caller from the big issue reporting that there is a male on the town selling old magazines of the big issue and that when she told him he couldn't do it, he refused to give them back to her and threatened to kill her. She didn't know his name as he's not an official seller. This male is a well-known town drunk. He is arrested.

LOG 161 OF 2/6/15 KINGSWAY

Caller reporting 3 intoxicated persons in the bus stop and one seemed to have been wetting herself. Caller states that a couple of passers-by looked intimidated by them.

LOG 429 OF 1/6/15 RIVERFRONT BRISTOL PACKET WHARF

Caller reporting an intoxicated male at the rear of the theatre and that theatre goers with their children are complaining. When people go past, he sits up and starts shouting at them.

LOG 234 OF 31/5/15 BRIDGE STREET

Caller reporting beggars on the town harassing people and getting stroppy when people refuse to give them money.

LOG 39 OF 28/5/15 EMLYN WALK KINGSWAY CENTRE

Caller reporting a drunk homeless male on the service road who keeps falling about and shouting to himself.

LOG 79 OF 28/5/15 COMMERCIAL STREET

Building inspector for Melin homes attends a property to do an inspection and locates a homeless person sleeping in the communal area. The front door and frame has been removed. The male who is known to police is moved on.

LOG 318 OF 22/5/15 PARK SQUARE.

Caller reporting a male in the underpass who is either drunk or drugged as he's staggering about. Well known homeless male from Abergavenny is moved on.

LOG 245 OF 22/5/15 BRIDGE STREET

Caller reporting a male who appears to be unconscious. Possible overdose.

LOG 194 OF 21/5/15 NCP HIGH STREET

Officers locate a male on level 7 who appears to be on drugs.

LOG 401 OF 20/5/15 TESCO EXPRESS CAMBRIAN ROAD

Caller reporting begging outside the store.

LOG 419 OF 18/5/15 NORTH ST

Well known homeless female is arrested due to breaking her bail conditions not to sleep rough in the open air and breach of peace.

LOG 18/5/15 TRAIN STATION QUEENSWAY

Caller reporting that her son had money taken off him across from the train station.

The female asked him for money and when he took out his wallet, she took it from him leaving him with no money or train ticket to get home. The victim suffers with Asperger's and was distressed and now won't leave the house. The description of the female is that of a well-known homeless female on the town. This female is also known to staff at the railway station and they state that she's a regular beggar outside the station.

LOG 427 OF 15/5/15 BRIDGE STREET

CCTV reporting 2 known males are begging on the town.

LOG 425 OF 15/5/15 UPPER DOCK STREET

Caller reporting a homeless male pulling a needle out of his foot. His foot has a bandage wrapped around it. Officers located the male who said that he was checking a rash out on his leg.

LOG 114 OF 14/5/15 RIVER ISLAND COMMERCIAL STREET

Staff reporting that persons are sleeping in the waste bin behind River Island. There are used syringes on the floor. There are used needles around the bin on the floor.

LOG 353 OF 13/5/15 MILLENIUM FOOTBRIDGE USK WAY

Caller reporting beggars on the footbridge to the rear of the leisure centre.

LOG 84 OF 13/5/15 RIVER ISLAND COMMERCIAL STREET

Staff reporting persons sleeping rough at the rear of the store and have left their drug paraphernalia and begging on top of the bins.

LOG 205 OF 11/5/15 RIVER ISLAND COMMERCIAL STREET

Staff reporting that homeless persons are at the back of the store snorting something off the top of a bin. They are often seen drinking around the town centre. They have been using the back of the shop to sleep and have tarpaulins and mattresses there and are causing a nuisance by being in the fire exit

LOG 136 OF 5/5/15 HIGH STREET NEWPORT

Caller reporting that a small female was walking up and down the street the day before, asking people for money. The caller had bought her a burger from McDonalds but the female asked for more money so that she could buy food from Ads. The caller didn't give it to her as she believed the money would be used for drugs

LOG 137 OF 3/5/15 SUPERTUNES LOWER DOCK STREET

CCTV reporting that 7 males have gone into disused building and that they are using drugs within.

LOG 494 OF 29/4/15 FLORENCE CLUB STOW HILL

Caller reporting that there is a burnt out club on stow hill and that there are people sleeping rough at the front of the building.

LOG 350 OF 25/4/15 LLANARTH STREET NEWPORT

Caller reporting a group of males drunk and loitering outside the Bighthouse store and that they are there every weekend. They all have bottles of alcohol and are drinking and intimidating customers and staff.

LOG 134 OF 25/4/15 CAMBRIAN ROAD

Call from CCTV that a male is begging on the town by Tesco. He has an ASBO. The male is arrested for breach of ASBO

LOG 216 OF 23/4/15 USK WAY

Caller reporting a number of "drunks" by the river being rowdy and threatening to smash cars up

LOG 155 OF 23/4/15 SERPENTINE ROAD

Caller reporting a male staggering drunk in the road. This male turns out to be one of our homeless males in relation to the ABSOs on the town centre. This male is actually blue and CPR is given by officers in order to get him breathing. He had taken an overdose.

LOG 378 OF 22/4/15 BANESWELL ROAD

Local business calls to state that intoxicated homeless people are on the corner of Bailey Street. One is lying in the road and is on the floor. There is an empty lambrusco bottle with them. A second member of the public also rings this in

LOG 92 OF 22/4/15 COMMERCIAL STREET

Local business reporting "tramps" in their entrance again to the building. They are sleeping in the doorway

LOG 207 OF 21/4/15 BOOTS COMMERCIAL STREET

Worker of the store reporting that "tramps" are sleeping to the rear of their building and that there are used needles and food waste with them.

LOG 47 OF 21/4/15 WESTGATE CHAMBERS

Business owner reporting two males trying to break into the rear of their property. These persons are known as local homeless persons.

LOG 430 OF 20/4/15 ESCAPADE STOW HILL

CCTV reporting males in the doorway of the derelict building and one is injecting himself. These males are the males currently on ASBO

LOG 322 OF 21/4/15 NATWEST BANK HIGH STREET

Male is seen by CCTV begging outside the bank

LOG 244 OF 20/4/15 STOW HILL

Local business owner reporting that a derelict building next door is being used by local homeless persons to sleep in. (doorway) they are lighting fires in there and using it as a toilet. There are used needles there as well as human waste and rubbish

LOG 252 OF 18/4/15 COMMERCIAL STREET

Section 35 warning is issued to male on the town.

LOG 436 OF 17/4/15 HIGH STREET

Section 35 is issued to male on the street for alcohol on the town.

LOG 91 OF 16/4/15 NATWEST BANK HIGH STREET

Local business manager contacts police stating that a local homeless male is begging with his dog outside the bank

LOG 100 OF 14/4/15 NATWEST BANK HIGH STREET

Workers at the bank reporting 2 homeless persons sat outside the bank by the cashpoint bothering customers asking them for money

LOG 294 OF 11/4/15 OLD GREEN ROUNDABOUT

Male is arrested for begging

LOG 549 OF 7/4/15 OLD GREEN ROUNDABOUT

Caller reporting that two males are fighting underneath the roundabout by the camera. These persons are sleeping in tents underneath the roundabout

LOG 384 OF 6/4/15 KINGSWAY

Caller reporting a large group of males drinking. They are under the old green roundabout with tents.

LOG 50 OF 27/3/15 EMLYN STREET

Local worker reporting that 2 males have gone into a disused pub. One is keeping a lookout. He is watching on CCTV. Homeless persons are using an abandoned building and its being used for drug taking

LOG 304 OF 27/3/15 WESTGATE SQUARE

Male is detained for begging

LOG 187 OF 26/3/15 SUPERTUNES LOWER DOCK STREET

Caller from the Dolman Theatre reporting males have climbed over the fence going into a disused building by La Hoare restaurant.

LOG 182 OF 22/3/15 KINGSWAY SHOPPING CENTRE

Officer reporting seeing a male climbing the wall into the Ruperra garage opposite the shopping centre. The building is derelict. Believed to be homeless person trying to gain entry

LOG 63 OF 23/3/15 NATWEST BANK HIGH STREET

Male reported as being on the town centre begging. He has an Asbo not to.

LOG 346 OF 22/3/15 OLD GREEN ROUNDABOUT

Male breaches a section 35 dispersal notice.

LOG 194 OF 22/3/15 KINGSWAY

Member of the public reporting two intoxicated people in the street. Male is urinating onto the road below the over bridge. The male denies any offence

LOG 207 OF 18/3/15 CROSS LANE

Witness reporting people in the building and are using it as a "crack den". Men have been seen coming and going. It is a derelict building and there are lots of needles outside. Caller states one male has been staying there for weeks

LOG 156 OF 18/3/15 COMMERCIAL STREET

Shopkeeper reporting an intoxicated female outside their premises harassing customers asking for money. Others are sat outside on the benches.

LOG 66 OF 17/3/15 KINGSWAY

Passers by reporting homeless men living near the speed camera under the Old Green and there are kids giving them abuse.

LOG 239 OF 14/3/15 HIGH STREET

Local business reporting a group of males standing in the doorway rolling a joint. They were asked to move away and they swore at her. These persons were identified as being our homeless persons

LOG 94 OF 14/3/15 HILL STREET

Caller reporting that homeless persons are sleeping in their car park and using drugs

LOG 202 OF 13/3/15 NEWOPRT CENTRAL LIBRARY

Librarian calling stating that there are homeless persons in the library sleeping. They've woken them up a few times but they're refusing to leave. They are sleeping on the window sills.

LOG 221 OF 12/3/15 OLD GREEN ROUNDABOUT

Officers arrest a male for begging in the underpass.

LOG 340 OF 10/3/15 BRIDGE STREET

Member of the public reporting two homeless persons fighting in the street by the lamb pub. Two of them are arrested

LOG 141 OF 7/3/15 HILL STREET

Local business owner stating that homeless persons are sleeping in his private car park

LOG 141 OF 2/3/15 OLD GREEN ROUNDABOUT

Officers arrest a male for begging.

LOG 186 OF 28/2/15 TOWN CENTRE

Well known homeless gent is issued with a section 35 notice for being on the town with alcohol.

LOG 214 OF 26/2/15 COMMERCIAL STREET

Member of the public reporting a group of homeless persons sat on the benches in town and drinking alcohol and intimidating customers going in and out of the shops.

LOG 228 OF 23/2/15 HILL STREET

Local business reporting that homeless persons are setting up camp under his back stairs. There's a lot of rubbish there.

LOG 306 OF 25/2/15 CAROLINE STREET

Member of the public reporting persons breaking into garages in the street. They are homeless and looking for a place to stay. They are moved on

LOG 158 OF 24/2/15 UPPER DOCK STREET

Officers arrest a male on the town for begging.

LOG 254 OF 25/2/15 NATWEST BANK BRIDGE ST

Caller reporting 3 homeless persons begging outside the bank and being very aggressive when asking for money

LOG 327 OF 20/2/15 KINGS STREET NEWPORT

Member of the public calling three males inside the Kingsway shopping centre bothering elderly persons for money.

LOG 227 OF 15/2/15 COMMERCIAL STREET

Caller reporting 10-15 homeless persons opposite the Tom Toya pub being rowdy and pushing each other. One male is shouting at members of the public as they go past. They are moved on.

LOG 318 OF 6/2/15 NATWEST BANK HIGH STREET

CCTV stating that homeless male is harassing people by begging outside the bank.

LOG 235 OF 5/2/15 HSBC

Homeless male asked to move on but refusing. He is begging he is arrested for breaching his bail conditions

LOG 361 OF 1/2/15 UPPER DOCK STREET

Officers arrest a male for begging on the town

LOG 295 OF 28/1/15 NATWEST BANK HIGH STREET

CCTV reporting known homeless male is begging outside the bank

LOG 236 OF 6/1/15 NATWEST BANK HIGH STREET

Male MOP reporting a male by the bank begging. He has no id on him to sell the big issue and had shouted verbal abuse at the caller. This male was located by the bank with a hat on the floor in front of him begging. He was told to leave the area.

8: in addition to these police logs, we also have CSOs who have been on the town and have been informed in the following incidents of such behaviour:

CSO Anna Passmore states:

On the 12th June, my tour of duty was between 1400-0000hrs. Whilst on patrol, I was approached by a member of the public on Westgate Square at 1830hrs stating that she had been approached by three males asking for money outside the NatWest bank on Cambrian Road. She stated that one stood in front of her and said "Any Change?" She said that she carried on walking but he followed her. She was then approached by another two males who said "any spare change luv?" She said that she felt very

intimidated and frightened and felt that she was left with no other option but to give them money. After giving them money, she said they kept asking for more until they left her to follow a male to a cash machine.

This officer stated that she identified the males involved and on looking at CCTV of the city centre, it appeared that they were aggressively begging in the town centre and seemed to be targeting elderly people.

CSO Perrie Di Ronato States:

On Sunday 14th June, I was on patrol with 2 other PCSOs on Cambrian Road. At the top of the road at the junction with the Queensway, I could see a male I know to be ----- sat on a wall with his trainer and sock off his left foot. As I was at a distance of about four metres from him, he looked up at two males who were walking passed and asked "have you got any money?" "I saw one of the males shake his head from side to side as they continued to walk in the direction of Queensway roundabout

Another male then passed ----- walking in the direction of Cambrian Road. ----- asked him. "Have you got any money I can have?" "I saw this male shake his head and say "no "to ----- As this male walked closer towards me, I asked him, "Did that man just ask you for money?" "

The male said "yes"

I approached ----- who began to put his sock and trainer on as he saw me and I said "alright ----- " he said, " am I going to get arrested? "

I told him, "You know you've asked for money and you shouldn't have. "He replied "I haven't asked anyone for nothing. " I explained, I just heard you ask the last three passers-by for money. "

----- replied "oh ". Before he had even put his trainer back on properly, he stood up, grabbed a backpack and a carrier bag and ran away from me in the direction of Cambrian road. I contacted Newport city council via the store net radio and asked them to monitor ----- and direction of travel. PCSO 61 Reynolds passed the information to the force control room where other police officers were then dispatched to locate -----

I know this male to be ----- as I have dealt with him many times before in Newport city centre for begging and causing ASB. The most recent occasion being on Monday 8th June on Bridge St

This officer informed me also that she had dealt with two beggars with a police officer on Monday 15th June on Westgate sq. whereby a male and his son were approaching people on Bridge Street near the cash machines and asking for money. Both were advised and left the area. The same evening, they were seen in the bus station again approaching people and asking for money.

A further statement states:

On Monday 18th May 2015 at approximately 14.15 hours I was conducting patrols along the back of PARK SQUARE CAR PARK, COMMERCIAL STREET, NEWPORT in company with PCSO104 PURCELL. I passed a female who I know to be -----in company with a male who I know to be ----- The couple had a brown and black Staffordshire bull terrier dog with them. Whilst walking towards the rear of 122 COMMERCIAL STREET, I could see the roller shutters of the premises which were previously locked, now open.

I walked through the open roller shutters and checked the area. On the floor I could see drug paraphernalia including uncapped needles and syringes. I walked back out of the area, closing the shutters behind me. As I began to walk towards TY PALMYRA, a male who was loading his vehicle said "THOSE TWO ARE SLEEPING IN THERE MIND. THEY WERE

COMING OUT THIS MORNING WHEN I FIRST GOT HERE.”

I clarified with the male who he meant by asking “DO YOU MEAN THE TWO I WAS JUST TALKING TO?”

The male confirmed he was referring to -----.

I have met both ----- in NEWPORT CITY CENTRE a large number of times previously when dealing with them for offences such as drinking in an alcohol exclusion zone and causing anti-social behaviour. Having dealt with them on so many occasions before, I would recognise them again. I had a clear and unobstructed view of both ----- and ----- when speaking to them at the rear of COMMERCIAL STREET.

On Tuesday 28th April 2015 I was on duty and in full uniform on STOW HILL, NEWPORT in company with PCSO104 PURCELL. At approximately 13:15hours, whilst walking alongside CONVEY LAW, STOW HILL, I observed bags, jackets, clothes and a big bucket hanging on the fence along the pedestrian walkway. Also tied by a lead to the fence was a white Staffordshire bull terrier dog. As I walked closer to these items, I looked to my right to see -----(-----) standing on the steps leading to ‘ESCAPADE’ 38 STOW HILL. I said to him “YOU CAN’T LEAVE THESE ITEMS OUT ACROSS THE PAVEMENT”.

He replied “WELL I KNOW THAT I’M TIDYING UP AND MOVING OUR STUFF AROUND.” Another male who I know to be ----- then stood up from behind a wooden board at the top of the steps and said “JUST GIVE US A BREAK OFFICER, SOMEONE CAME AND THREW ALL OUR STUFF ACROSS THE STREET I’M JUST TRYING TO GET IT ALL BACK TO NORMAL”.

PCSO104 PURCELL said “YOU SHOULDN’T BE HERE ANYWAY”.

He continued to shout “COME ON WE AIN’T GOING TO LEAVE IT THERE JUST GIVE US A BREAK, AFTER THE DAY I’VE HAD I NEED A BREAK.” I instructed both to move the dog and items off the fence and pavement as soon as they could.

CSO Jack Purcell States:

I am the above named officer and I am employed by Gwent Police as a Police Community Support Officer based at Newport Central Police station. This statement is a compilation of information and complaints received between the 15th April – 21st April 2015. The complaints relate to homeless people sleeping in the doorway of the old Escapade nightclub on STOW HILL in NEWPORT.

An employee of NEWPORT CITY COUNCIL has informed me that they had to attend the steps of the Escapade Nightclub to clean up discarded hypodermic needles and human excrement. The clean-up was necessary following a complaint to the council from a concerned member of the public relating to public safety.

On Friday the 17th April I was approached whilst on patrol on WESTGATE SQUARE in NEWPORT by three builders. The builders stated that they were working on a building that had a clear line of sight to the doorway of Escapade Nightclub. They pointed to three people stood nearby. They stated that earlier in the day they had witnessed the female removing her jeans and underwear and injecting drugs in to her groin whilst the males also injected drugs. They were disgusted at the behaviour and the fact that members of the public were walking past on the street and could see what was happening. They felt compelled to tell the police about what they had seen but were not willing to provide a statement for fear of reprisals in the form of damage to their vehicles.

On Monday the 20th of April I attended a call (Log 244 of 20th April) to a solicitor’s office on STOW HILL located next door to the problematic doorway at Escapade Nightclub. The caller stated that over the last three weeks since three people had started living in the doorway next door they had experienced numerous problems. The caller described how on a

daily basis he had to clean up hypodermic needles, empty cans of alcohol, human excrement/urine and general litter from his property. He said that he had witnessed the people living there discarding litter and other items into the basement of his building from his office window.

In addition to the litter issues staff at the solicitors were complaining to the manager that they felt intimidated walking into work in the morning as three homeless people identified as ----- were often sat on their steps begging for money. Staff often felt so intimidated that they felt they had to give them money in order to enter their place of work. All three were described as being drunk on a daily basis and often even more intimidating towards the end of the working day when staff were going home. Staff have been leaving the premises in pairs to return to their vehicles as they feel threatened and intimidated by the homeless people sat on their steps.

On the evening of Monday 20th April Gwent Police received a call from the CCTV office in NEWPORT stating that one of them was on camera with another male and both had tourniquets around their arms and hypodermic needles in their hands. The CCTV showed the two males in the doorway of Escapade Nightclub on STOW HILL.

PC Andy Buchanan States:

I am the above named person, employed as a police officer by Gwent Police and currently attached to the Newport City Centre Neighbourhood Team, based at Newport Central Police Station. I have been attached to this team since the beginning of April 2015 and part of my role is to carry out both foot and mobile patrols of the city centre and surrounding Stow Hill ward.

Since doing this role I have note on numerous occasions that the steps and doorway to the Escapade nightclub on Stow Hill have been turned into a small "shanty" shack used for the purpose of living in.

Further to this I have learnt that the residents of this make shift shelter are a couple by the names of (X) and (Y). (redacted)

On Monday 6th April 2015 I had cause to speak with the pair who were suspected of theft of a mobile phone from a young female who had been on the city centre. It was obvious to me that they were clearly living within this doorway as there were sleeping bags present, make shift wind breakers and numerous food packages and other rubbish items strewn around the immediate vicinity.

Further to this I also saw them on the evening of the Friday 17th April 2015 actually going into the doorway area and settling down for the night. Again it was obvious to me that this area was being used as their home. In addition to this I should note that when the couple are not present at that particular location, the couple place numerous boards and old tables across the stairway in an attempt to secure the area so that they can keep their belongings within the area. The area itself has now become incredibly dishevelled and unkempt. There is a musty, dank smell emanating from the area when you walk past it and as already stated there is clear evidence that the couple discard all of their day to day rubbish in the immediate vicinity of where they sleep.

A large percentage of this rubbish is old beer and cider cans and bottles and on the occasions when I have had cause to speak with the couple they are very often under the influence of alcohol or controlled substances. I am unsure if alternative accommodation has been offered to the pair or even where their last known address was, however it was apparent to myself that their present living arrangements are a health hazard to both them and the wider public.

CSO Flynn states:

I am the above name person and on Thursday 23/4/15 at approximately 1345hrs I was on patrol on Commercial Street when I was approached by a male I know to be ----- . During the court of our conversation, he stated "IM STAYING IN THE TUNNEL UNDER THE BACK OF THE WESTGATE. I DIDN'T BREAK IN, IT WAS BROKEN. THE LOCK WAS ALREADY BROKEN. I DON'T USE CANDLES OR ANYTHING BECAUSE OF FIRE BUT ITS QUIET AND NOBODY KNOWS. I DON'T WANT THE REST OF THEM KNOWING OR ANYTHING. "

I had been made aware of the above location by local business owners and had inspected the area earlier that day. At the location, I observed a mattress and some dirty bedding which were placed on the ground at the end of an underground service tunnel. There were numerous used syringes and drug paraphernalia scattered around the area. I also observed several candle stubs and used tea light holders placed next to the mattress. Whilst at the above location I was spoken to by a female member of staff from an adjacent business premises. This female stated to me "THE HOMELESS PEOPLE ARE ALWAYS DOWN THERE. WE ARE AFRAID TO GO OUT THERE. THEY DO DRUGS AND IT'S NOT SAFE WHEN WE HAVE TO FINISH IN THE EVENINGS "

ASBOs have recently been granted on the worst beggars on the town who are also homeless males. Legislation under the Vagrancy Act has been used in recent weeks in order to take positive action against those sleeping in doorways on the town centre. Others have been arrested for breaches of ASBO. Two males who are the most prolific have between them been involved in 68 incidents in relation to begging in the town centre and associated disorder they were involved in whilst involved in this activity. A third male has just been released from prison due to being again arrested for begging on the town centre. This male has been involved in 53 incidents.

These males have also been named by witnesses as also being the males who are setting up home in doorways / derelict buildings and fire escapes.

They are causing a health hazard with the rubbish they leave behind including used needles. They have been seen to urinate and defecate in these areas also. The clean-up process is expensive to the council but necessary.

9: One homeless female was seen in April to go into the doorway of the old Escapade nightclub, remove her jeans and underwear in full view of the public and inject herself into the groin. Two males with her were also injecting. This was in the middle of the day. The witnesses were so disgusted that they were compelled to inform police however didn't want to make a statement for fear of reprisals.

9: Other business owners have stated that they have themselves on a daily basis had to clean up used needs, and human excrement and general litter from outside their premises before opening up for the day. They have seen these persons living outside their property and throwing rubbish down into their basement area through their window when they are working into the evening.

Some are so intimidated that they feel forced into giving money to these people in order to be able to enter their place of work safely and without issue. They then do this at the end of the working day. They prefer to leave work in pairs rather than alone due to feeling threatened and intimidated by these people.

10: we have received emails from local businesses who have had issues with persons sleeping within the boundaries of their businesses and these businesses have been kind enough to provide us also with photographic evidence of what they have to contend with on a daily basis when opening / locking up.

One has stated:

We have had fly tipping of rubbish and furniture into our rubbish bins and area. This includes a sofa which we had homeless people sleeping on it. Several times a week, we have people

rummaging through the bins and sometimes removing things and depositing contents of the bins on the surrounding floor. We have had the exterior lights removed leaving behind bare wires which have had to be replaced.

Wildings have informed us that they have had problems with vagrants storing clothing, goods and bags on their fire escape and are using it as a toilet. Every time they open their fire door in the morning, it stresses them as they don't know what they will find and they have to clean up human excrement and wash away urine. The persons have tried to break in via the fire door onto the roof and attempted to get into the air conditioning area. Waste bins are being moved and being used as shelters. Others have taken up residence in the old night club entrance across the road and they are watching the back of the store all the time. The store are concerned that they may break in. on carrying out a routine inspection of the rear of the store, they have found two individuals behind the bins pulled up by the wall of river island. They were drinking and looked to be taking drugs but the witness states that they were too intimidated to stay they have with assistance from another shop, dragged the bins away from the back as well as the heavily soiled mattress. The whole of the area is being used as a toilet.

- 11: Despite all this evidence, it may not show a true reflection of the amount of issues that we have on the town centre due to people not wanting to call it in to report it. A lot of persons feel intimidated and afraid.
- 12: The primary concern in requesting this order should be the safety of the innocent people who live or work in the City Centre area of Newport.
- 13: Newport city council is spending £1mls on improving the look and facilities of Newport and attracting people to the city centre. However this could all be put into jeopardy with people being put off visiting should this issue be allowed to persist? Businesses will leave if they feel that staff don't feel safe working in their premise, people will refuse to visit and spend time and money in its many shops if they feel that they are being asked for money on every corner.

Signed... *Leanne Pole* ...

Dated... 8/7/15.....

Appendix B-

Public Space Protection Order- City Centre- Public Consultation Summary**Total responses = 403 (as at 5 October 2015)**

Measure	No of Agree	No of Disagree		
		%		%
No outside alcohol	363	90.1	40	9.9
No rough sleeping	364	90.3	39	9.7
No begging	376	93.3	27	6.7
All dogs on lead	391	97.0	12	3.0
No fly posting	362	89.8	41	10.2
No free leaflet distribution	321	79.7	82	20.3
No canvassing of services/direct debits	381	94.5	22	5.5
No pavement 'A' boards	273	67.7	130	32.3

Demographics of responders

Women	Men	Not given
174 43.2%	198 49.1 %	31 7.7%

Age Band	No	%
16-24	11	2.7
25-34	35	8.7
35-44	75	18.6
45-54	89	22.1
55-64	85	21.1
65-74	70	17.4
75 and over	10	2.5
Not given	28	6.9

Capacity responded	No	%
Newport Resident	320	79.4
Worker	37	9.2
Business	31	7.7
Student	2	0.5
Organisation	0	0.0
other	7	1.7
Not given	6	1.5

Where from

Ward	no	%
Allt-yr-yn	40	9.9
Alway	6	1.5
Beechwood	24	5.9
Bettws	6	1.5
Caerleon	24	5.9
Gaer	14	3.5
Graig	13	3.2
Langstone	15	3.7
Llanwern	5	1.2
Lliswerry	12	3.0
Maesglas	1	0.2
Malpas	19	4.7
Marshfield	2	0.5
Pillgwenlly	18	4.5
Ringland	7	1.7
Rogerstone	28	6.9
Shaftesbury	12	3.0
St Julians	19	4.7
Stow Hill	49	12.1
Tredeggar Park	13	3.2
Victoria	13	3.2
Outside Newport	32	7.9
Not given	31	7.7

Any other safeguards suggested
More police officers in city centre, particularly during shop/business/transport opening times
Seats removed from pavements outside cafes
more enforcement of the pedestrianised areas- less cars parked on them all day and traffic during the day.
Pedestrianised City centre should be enforced. Fine illegal parking
No bicycles and skateboards
More licenced premises, more police presence
No busking
No smoking zone completely
No smoking allowed outside cafes - have to walk through the smoke to enter the premises
That graffiti is removed as quickly as possible from premises and street furniture
More frequent street cleaning, bring back the town rangers to deal with anti-social behaviour and assist with queries from the public. Introduce more CCTV and advertise the fact they are there which will help deter anti-social behaviour.
No loitering
less cars in town centre. stop disabled parking to
Stricter parking enforcement in the paved areas and around critical access points such as the lower end of Bridge Street pelican crossing area
More response to fighting/domestic violence that is very visible in the day time
Security
Police control of traffic in the Town Centre. No cars should be allowed - all shops have rear access.
An Enhanced Community Police Presence
Ensure there is appropriate and suitable lighting in the City Centre.
More alternative sleeping places for the rough sleepers on the edges of the city centre. Prevention is better than punishment. Discourage the sale of cheap alcohol from smaller shop. Maintain standards by checking to see that alcohol is not sold to people who are drunk. Better policing of these premises.

There should be a greater police or security presence in the town centre. It is a very dangerous and intimidating place to be
More CCTV coverage
Not allow groups to congregate outside St. Pauls Church i.e. drugs/alcoholics
some enforcement of existing laws would be welcome
More patrols by community police officers & the dispersal of crowds of young people especially around bus/train station areas after dark, Car parking areas need to be well-lit at night and locked at an appropriate time or patrolled. The police should be aware of the vulnerability of individuals in their community & understand they need protection especially those with mental health issues
Monitoring of vehicle access sometimes there appears to be a lot of cars using the pedestrian areas at loading times
No legal high smoking. No skateboards
Stop the 'chuggers' accosting people going about their business
Bollards to ensure safer parking on the city centre
more community police patrolling
There seem to be a lot of vagrants hanging around. People say they are having to come to Newport from a very wide area for signing on etc. Is this the case? Can this be rethought?
More police officers
No dog fouling in City Centre
People should not walk around and go into shops in there PJs or without tops on.
Enforce more rigidly the no cycling on paths policy.
Return of railings / bollards in Talbot Lane
stop loitering
Don't allow gangs of school children and or other groups to congregate in town
Ensure that lorries drop deliveries at set times in pedestrian areas
Traffic exclusion enforced. There is no need for deliveries to be made to the front of businesses in Commercial Street. If you ban cycling you must also ban driving. I would like to see the 'ambulance chasers' removed from the city centre. These people prey on the gullible and vulnerable, and have no interest in helping those who have genuinely experienced accidents. For example, I recently spent a month wearing a sling because of broken bones, and on around 20 visits to the city centre was not approached once. I have been approached since. However, these people regularly approach more vulnerable members of the community.

Increased police presence to discourage Anti-social behaviour and remove individuals under the influence
more security
more outside seating
More police around the area.
Why not put litter control out to tender like other councils have? Then it could be self-funding.
Presence of more Police Officers visible
The alcoholics are gathered across the road from the police station. What are the police doing about it?
There should be no parking in pedestrianized streets during prohibited hours
No cars
More police and availability of ambulances when needed
People riding through the pedestrian area of the city on bikes. Dangerous to all
Fix the bollards
Better signs - fewer, compact, all information in one to stop it looking dis-organised.
No vehicle access to town centre
Enforce regulation re selling alcohol to people already drunk by licenced premises
I think they are all covered
Good CCTV coverage and visible policing
Cycling skateboarding
Increase in Visual Policing
No Gangs Loitering
Bollards Utilised to ensure pedestrianised area
Please sort out the parking in the City Centre People are parking all over the pedestrian area. It is really Dangerous and inconsiderate.
no skateboarding or cycling
no skateboarding or cycling

Ban Smoking in the City Centre
Not allowing smoking of cannabis
Much Stronger Police Presence
More Police
More CCTV Coverage
There should be more visible presence of police and/or wardens
Ban Cycling through thoroughfare
Zero Tolerance of Anti-social Behaviour
Greater enforcement on landlords to look after the outside of empty properties
No Bikes in the pedestrian areas
Street cleaning should be intensified and owners of empty business premises should be ordered to leave the shop windows and interiors in a clean and rubbish-free condition or the premises should be allowed to be entered, cleaned at the expense of the owners. The council should have a bylaw to permit them to cover empty shop windows with decorative artwork posters or student artwork should be exhibited in the windows.
There is a need to reduce drug taking throughout Newport. I have never lived anywhere where someone would be as blatant as smoking weed directly across the road from a police station. The amount of people under the influence of drugs and alcohol in Newport discourages individuals from using the city centre as these people are often arguing/shouting in the middle of the street and/or making a nuisance of themselves in the daylight hours never mind the evening. It puts my colleagues and I off from going out for lunch in the city centre. Hopefully with the addition of Friars Walk the situation will improve.
Extend safeguards to school areas and residential areas close to public houses
Fines for Dog Fouling
A total Ban on young people tearing through the town centre and all stopping areas. I myself and my sisters have almost been knocked off our feet by them
by the cenotaph as I have seen drunken behaviour there
a speed limit (walking pace) on disabled buggy drivers.
Should only be allowed at licensed premises if eating and seated
Smoking bans enforced
The "A" board proposal needs to be more selective where they must not obstruct the footway, they do add to the street scene.
No Cycling. There should be plenty of spaces to sit down comfortably

Licence Buskers
No Smoking
No Parking on Pavements and No Chairs/ tables from Coffee shops.
Extend to the whole town Centre
It would be good if he same applied to residential Suburbs
More Police on the Street
Curbing of foul/offensive language
Increased Patrols
I would like to see the open use of Cannabis put to an end
More Police
enforce no cycling- fast food outlets to employ street cleaners during their opening hours
More visible policing
A greater police or city ranger or security presence to deal with Anti-social behaviour
Protection of Newport's heritage and historical buildings
Security Staff
Greater Police Presence as Security Cameras in Problem Areas
If there is to be an enforcement of no rough sleeping or begging, what action will Newport City Council take to help those who are in this position. A response from the council is required.
NO BEGGING not even street collections but YES to promotional stands where people can choose to become informed.
ALL dogs (except guide dogs) should be banned from the city centre
Police presence and / or other enforcement should be visible and adopt a zero tolerance approach to all forms of antisocial behaviour
Prevention of Congregating Gangs
Greater Police Presence as Security Cameras in Problem Areas
Shorter licensing hours for the clubs
Police not PCSOs

No dropping of chewing gum, unsightly, makes environment feel dirty, Anti-social
A clampdown on youngsters shouting and swearing
No cycling on pedestrian streets
No cycling on pavements, no skateboards or roller blades etc.
No swearing should be allowed
No bikes
More visible policing of misdemeanours would help
I would like the streets to look clean
Street traders should be properly policed, legitimate market traders.
More regulations of traffic in pedestrian area
No gangs of children or teenagers
Please enforce the no cycling in the pedestrian zone
Help and advice. Centre easy to access
No gangs or large groups
Police and wardens patrolling
No parking in the pedestrian areas without a Blue Badge
I would like to see smoking banned in front of premises, it is unsightly, intimidating and leads to unacceptable littering.
Install PCOS with real power and street wardens who will challenge those who disrupt the status quo in the town along with security staff presently employed in the centre.
Pedestrian areas should be totally clear. If an area is supposed to be pedestrianised, then it should be totally vehicle free. Commercial Street at the moment seems as dangerous to me as trying to walk down the middle of Chepstow Road.
All marketing activities, whether commercial or for charity, should be prohibited in the City Centre. It seems impossible to talk for more than about 10 metres these days, without being hassled.
All people asking for surveys in Commercial street should be banned.
Gangs of people restricted
No surveys on streets of any kind. I often walk through with my children and hear bad language. This should be on spot fine (as bad if not worse than litter droppings/dogs fouling). Zero tolerance on anti-social

behaviour. This all stops Newport from being a great City.
Get to grips with the tattooed half-wits that stand around shouting and swearing at each other whilst smoking cannabis and drinking Strongbow
Speed control on mobility vehicles
If there is no Police in Newport City then it will be a better place because Police cause all the trouble.
People should not be allowed to cycle through the town centre
More police presence in the City Centre
Street Wardens or security staff for the main streets (Commercial Street, High Street, Cambrian Road) to ensure that a zero tolerance approach to anti-social behaviour is enforced
Cyclist and skateboarders are a nuisance
Noise control, eg loud music
Dispersal of groups of youths
More Police and bring back the City Centre Rangers
Groups of more than 10 people should be moved on
Move Job Centre out of City Centre. This will prevent some people from entering City
No gangs of yobs or louts gathering
Street Wardens to enforce rules
No smoking in the City Centre as the smell of smoke is offending to other people and harmful
No business canvassing, eg Legal firms. Permit only busking. Limited to numbers gathering as it is intimidating.
Prohibit the riding of cycles in pedestrianised areas
Security Officers are in Cwmbran
Those drugged out of their heads are as bad as those drunk
Policing of litter dropping
Bicycles should not be ridden in Town Centre
No Talk Talk staff outside WH Smith
Boarded up buildings encourage fly posting and vagrants in the empty doorways. Find some way to

encourage businesses to open in the City Centre and take the boards off the buildings.
Cyclists speeding through the shops
No smoking at the entrance to pubs
Stop push bikes being ridden and cars being driven and parked in the pedestrian zones. The laws are already in place but not being enforced.
More police or PCSO presence in the City
Enforcement of cycling ban
Yes more Police presence
No groups hanging around, no bike, no drugs or walking down the street smoking cannabis, licenced buskers and street theatre to be allowed not the people who try to play an accordion or make strange puppets dance, visible presence of security, more bins
Visible Police
no cycling
better lighting and toilets open longer into night
no skateboarding or uninsured mobility scooters
delivery vehicles only 24/7 no cars at any time except emergency vehicles. There is plenty of late night parking at the train station, council get them bollards working only certain ones are broken not all of them
no vehicles/bicycles or skate boards and scooters
no cyclists in pedestrianised area notices
ban parking on pavements
no cycling in city centre
more policing
remove chewing gum and litter
I would like to see "Chuggers" banned completely, not licensed. Also, the reinstatement of wardens or police presence to police the area
more good shops
remove chewing gum, litter etc. Pigeon control. Use of bad language/swearing clamped down on, free parking
chewing gum and litter

more police presence on streets
Youths loitering about the city should be moved on. I feel very intimidated by such behaviour
Stop Big Issues sellers
more police patrols
The Big Issue and other services for drug addicts and drunks should not be located in the city centre
disperse large groups such as Roma Gypsies
dispersal order for gangs persistently converging in public spaces, behaving in an intimidating manner
Better lighting in subways
get rid of the subway on the Old Green. More patrols at night
visible policing
More police or some kind of security presence, stop gangs and groups of obviously drunk or drugged people from staying in the town centre for long periods
more police officers (not PCSOs) performing foot patrols
no random street traders selling crap toys, street seller or performers ought to be licensed
control of vehicles in the town centre. No vehicles should be allowed between 9-5
High profile policing
visual presence of Police and CSO Officers
visual police presence
No cycling on pavements, no skateboards or roller blades etc.
Dogs should be banned (except for blind or hearing dogs) from the City of Newport, even if on a lead
Greater police or Community Support Officer presence to discourage anti social behaviour
More Police presence
Stop cycling in the centre
No stands advertising services
More Police

Disperse groups of adolescents
Curbing offensive language and swearing
Parking in the City Centre
There should be designated smoking areas in the City
No vehicle access in the pedestrian area
More visible policing
Parking rules enforced
More Police presence
The resilient troublemakers i.e. aggressive beggars, repeat shoplifters, repeat offenders, displaying anti social behaviour.... Shouting swearing, should be given 6 banning orders from the City Centre so the police, PCOs can reassure the public that the Centre is a safe environment.
No skateboards/BMX bikers
Prevent any person from lodging or loitering at any time of day or night without good reason
Visible police presence
Zero tolerance on ASB/bad behaviour
Drinking along the riverside
Police patrolling the streets
CCTV cameras PCSO Officers, ban troublemakers from the City Centre
More police on foot
Ban riding bicycles in the Centre, very dangerous and intimidating for young and old.
All covered
no cycling on pavements a d pedestrian areas
the selling and buying of drugs
no swearing and/or swearing
restrict large gathering of people, particularly disturbing bottom end of Commercial Street. Bigger numbers of Policeman in this area

more Police
no skateboards, no cycling on pedestrian areas eg pavements
City Centre parking enforcement and street wardens
Same area
Problem with drug dealing
Street permits for charities and other merchants like Sky and insurance claims should also be ceased.
Bike riding and skateboards
Visible security guards on patrol
No tables and chairs outside cafes and pubs. Some like outside Breeze and Wetherspoons on Cambrian Road block the pavement completely.
No cycling or skateboarding
Ban chewing gum and fine people using foul language
Bollards in place to prevent vehicular access
Higher police warden presence to deter pickpockets, stop gangs of youths hanging around
Move the support for drug and alcohol out of the city centre so there is no lure to people hanging around town all day
Repair and reintroduce the rising bollards designating the pedestrianized zone
Stop bikes and skateboarding
regular presence of friendly police personnel
Build an Emergency Shelter for the homeless
Subway under the Railway Station should be closed and replaced with a bridge.
The use of foul language should be stopped
Street cleaning & litter management maintained regularly
Stop cyclists riding through pedestrian areas. They are a hazard to others as well as themselves should they collide with pedestrians

Marketing/sales on Commercial Street, e.g. Talk Talk outside WH Smith.
Stop the use of pedal cycles in the pedestrianised areas of the town. Also litter wardens to challenge people who drop litter of any kind.
Monitoring of ATMs and parking machines where cash is used, to stop aggressive begging for cash.
All dogs with the exception of guide dogs should be banned from the town centre. If you are bringing in new laws, wouldn't it be a good idea to actually enforce those already in place as well as the new ones.
No riding of bikes
Stop traffic coming through the City Centre. This is dangerous for the young and old
Drug users/addicts need the same disciplines as drunks, along with anti-social behaviour from people swearing/shouting.
No busking, cycling or skateboarding
Wardens or police to guard against graffiti and break-ins
No dogs in city centre, no loitering, no skateboarding, no shouting obscenities
Prosecution and banning of people who cause a public nuisance such as shouting and swearing at others. Also town centre should be dog free zone except blind dogs. Also should be designated cycle lane through centre
Take away 'A' Boards so dangerous and so many
Yes, the rise of groups of young foreign men hanging around is intimidating
More police presence
More litter cleaning eg more bins and perhaps food outlets have more responsibility to ensure their litter is disposed of properly eg providing their own bin.
More litter cleaning eg more bins and perhaps food outlets have more responsibility to ensure their litter is disposed of properly eg providing their own bin.
When the council puts people's right before "tidiness" these proposals may work. But they seem anti-people - put people first and use OUR money to help them, not criminalise them

CCTV cameras would be a good deterrent. Spitting on pavement, filthy habit. Riding bikes on pavement and pedestrian areas wrong way up roads could cause accidents.

I would like to express my opinion on two potential protection orders concerning rough sleeping and begging.

No rough sleeping - **I am strongly opposed** to this possible protection order. I fail to see how 'rough sleeping' otherwise known as being homeless, equates to 'anti-social behaviour'. A breach of a Public Service Protection Order (PSPO) is a criminal offence and carries with it a 'Fixed Penalty Notice of up to £100 or a fine of up to £1,000 on prosecution'. This proposal therefore labels a homeless person a criminal, and fines that person, solely for being homeless. It is entirely unrealistic to expect a homeless person to be able to pay a £100 fine, and a fine of up to £1000 on prosecution. Unmanageable fines will lead to unpayable debt, wasting time and resources in chasing that debt and will also slap the homeless person with a criminal record. How do you expect somebody to re-integrate into society under these circumstances? You state that this proposal has been suggested because "rough sleepers really need proper help and support". This is the opposite of help and support, this is kicking a person whilst they are down.

Dealing with homeless problems requires a mixture of short term solutions, which I humbly admit I am inexperienced in. However I know for a fact that criminalising the act of homelessness is not the way to provide "proper help and support".

No begging - once again begging is not anti-social behaviour. If a person is begging, what makes you think they can afford to pay £100-£1000?

more help needed for homeless people

if someone is sleeping rough, do NOT penalize them, but help them. people do not choose to be homeless. DO NOT PICK ON VUNURABLE MEMBERS OF SOCIETY.

Public houses which do not provide a designated smoking area, should have their licence withdrawn. This would stop the current situation of inebriated people obstructing the pavements, causing shoppers to step into traffic, to avoid the cigarettes, bad language/behaviour etc. This is most apparent outside the Talisman in commercial street.

No accordion players - they are annoying and cannot play

Crack down on weed smoking. I see more people smoking weed outside. I feel intimidated by this and don't want to breathe that in

Bigger fees for not picking up dog faeces, more bins? It is important to keep town clean

Do not allow drug taking. I openly see buying and selling drugs, I find needles and see people high in the street. It is intimidating and I have to pick up used needles as it is rubbish on our fire escape

Have worked in the city for many years and find drug taking very intimidating

No playing instruments badly. We have trouble walking down the city with so many people stopping you and badly played instruments, making dogs from sand etc.

Stop all drug, alcohol and loitering about the town. Also stop all the ethnic people disregarding all our rules
Ban Burkhas because it offends lots of people. More police not plastic cops on streets
No cycling. Nearly knocked down on two occasions. Unable to hear them coming up behind you. Not good for elderly people.
More patrols by wardens to enforce the above, bikes and cars out of hours
No bikes on pavements. Enforce the 11-5 in the centre
No sellers on street, traders should pay rates like shops
Crack down on drugs. Crack down on anti-social behaviour. Restriction on pop-up shops/street trading. Huge problem in Newport dealing and taking drugs leads to fear in the streets. Street vending noise pollution, pop-up shops frequent not legitimate.
The council to provide affordable, regulated accommodation for rough sleepers.

Other Comments made
Remember it's easy to criminalise homeless people who will be attracted to city centres, It's harder to help them, so I disagree they should continually be moved on, especially with the fake austerity happening, making even more vulnerable people homeless! there by the grace of god go I.....
Some of the measures such as fly posting, a boards should be extended city wide
Should be whole of City
Everywhere, including housing areas of Newport...too much noise and alcohol around
Extend - East Street, East Street Car Park
The area of the city centre that is covered by the Business Improvement District including the area around East Street and East Street Car Park in Baneswell where there is a problem of alcohol consumption and associated litter especially on weekends. There should be better patrols by the police and PSCOs of the whole of the city centre area (BID area) not just the main retail streets.
Along the riverfront, East Street Car Park and Clytha area
All areas around the city centre
Extend pill, green roundabout, maindee

East Street and East Street car park. This has been a problem area for anti social behaviour and people drinking alcohol at all times of the day. I use the City centre most days. I find the "chuggers" in the centre are bad for the shoppers' experience. I do not want to be pressured into giving my bank details on my lunch hour on a busy high street. Some of these 'charity collectors' can be rude at times even when I advise them that I already have a designated charity that I regularly donate to

Working in Baneswell is like being in a NO GO area. drunks, and open drug dealing outside our office. Sometimes need to get older people into the office for their safety. There is open drug dealing outside our office and in the east street car park This is sometimes frightening for our older customers and staff. We have business meetings and very often there is antisocial behaviour outside the premises.

There should be more seating within the City Centre. This would support older people to access the City Centre and be confident that they could rest when required. Many older people see this as a safety issue.

The centre of Newport including Friars Walk must be in public ownership so that law abiding citizens cannot be shut out.

All areas around the city centre

Residents in the Central area of Newport need the ban to be extended to cover the local streets and parks big and small. It was not felt safe or pleasant in the parks during the previous ban. Families with young children avoided them. My knowledge is of Stow Hill and Lower Dock Street where there a considerable amount of street drinking, drug dealing and resulting litter as well as prostitution was felt to increase. Residents pay taxes and are entitled to clean and safe streets. This is assuming I agree with the alcohol free city centre. This initiative, as happened the last time it was implemented, only hides the rough sleeping and drinking problems from the eyes of shoppers. The people who live in the area and who pay council tax and for the policing will have the problems on their doorsteps with fewer local police to deal with the problem. In other cities there are schemes such as wet houses which provide accommodation for the most seriously affected drinkers. We need several in Newport so they are provided with some alternatives to sleeping in doorways and car parks. You are focussing on superficial and visible issues instead of making realistic provisions. I was very cross the other year when the alcohol free zone was declared a big success. This was not true and did not solve the real problem. This is why I disagree with the proposal unless the wider city area is included and properly managed. I would like to be able to walk in safety by myself or with visitors around the wider area much of which is full of local history. Newport is and should be admired for its beauty and history as well as for its shopping. We need to know that the visitors, the council and the local people take pleasure in the area surrounding the shopping area. Regarding the A boards, leafleting and charity collections I think there is room for a bit of diversity and freedom of expression. Prevention of that limits freedoms.

We need to ensure that people from outside of Newport when they visit the shopping centre they feel they can return

It should be extended to the Pill and Maindee areas. We are committed to a new shopping centre, yet most Newport residents avoid the town centre due to the dangers it poses from theft, robbery and anti social behaviour. You need to do a lot of work to restore confidence and attract visitors, I will not allow my children to visit the town centre

I don't think alcohol should be consumed on any street in the city (apart from licensed premises)

This looks like yet another 'tick-box' exercise to me. Questions like do you want to see fly-tipping yes/no, do you want to see dogs on leads yes/no - pretty obvious what the answer is! Riding bikes on the pavement is already prohibited (supposedly anyway) - so is dog fouling - what is done about it - nothing. The point is that there are enough existing laws and restrictions which are not enforced at present - who will be enforcing all these new restrictions?

extend if evidence shows there are problems with the use of illicit substances in other areas as well

Car parks, on benches along Riverfront Walk; Cenotaph
Extend past the RGH on Cardiff Rd and over river bank to Clarence Place to George St bridge. Excellent proposal and positive for Newport
Prompt removal of graffiti/vandalised street furniture as this gives a very poor impression of the city. No smoking outside cafes. Greater enforcement of existing laws. Renovate some of the beautiful old buildings along the main shopping street. Newport has a great heritage but has been left to 'go to the dogs' and it's debatable if it can be brought back after so many years. People have changed their shopping habits and now visit Cwmbran, where there is free parking, or Cardiff.
I have spoken to several people of all ages during my role as resident engagement officer for NCH and on a personal basis, and many people are saying that no matter what shops we attract or how much money we spend unless we can make people feel safe (which they don't at present) then Newport will not change its reputation. Can I add that I have ticked disagree to no alcohol consumption in area only because I think it requires clarify. I would not like to see tables removed from outside bars/restaurants but the current practice of walking around with cans/bottles is very dangerous.
Extend to Baneswell area as well. Please provide more rubbish bins around city centre
Extend to cover the Clarence Place area and the memorial cenotaph
I commute from Cardiff to Newport every day, I can honestly say that the amount of aggressive & hassling beggars there are is unreal. Whoever came up with the idea to stick them all above the town centre should be seriously questioned. I get approach around 9 times walking from PILL to the train station, I say no - I get aggression. I say YES - they will follow me every day demanding more.
Maindee area
It needs to extend to the surrounding streets of city centre. Parking in city centre is a problem and the automatic bollards need to be reinstated to assist this... additionally double parking along Talbot Lane in a constant problem - people sat in their cars with music playing extremely loud is part of the problem, as well as them blocking entrance to garage and pavements. This could be resolved by placing bollards or railings along most of Talbot lane.
Should include wider areas of city centre. It is important to make families welcome into the city centre and attract homeowners to buy the new residences
Clarence Place and intersections should be managed the same
Extend as far as is necessary to reduce problems in town. Greater police presence required - visibility is the key. Stop children being in town centre when they should be in school. Stop people cycling through town - they should have to dismount. Increase free parking
King Lane is omitted from the current zone and is used by street drinkers, drug takers, and drug dealers. If you are going to have an order such as this the resources must be available to police it, and to act against those who break the order. I am fed up with seeing police officers and PCSOs walking past street drinkers and not dealing with the issue. Additionally some areas within the alcohol exclusion zone are rarely patrolled -- especially those close to the police station.
It is nice to see something put in place before we have our new City Centre shopping
I would like to see all the buses back in one bus station, it's much safer when travelling after dark.
Extended to all public areas in the city except gardens/grounds of licensed premises. Being partially sighted, I particularly support the proposed removal of advertising boards in the street - these can be a

menace to those with a visual impairment.
Should cover any establishment serving alcohol unless there is special license in place. access to the pdf would be nice!
Our City Must be a safe place for people to visit
No deliveries with in the designated area during the night time
Extend the alcohol free zone so that it covers areas such as Usk Way, Maindee, Pill and Spytty. Create preventative methods for those members of the public that take legal highs/illegal substances and those establishments that sell it, effective methods of dealing with the drunk/disorderly, beggars, compensation 'solicitors', on the spot fines for those that discard litter and gum (especially cigarette butts). Although general anti-social behaviour is hard to define, where it can be defined - crack down on it. Extend the alcohol free zone so that it covers areas such as Usk Way, Maindee, Pill and Spytty. Create preventative methods for those members of the public that take legal highs/illegal substances and those establishments that sell it, effective methods of dealing with the drunk/disorderly, beggars, compensation 'solicitors', on the spot fines for those that discard litter and gum (especially cigarette butts). Although general anti-social behaviour is hard to define, where it can be defined - crack down on it. Create preventative methods for those members of the public that take legal highs/illegal substances and those establishments that sell it, effective methods of dealing with the drunk/disorderly, beggars, compensation 'solicitors', on the spot fines for those that discard litter and gum (especially cigarette butts). Although general anti-social behaviour is hard to define, where it can be defined - crack down on it.
More Police
Let's Keep Newport City looking good residents and Visitors
Stop bikes being rode along the pedestrianised are of the city centre.
please ban charity canvassers / ppi and accident people harassing people and making town unsightly, ban boards, ban beggars, including big issue, ban people swearing and shouting and causing a nuisance, make the town safe again and the people will flock back - I would like to see behaviour wardens in nice red blazers, in certain fixed points of town and patrols who we can report issues to and who patrol and look interested in dealing with all these issues.
young males swearing loudly at one another is very intimidating and a problem more marked in Newport than cities elsewhere
These questions are loaded and not that intelligent. Most homeless people are not homeless out of choice but rather out of something that has happened in their personal life. I am disappointed the Council has decided to use a token and crude questionnaire approach to this matter. I would expect far better
More attention should be taken to remove graffiti rapidly and to repair or replace damaged or "scruffy " street furniture e.g. the benches near the riverfront theatre have needed sanding and re-varnishing for years.
Extend to cover all the city centre and outlying Retail Parks
Extend to cover all area of Newport
We see people drinking all over the place even in the bus station at all times of the day.
by the cenotaph as I have seen drunken behaviour there

I live in Whitsun. this area was not covered in previous question
but there is a major issue with safety in the city centre when it's dark. In the winter, I have arrived on a bus for work before 8am and been harassed and followed by beggars/rough sleepers. I am a male, but still felt unsafe. I have witnessed females subject to more intimidation, even being following into shops (Subway). This led to my decision to locate my business outside of the central part of the centre (i.e. high street), as I cannot conceive of putting employees at risk like this. Though I have sympathy for these individuals, this must be addressed if the city centre is to be reclaimed for citizens. At the same time the Council should examine what provision is available for these individuals to make sure that they have sufficient support and alternatives to this criminal behaviour.
Include all New Developments
All Very well how is it enforced
Whole of the City
More Police on the Street to cover the whole of Newport
Loud drunken behaviour disturbs residents in the small hours
Regarding the A Board proposal, I have agreed to this, but I feel that some limited use could be allowed. This should be where the pavement is wide enough to allow them to be used with enough space for pedestrians to walk. Businesses which use them should have permission to do so.
I would like to see the open use of Cannabis put to an end
friars walk development and the river front from Newport bridge to George St bridge
I work at RGH and many visiting patients comment on how intimidating they find the surrounding area. St Woolos Cathedral is a place of worship and tourist attraction but is surrounded by alcoholics, thugs and drug addicts.
Should be extended to areas out with the city centre if anti social behaviour becomes a problem elsewhere
I'm more concerned about alcohol during the day. Do something to encourage new/independent businesses empty units. Limit numbers of charity/pound/discount shops. No shopping in PJs. Clean the pavements after weekends. Job Centre moved to edge of town. Main issue is antisocial behaviour in my opinion
If there is to be an enforcement of no rough sleeping or begging, what action will Newport City Council take to help those who are in this position. A response from the council is required.
There should be designated areas where fly posting, artistic expression (inc. musicians), temporary promotional stands are permitted.
Less taxi ranks and more on street chargeable, time limited, enforced parking would encourage more people to come to the city centre for shorter visits
Any proposals need to be enforced so any suggestions need to be backed up with police presence or some other measure; what about the approaches to the town centre? The Pill end looks great, the Maindee end is a tip especially TJs and Clarence Place - this is disastrous and needs to be addressed with some sort of enforcement action. Also, the railway bridge needs a spruce up - a lick of paint would be a great idea - it's not hard really.

<p>City Centre is an absolute disgrace. I have had relatives from Ireland who cannot believe the filth and grim everywhere. One notable comment was "it's like Calcutta" and they have been there!</p>
<p>Well done and thanks</p>
<p>Anti social behaviour by youngsters in the evening is quite frightening for older people. In spite of the drinking order they are often seen consuming alcohol.</p>
<p>Extend to Clarence Place area</p>
<p>Drug use in the City Centre is also worrying. I have seen people use heroin in the City Centre</p>
<p>Along with PSPO work should be done to improve public perception of the City Centre</p>
<p>There should be a law to stop outside drinking. I love Newport but am sad to say that the streets in the City Centre and the subway steps etc. are filthy. I shop in Monmouth because it looks so much cleaner, a lot of people must think the same, how dirty it all looks. The Council need to step up and get hoses on the roads to clean them up and keep them clean, otherwise nice people will still go to Cardiff, Monmouth or Spytty like myself and it is a shame.</p>
<p>NCC to introduce free parking for say 3 hours in all car parks. I live in Newport but shop in Cwmbran where parking is free. You have so many almost empty car parks and a town almost empty of shoppers, whilst Cwmbran shopping is vibrant, and all shop space taken by retailers, not left vacant as here. The reason for this is that people (including myself) will not pay to park their cars when I can park freely elsewhere. Buses are not the answer as they are too expensive and as I already pay my road tax I am entitled to use my car.</p>
<p>Police need to be found when needed</p>
<p>Visitors should be free from hassle of any form. There should be visible police around when people are in the Centre.</p>
<p>Ban begging, buskers. Bikes being ridden, irresponsible youths. PCOS to challenge anyone who strolls through the Centre shouting loudly, aggressively and swearing at the top of their voices. Chuggers, druggies and people who cannot get up in the morning without drinking all day.</p>
<p>Big Issue sellers removed</p>
<p>So much money is being spent on Newport at the moment, and rightly so. Let's not spoil it and let the investors down with anti social behaviour of any kind. It's our City so why cut off your nose to spite your face. Let's look after it and be proud of it. This will encourage even more investment, money and jobs.</p>
<p>The endeavour must be to create an environment in which people want to return and feel safe.</p>
<p>If there is no police in Newport City then it will be a better place because Police caused all the trouble that is why we have loads of trouble in the City Centre</p>
<p>All of Newport deserves the same proposals to stop these issues.</p>
<p>There should be the removal of drug and alcohol rehabilitation centres and services from the City Centre. The number of addicts, homeless and beggars are unacceptable and are not only giving a very poor impression to visitors, but can be very intimidating especially in the early evenings as the shops begin to close and there are few people around. The City Centre feels very unsafe at this time.</p>
<p>It would be lovely to be able to feel safe and go into the City in the evenings as a family or a couple to enjoy the new Wharf area and Newport as a whole. I am disabled and feel intimidated when in town, and</p>

never go in after 5pm.
Thank You
Stop people canvassing. Seem to get stopped every couple of feet
Areas within the public realm/highway are neglected and need repair/replacement particularly within the Town Centre. Comments are made about support for beggars etc., but there appears to be only limited provision at the moment. Will this not displace some of the unwanted activities to adjacent areas?
I am over 60 and uncomfortable about going into Newport after 6pm. I feel perfectly safe in Cardiff however.
Who will police the area?
On the continent of mainland Europe alcohol consumption outside premises is accepted. Drinking excessive alcohol inside premises is probably a greater risk. A culture change is needed and not a heavy handed approach.
Just the cycling. I was just a few feet away from a speeding cyclist who nearly rode into a policeman and a special officer. Their response? Nothing, they got out of his way and carried on walking and talking.
With the forthcoming Friars Walk near completion it is important for this to be in force so people know that it is a safe area to visit at night and not to feel intimidated by people who are drinking on the street. Families will be using these facilities and Newport City Council should ensure that anti social behaviour is not tolerated.
cycling skateboarding a menace in the pedestrianized area ignored by Police
More fines for people dropping litter
create a safer environment
who is going to police the measures taken, with Gwent police numbers being reduced to 650 in the coming years, clearly they will not be able to provide the manpower for this
fix and maintain the bollards controlling access for vehicles and make signage better as cyclists are taking the mickey
why are there so many vehicles in the city centre? Why are children allowed to be on skate boards and scooters, accidents waiting to happen!
all parts of Newport enclosed within the M4 from Coldra to Duffryn and within the distributor road back to the Coldra. This is a long time in being considered and in the meantime the councils have let Newport become a jobs paradise!
cover all of Newport city centre
whole of the council boundary
around rail station and up to top of Stow Hill
not sure that fines would work, Community Service may be a better option

good consultation which tackled difficult issues
should extend down Commercial Road and Pill. Care need to be taken to ensure that the problems are not just moved down the road to Commercial Road and Cardiff Road
extend down Commercial Road. If the measures are not extended down Commercial Road all the drunks and rough sleepers will congregate there, further exacerbating existing problems
at the minimum this should also extend to parks/recreation spaces in Newport - Chapel Park, Belle Vue Park and Mouse Park would be a good start. We need more police presence to stop the gangs drinking, making drug deals, fighting and begging/approaching people for money. there are more than enough services for homeless/drug/alcohol issues in Newport, there needs to be more focus on helping people who live in Newport who are affected by people with these issues
parks and other public places
include all of the shopping areas considered to be the city centre, including properties at the start of Cardiff Road. I disagree that fly posing should not be allowed to occur within the city centre. Areas should be provided to allow flyposting to be undertaken (notice boards? bins?). This has worked in other areas (Cardiff/Bristol) and has led to reductions in flyposting on empty shops. Flyposting is a way of advertising events that could result in decent people visiting the city centre at night. Currently there is very little draw in terms of cultural activities and flyposting is linked to the advertising of small events by local promoters. It should be controlled and have areas provided where it is permitted. This would also help with prosecutions over flyposting in areas where the Council had clearly stated that it would not be tolerated
all area with shops
the new shopping centre will fail if not policed to prevent anti-social behaviour
I trust that alcohol can be served to outside tables at premises in the new Friars Walk as I would presume this would be part of the licensed premises. I hope a good presence of police/wardens will be in evidence particularly in the new area and particularly after dark
It's fine having more rules, but who is to police them when those already have are not enforced?
A ban on rough sleeping or begging does not offer support to those in question, the focus should be regenerating the City Centre and extending support networks so homelessness and anti social behaviour do not define the City Centre. Every major city has this problem but it is outweighed by the positive aspects of their City Centres. Leaflet distribution should be limited to local businesses only and charity fundraisers and personal injury solicitors should be limited to a sensible level.
I would also like to see something with regard to the dropping of litter and chewing gum within the City Centre.
Ensure thorough policing of the area so that shoppers and visitors feel safe and comfortable otherwise people will not visit or shop in the area.
Drugs openly smoked in street with Police just passing by doing nothing
Personally I would like the future proposals to include the new Friars Walk Development, Newport Centre, Riverfront Theatre and Dolman Theatre as far up as shops/restaurants on Clytha Park Road (encompassing the train station too)
If the Council are against A boards why are wheelie bins allowed to clutter the pavements

Newport would be a more attractive proposition for potential visitors if people from Newport cherished it more like they do in areas such as Ridgeway. I think that the people of Newport don't think much of the place, why should anyone else.
Please don't ban rough sleeping or begging. I disagree that banning rough sleeping constitutes 'help and support'
It is difficult to agree to these blanket proposals without detailed knowledge of positive measures. Newport City Council members are the ones out of control
I live and until recently worked in the City Centre. Every day I was asked for money, in 5 years I was threatened with violence several times a year. The police were called weekly for thefts, threats and nothing has changed. Act now, the new shopping centre and amenities could be destroyed by the habitual criminals that I see daily in the Centre. Also make sure the cameras and operators are effective. The amount of times I have been told the camera isn't working! Sorry!
Help and support is mentioned many times with regard to begging and rough sleepers particularly, what is in place for its support. I feel it is necessary for the new centre of Newport. It should not be, keep it clean, without this support.
It also needs to cover the rear of premises as well as the front and any place that people may have access to, not just public spaces, but those which may be considered as private or open to the air
For the City Centre new and old areas to be used by happy people and families. We must encourage a better feeling, cosmopolitan atmosphere and not one littered with drinkers, dossers etc. In the night time zero tolerance on aggressive and drunken behaviour.
All the drinkers are congregating by Gala Bingo
I oppose all these proposals that represent a creeping attack on civil liberties
I use Cardiff for shopping as there are beggars, drunks and aggressive looking people shouting in Newport. When the new shopping centre opens I will use it if I feel safe, but you do need security guards and CCTV otherwise it will be as bad as the present City Centre.
If you want people to use the new shopping centre, you need to deal with the crime in the City Centre. Keep the area clean and tidy, and ensure people are safe. At the moment many people avoid Newport because it looks dirty and many rough looking characters are hanging around the City Centre.
Charity muggers, people selling broadband/accident compensation and the like. Bicycle riders who expect you to get out of their way, drug clinic and job centre (see the comments following the Argus article) which put families and genuine visitors off coming in the Centre. If these places were out of town it might encourage some of the jobseekers to see what it is like travelling to work on a regular basis rather than rolling out of a taxi. The drug problem in Newport is dreadful and deals can be seen in broad daylight. Encourage a cafe culture by having chairs and tables outside public houses where possible etc. Tiny Rebel in Market area was very successful.
Gangs of youths loitering is a put off for new visitors to visit Newport
all underpasses
whole of Newport
Put signs within the city centre saying that foul mouthed people will be fined £200, income generation
Ban ALL traffic from the Commercial Road/High Street and Stow Hill/Skinner Street, buses have alternative routes and no cars need to pass through at any time day or night, there is plenty of parking

available.
If homeless people are not to sleep in the City Centre, what provisions are in place for where they can sleep?
We have told the police so many times about drug dealers on Baneswell Road.
Areas with a high concentration of HMO should also be included as the culprits seem to originate from these areas and they cause issues when they walk into town.
Many people I talk to are willing to give Newport once change only. It is vital that the Council and Centre Management get the security right from the off.
with regard to Cambrian Road the pavement is blocked completely and with cars parked you have to walk into the road to get past. If you have a wheelchair, pushchair, a guide dog, this is dangerous and could cause a fatal accident.
It is supposed to be safe to walk in the town centre, but the police allow skate boards and cyclists and do nothing
the sales people outside WHSmith are aggressive and shouldn't be allowed in the city centre at all. Buskers should have permits and be fined and moved on if they don't
The riverside for instance, especially by Castle bingo
All the way up Stow Hill and all of the parks in Newport. People openly shoot up drugs outside the Rise centre there needs to be an increased police presence and action taken to move on the people dragging Newport into the gutter
I still feel strongly that the lack of bollards to reinforce the pedestrianized zones is detrimental to the feel of the city and a fundamental flaw given the imminent opening of friars walk which will significantly increase not only the footfall in the city but the time span of that footprint. The increase in the zone is in order to encompass the Friars Walk development and curtilage. Further from a Police perspective the order has allowed us the powers to deal with low level nuisance behaviour in the city, which attracts the bulk volume of our feedback from Members of the public, particularly around such issues as aggressive begging and rough sleepers linked to crime.
All public areas
The scope to answer the questions in this consultation are too narrow. For example: I would like to see flyering banned from the city centre in the day, but I wouldn't like to see nightclubs & bars stopped from giving out flyers to clubbers on a Saturday night. Newport's nightlife has taken a hammering over the last 10 years. Then there's alcohol consumption: I'd like to see this banned to stop people drinking cans of Stella on street corners, but not to stop pubs and bars putting 'outside tables' in the street. I want to see a modern contemporary city, like that in Mill Lane, Cardiff. As for banning rough sleepers in the City Centre? They do not light fires. There are no hard facts, no police oris log numbers you have and no minutes available from your supposed strategy meeting with the police on the 8th July. As far as I am aware, there have been little (or no) complaints from members of the public. The only people bothered by the homeless are the Police. You have no mandate to issue statements in this consultation that are not true. You should not be guiding members of the public to a specific answer with leading questions.
Not even outside pubs as behaviour is affected. I avoid Newport City Centre due to the bad language being heard frequently

All this anti social behaviour is easy to stop providing local CPOs and Police do their job properly!!

While the PSOs do a fine job and it's reassuring to see them around the town, each time I have been in town and there are a few of them, they seem to group together and enjoy a lot of conversation with themselves, and when walking around in pairs they don't seem to see anything as they are too busy chatting to each other. A bit more professionalism and observance is required.

There is little police presence in the town centre, the only time I've seen police and PCSOs is when they are booking motorists - the same old easy targets. Working in Bridge Street I see a constant stream of drunk and drugged people in town always drinking alcohol on office steps in Bridge Street as well as breaking glass bottles without being challenged by either police or PCSOs.

Renew traffic free zones with the bollards in use. Ensure disabled parking is not abused even inside car parks. Notice parents with young children using disabled spaces, even perhaps allow disabled parking inside bollard area.

Newport will never compare with Cardiff and Cwmbran even though we will have a lovely new shopping area, due to the traffic being allowed through the City High Street. I understand that they need to have deliveries, but put a restriction on that they have to be out of the town by 9am or they will be locked in, this happens in other cities, why not ours. Traffic in the City is dangerous for the young, old, blind, deaf etc. it is confusing. I have spoken with friends and family who agree we will continue to go to Cardiff/Cwmbran where we feel it is safer.

Town needs to become a more safe and secure place for families to enjoy day or night. Increased police or support workers to tackle this and a more pleasant atmosphere/environment for all to enjoy thus leading to more time being spent there.

Without positive enforcement, and good coverage by that enforcement, bye-laws and protection orders will be pointless. The behaviour of too many people in the city centre can be unpleasant and sometimes shocking, day or night.

Groups of people shouldn't be able to loiter. They can be intimidating are an obstacle. We need police or wardens to enforce this.

Council to adopt these measures ASAP Please

Redevelopment has extended outside the centre and looks very good in places. To let it become unruly will spoil it. I do not agree that we should be housing 50 Syrian families in Newport. Most people do not want this. The rise of Muslims in our city is disturbing. I find women wearing the burka is very intimidating.

More bins are needed and if litter dropped fines need to be issued. Cigarettes ends as they you can slip on these. Stop kids/teenagers riding bikes skateboards through the town, maybe enforce fines or exclusion zones for repeat offenders.

There should be more police/community officers to help tackle foul language kids on skateboards and bikes and dispersing gangs. Bring in fines or temporary exclusion orders for repeat offenders and try to teach to the public to respect city centres by encouraging people not to litter eg cigarettes if not fining

<p>them try to educate them</p>
<p>Support these people, not criminalise them - they need help not demonization. Putting spikes in places to stop the homeless is anti-human. Please use our money that we entrust to you to empathise not criminalise these unfortunate people</p>
<p>Several months ago ITV Wales news were filming empty shops in Commercial St. They filmed a shop front next to multi-storey car park. This has been used to discard rubbish for over a year now. When I saw it on TV I thought, someone on the council would see it and it would be cleared. But no it's still there. I use the nearby cafe 3 mornings a week and customers comment on the mess often. It's nice to see all the work being done in the city centre but visitors coming out of car park would not be impressed. (Note on form - comments have been noted by Streetscene, waste & recycling Enf - 25.9.15</p>
<p>Make sure Police Officers and Community Police carry out their roles effectively. Able people parking in disabled areas.</p>
<p>don't blame homeless people they are victims of Government policy</p>
<p>From ShelterCymru: I have to say from a research perspective the wording seems extremely biased! In order to disagree with the statement, you have to effectively disagree that rough sleepers need help and support. We feel this is likely to skew the response from the public, and we are concerned that this may end up giving Newport a false mandate to introduce punitive sanctions against vulnerable people.</p>
<p>Help the vulnerable, don't penalize.</p>
<p>I find the biggest nuisance in Newport the people selling (hard) on the streets. It puts many people off coming to Newport. It's intimidating and what's the use of having this development if people don't won't to come because of the hassle of saying no thank you and avoiding eye contact. It's encouraging anti-social behaviour.</p>
<p>More policemen, more wardens to grow confidence within the city centre so people will come back to Newport to shop</p>
<p>Do something more, policemen qualified to deal with this town looking like a drug den, eg drug addicts fighting in the street with dogs off their leads etc. By the banks especially.</p>
<p>There are more areas than High Street that need protecting.</p>
<p>Do what you say and tell the truth to us</p>
<p>On 2 occasions I have witnessed, in broad daylight, two men urinating in main street. Littering - please prosecute!</p>
<p>It's time to clean up the centre once and for all</p>

I understand the new shopping centre which was deemed more important than the Chartist mural is to be known as Friars' Walk. What you are proposing sits ill with the teachings of Saint Augustine (whose rule the Friars followed), and is a poor reflection of Newport's proud Chartist history. I have an instinctive dislike of cities but Newport is a place I enjoy visiting because it has a distinctive feel. If you press ahead with these plans, I fear the loss of all that makes Newport special.

**Appendix C Wilding Store Commercial St and Behind Premises in School Lane Issues
Recent Background information ref criminal activity, substance abuse in School Lane**

Theft of copper piping three times.

22 August

Fire door exit top of fire escape broken in by canteen door. reported to police.

Various phone calls and reports to CCTV, radio net and police about open drug taking on fire escape and school lane.

The issues are

1. Health and safety of employees, physical via contact with used needles (some needles have been found left on bins and in the handle wells.) Waste in the area on the roofs / smells go up to the canteen and rot the roofs/ trip hazards on the fire escapes. Used as a toilet.
Other impacts. Intimidating and stressful having to patrol the fire escape to keep clear.
Evict people off the roof and out of the bins.
2. Environmental. Rubbish pulled out of bins/people drunk and on drugs sleeping in bins/ attracting rodents, food left in bins (Iceland pulled out and left on our roof)
3. Since the eviction from the night club on stow hill, the issue of homelessness has not been addressed, and the culprits have migrated / been displaced, using school lane as a regular area for drug use, sleeping, drinking etc.
4. There is a collaboration of charities feeding people in school lane every morning, compounding the problem.
5. Clean needles and drug equipment is distributed via dock street
6. Bins. We lock our bin with a chain, and chain the bin to the wall every night. The other businesses in school lane do not. As a result bins are used to climb on e.g.
Bins from the phone shops are stacked to allow access to WH Smiths fire escape & roof, and across to ours roof, and have pulled our electric cables used as a rope.
Bins are used to sleep in, and as toilets.
The contents of bins are removed, and waste food taken out and left on our roof attracting rodents.
All the reporting hasn't amounted to any effective long term action.
Action points.

1. The area needs to be secured.
2. The offences / trespassing / drug and substance needs to be taken seriously.
3. School lane businesses need to be made to manage their bins effectively.

12th May 2015

WILDINGS OVERVIEW

We have had problems with vagrants storing clothing, goods and bags on our fire escape. They are using it as a toilet, which is not pleasant every time we open our fire door in the morning we are stressed as we do not know what we will find next. It is no fun cleaning up human excrement and washing away urine.

They have tried to break in to our fire door on the roof, and attempted again to get into the air con area, even though we can not currently afford to have the air con replaced, as it has been stolen so many times.

We chain up our bin, however other businesses in the area do not, and as a result, the content of the bins are dumped all over the lane and the bins moved to be used as shelters. In addition, we hear the swearing and arguing from the night club entrance across the road from us on stow hill, where several people have taken up residence. They are watching the back of the store all the time, and if we have a delivery, we are concerned that they will try to break in. Not pleasant, and this is less than 1 minute from the centre of Commercial street

Further problems 12th May 2015 WILDINGS

While carrying out a routine inspection of the rear of our store, I noticed two individuals behind the bins pulled up by the wall of river island.

They were drinking, and something else, looked like drug taking but I felt too intimidated to stay. I have spoken to the river island manager and between us, we have dragged out the bins, and moved the heavily soiled mattress. The whole area is being used as a toilet, and is an environmental health issue. There are clothes and fabric which will attract rats and worse.

I have radioed through and spoken to a police officer, as 101 was in a que for 20 mins. by the time I got through they had gone.

I have now reported this and the crime ref is 257 12.5.15

Appendix D Letter to the Leader from Liberty

LIBERTY
PROTECTING CIVIL LIBERTIES
PROMOTING HUMAN RIGHTS

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Debalena Dasgupta, Solicitor

Cllr Robert Bright
Newport City Council
Civic Centre
Newport
NP20 4UR

Also by email to bob.bright@newport.gov.uk

5 October 2015

Dear Sir,

Proposed Public Spaces Protection Order

I write on behalf of Liberty to express concern regarding the proposed Public Spaces Protection Order for Newport City Centre ('the PSPO'). We understand that you are currently consulting on the proposed PSPO and the consultation period will close today. The proposed PSPO would impose a blanket ban on a number of activities, including begging, rough sleeping and free printed leaflet distribution. We write to urge you not to proceed with the proposed PSPO, as it represents a significant and unjustified threat to civil liberties.

Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights ('the Convention') protects the right to respect for private and family life and Article 10 protects the right to freedom of expression. These rights, taken together, protect the rights of the people of Newport and Newport City Council ('the Council') is legally bound not to take steps which would lead to any unlawful and disproportionate interference with them. Any such interference would leave the Council vulnerable to legal challenge. We consider that the proposed PSPO would, if implemented, be an unlawful and disproportionate interference with the fundamental rights of the people of Newport.

1. Proposals to ban rough sleeping and begging

In our view, your proposed measures relating to rough sleeping and begging constitute an interference with Articles 8 and 10 of the Convention. As you will be aware, the Council is bound by section 6 of the Human Rights Act 1998 not to act in a way which is incompatible with any rights contained in the Convention. The measures interfere with these rights in two ways: first, rough sleeping and begging are arguably an expression of poverty and disadvantage and criminalising such conduct may undermine the right to freedom of

expression under Article 10 of the Convention. Second, Article 8 of the Convention extends to the protection of personal autonomy and can apply to activities conducted in public; this is especially true of the homeless whose scope for private life is highly circumscribed. Begging is a form of interaction with others and, in our view, its blanket and untargeted criminalisation falls within the scope of the right to respect for private life in Article 8.

Given the broad nature of the prohibitions in question, such interference requires careful objective justification and, crucially, must be proportionate if the PSPO is to be lawful. We are concerned that your proposed PSPO is entirely disproportionate to the purported aims, for the following reasons.

The proposed blanket ban on rough sleeping and begging is gravely concerning as it will target vulnerable members of society with financial penalties that they cannot afford. Statutorily, PSPOs are to be used to restrict activities which have a detrimental effect on the quality of life of local residents. Your consultation justifies the imposition of the PSPO on the purported basis that “*some rough sleeping in the city centre has led to fires, criminal damage and a proliferation of abandoned drugs paraphernalia.*” No details of the evidence linking rough sleeping to increased crime or the ‘proliferation of abandoned drugs paraphernalia’ are provided, and you do not appear to have considered what other, individualised, measures might be available that will actually address these problems.

To the extent that the objective of the proposed PSPO is to prevent fires, criminal damage, and drug misuse, it is unable to do so. A PSPO is an extremely blunt measure. The only means of enforcing a PSPO is by way of a Fixed Penalty Notice (FPN) or, upon prosecution for failing to pay a FPN, a fine of up to £1,000. A PSPO does not give Council Officers, or Magistrates any other additional powers. We cannot see how a new power to fine homeless people for sleeping rough targets the specified problems of fires, criminal damage and drug misuse; nor will it do anything to address the underlying causes of homelessness. Its only effect will be to draw vulnerable and impoverished people, many of whom will be suffering from mental health conditions, into the criminal justice system and into a downward spiral of debt. A PSPO does not enable you to house people, move them on, or engage in any other intervention that will resolve their homelessness. It will simply empower your officers to fine them. As such, it is entirely disproportionate to the stated aim.

The proposed blanket ban on begging raises similar concerns, as it would target highly vulnerable members of society who are destitute and likely to be dependent on begging to be able to meet their basic living needs. The Council has suggested that such a ban is needed because begging “*can be intimidating to the public*”. As with the proposals in relation to rough sleeping, the justification provided cannot sustain the breadth of the proposed PSPO. Your proposals are not limited to begging that can reasonably be perceived as being intimidating to the public but apply to all begging. There is a world of difference, in terms of detriment to the quality of life of those in the locality, between someone begging in an intimidating fashion and passive begging where an individual may simply be sitting on a street corner with a cap and a sign.

2. Fly-posting and free printed leaflet distribution

The PSPO would also criminalise fly-posting and the distribution of free printed leaflets, on a blanket basis. This aspect of the proposed PSPO also poses a significant risk to fundamental human rights.

In particular, the ban would restrict the right to freedom of expression under Article 10 of the Convention. The distribution of leaflets or pamphlets to those willing to receive such information is an important exercise of the right to freedom of expression¹. The proposed prohibition would inhibit campaigning by political or charitable organisations and the distribution of material by religious organisations. Does the Council intend to criminalise the distribution of political material during elections or the placing of posters to advertise local theatre productions? The exercise of the right to distribute leaflets or use posters is particularly effective in the city centre and to completely inhibit such expression in such a central location is a serious restriction. The proposal may also inhibit the right to protest under Article 11 of the Convention, as the distribution of information is often a key feature in meaningful protest.

A blanket ban such as this would clearly be disproportionate to the purported aim. The Council appears to have environmental concerns in mind as fly-posting may be “*unsightly*” and free leaflets are “*often dropped leading to an increase in littering which is detrimental to the city centre environment*”. However, there is existing environmental legislation which provides local authorities with targeted powers under the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environments Act 2005 to restrict the proposed targeted activities where the relevant authority is satisfied that “*the land is being defaced by the discarding of free printed matter*”. The consultation documents do not address the powers under the 2005 Act or explain why such powers are insufficient. Neither do they provide any evidence to establish that any problems with leafletting and/or fly-posting in Newport are of such severity that the proposed blanket interference with Article 10 rights would be justified.

3. Consultation

We are also concerned that no draft of the PSPO has been made available as part of the consultation and only vague details have been given in the consultation documents. In particular, we have significant concerns that the level of evidence that has been gathered is insufficient to render the proposed PSPO in compliance with the relevant provisions of the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 (‘the 2014 Act’). The behaviours targeted by the PSPO were decided at a meeting on 8 July 2015, from which there appear to be no publicly available minutes, agenda or written records detailing the evidence in support of the proposal.

Furthermore, from the publicly available documents it appears there has been very little, if any, consideration of the effect that the PSPO would have on the fundamental rights of vulnerable members of society or whether the proposals will impact differently on affected individuals depending on age, disability, sex and race religion or belief².

Finally, the drafting of the consultation questions themselves are also a cause for concern as they appear to conflate the proposed prohibited behaviour with alternative suggestions for help for the affected individuals. The online consultation questionnaire is phrased in

¹ This has been established in numerous cases before the European Court of Human Rights; see *Steel and Others v United Kingdom* (1999) 28 E.H.R.R. 603, *Incal v Turkey* (2000) 29 E.H.R.R. 449 and *Bowman v United Kingdom* (1998) 26 E.H.R.R. 1, all of which are cases in which the Court has found restrictions on the distribution of free leaflets to be in violation of Article 10.

² These requirements to consider both fundamental rights and equality objectives are set out in s.72 Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 and s.149 Equality Act 2010 respectively.


strikingly non-neutral terms. It is, by design, an extremely unreliable measure by which to consult the public and/or to garner evidence that the listed activities are having sufficient 'detrimental effect' to meet the evidence requirements of the 2014 Act.

4. Conclusion

We understand that your main motivation in proceeding with the proposed PSPO at this time is the imminent opening of the Friars Walk retail development³. Following the significant outcry over the destruction of the Newport Chartist mural in order to make way for this development, we understand that the new retail park will contain artwork commemorating the Chartist's struggle and that the People's Charter will be engraved on steps leading to the retail park. The Chartists, whose political demands were in large part motivated by widescale poverty and homelessness, made extensive use of the distribution of free newspapers, pamphlets and posters in galvanising support for their cause. In light of this, your plan to criminalise rough sleeping, begging, fly-posting and leafletting in order to make way for a new retail development is a gross affront to the Chartists' Newport legacy.

Liberty would urge you not to pursue this PSPO or, at the very least, to make significant amendments to the PSPO so that it does not amount to a blanket ban on rough sleeping, begging, fly-posting and the distribution of free leaflets. If the PSPO is adopted without significant revision, then this will amount to a dangerous, disproportionate and potentially unlawful criminalisation of the public on unjustifiable grounds.

Yours sincerely,



Rosie Brighthouse
Solicitor
LIBERTY

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Email: rosieb@liberty-human-rights.org.uk

CC:

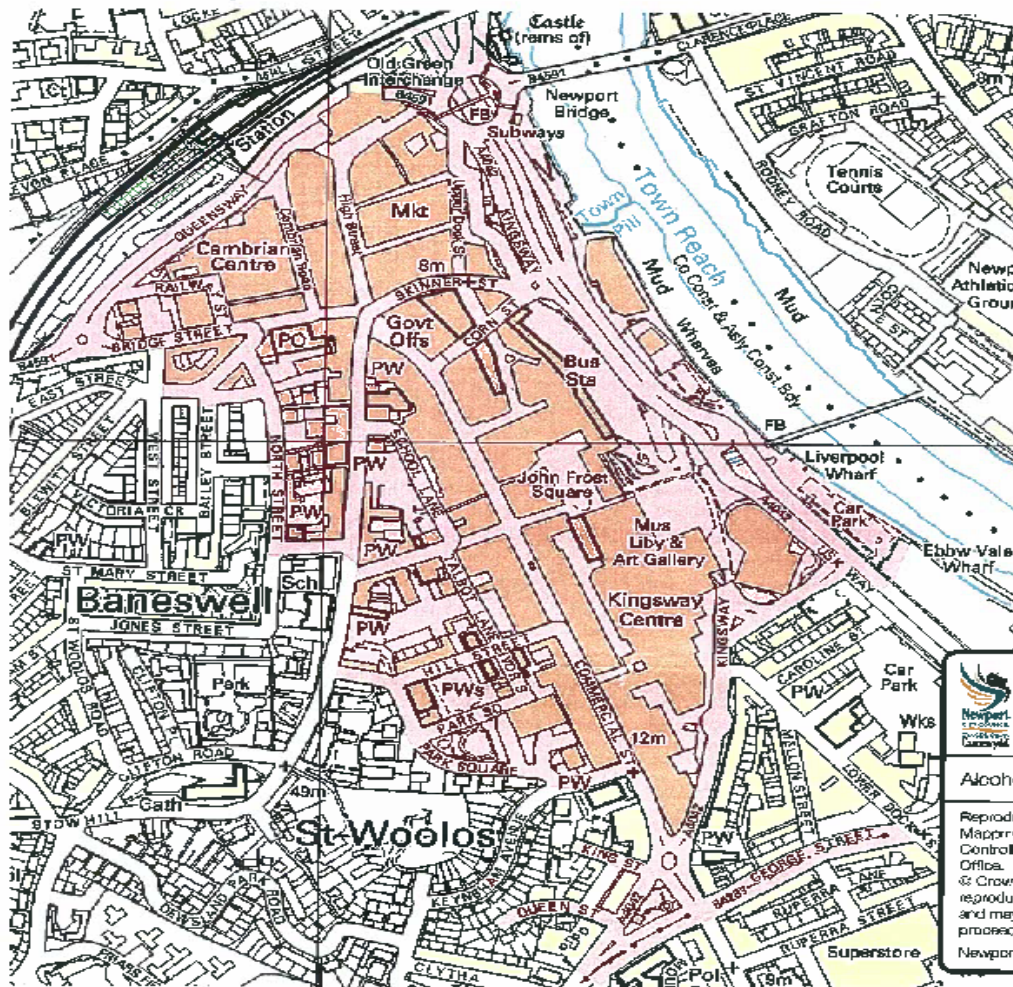
- (1) Will Godfrey, Chief Executive, Newport City Council**
- (2) Sheila Davies, Strategic Director – Place, Newport City Council**

³ Your consultation paper states "We therefore consider it timely to review [the existing alcohol exclusion zone] now, with a view to introducing a new and updated PSPO in time for the opening of the Friars Walk retail development in November 2015."

Appendix E

Current Boundary of Designated Public Space Order Alcohol Exclusion zone

Parth Gwahardd Alcohol Canol Ddinas Casnewydd Newport City Centre Alcohol Exclusion Zone



Newport City Council
Development Services

Alcohol Exclusion Zone

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey Map with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.
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Newport City Council 100024210 (2012).

Rhestr Ffyrdd / Ardaloeedd | List of Roads / Areas

- Baneswell Road
- Bridge joining Caerau Road
- Bridge Street - from the Railway
- Cambrian Multi Storey Car Park
- Cambrian Retail Centre
- Cambrian Road
- Capitol Multi Storey Car Park
- Cardiff Road - from junction of Commercial Street and George Street to frontage of 43 Cardiff Road and junction of Clytha Crescent
- Carpenters Arms Lane
- Caxton Place
- Charles Street
- Clytha Park Road from Bridge Street to roundabout
- Commercial Road - from Commercial Street to George Street
- Commercial Street
- Com Street
- Ebenezer Terrace
- Emlyn Street
- Emlyn Street to Kingsway Junction
- Emlyn Walk
- Footbridge from Riverfront to John Frost Square
- George Street
- Griffin Street
- High Street
- Hill Street - including Hill Street Car Park
- Ivor Street
- Kear Court
- King Street
- Kingsway
- Kingsway Centre
- Kingsway Multi Storey Car Park
- Market Square and Market Car Park
- Market Street
- Newport Bus Station
- Newport Castle and Grounds
- North Street - from Baneswell to the junction of Havelock Street
- Old Green Interchange including subways and walkways
- Palmyra Place
- Parish Road
- Park Square Multi Storey Car Park
- Pump Street
- Queen Street
- Queensway
- Railway Street
- Riverfront Car Park, Riverfront and walkway at the boundary of the car park
- School Lane
- Skinner Lane
- Skinner Street
- Station Approach and Subway to the Newport Railway Station
- Stow Hill - from Westgate Square to the junction with Havelock Street
- Stow Hill Surface Car Park
- Talbot Green
- Town Reach
- Upper Dock Street
- Uskway adjoining the boundary of the Riverfront Car Park and junction with Emlyn Street to Kingsway junction
- Victoria Place
- Victoria Road
- Waters Lane

Appendix F Proposed Extension to Order Boundary



Minutes

Streetscene, Regeneration and Safety Scrutiny Committee

Date: 15 October 2015

Time: 5.00 pm

Present: Councillors R Jeavons (Chair), T Bond, M Evans, P Huntley, D Harvey and M Cornelious

In Attendance: Councillor J Mudd (NCC Homelessness Champion)

Elizabeth Blayney (Senior Overview and Scrutiny Officer), Gareth Price (Head of Law & Regulation) and Helen Wilkie (Public Protection Manager)

Inspector Richard Blakemore and PC Leanne Pole (Gwent Police)

Apologies: Councillors C Evans, M Al-Nuami and S Mlewa

1 **Minutes of the Meeting held on 3 September 2015**

The Minutes were approved as a true and accurate record.

The Committee noted an error within the minutes of the meeting held on 4 August, that the opening date of Friars Walk was 12 November, not 15 November.

2 **City Centre Public Space Protection Order**

The Public Protection Manager presented the report to the Committee and outlined key areas for the Committee's consideration, including the submissions from:

- The Police;
- The Police and Crime Commissioner;
- The Public;
- The Store manager of Wildings on Commercial Street;
- Liberty.

It was highlighted that the Committee were being asked to make recommendations to the Cabinet Member and the Council on what they would include within the Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO), and that this needed to be based on addressing specific problems caused by the activities.

The Committee received written statements from Councillors Mlewa and Al-Nuaimi in relation to the measures to be included within the PSPO.

Alcohol Consumption

Members questioned how the boundaries of licenced premises were defined and whether this included outside tables and chairs. Members were informed that the boundary was defined within each individual licence and this would be effectively the same as what was

currently in place under the alcohol ban. Members queried whether more could be done to highlight the boundaries of licenced premises, through a rope barrier. Members were advised that this was being discussed with the Streetscene team with the aim of creating more defined boundaries.

The Committee were advised that the offence under the current alcohol ban is committed only when, having being asked to stop, an individual ignores this request and continues drinking. This would be the same under the proposed Public Spaces Protection Order. Concerns were raised that by increasing the area of the city centre covered by the Public Spaces Protection Order, this would displace the problems associated with alcohol consumption outside the boundary, particularly around Commercial Street. The representatives from the police outlined to members that the Council's Anti-Social Behaviour team were meeting with the relevant officers from these areas to consider if there was sufficient evidence to support a separate PSPO for these areas. At present the Police officers were looking to target the behaviour of individuals concerned prior to a general ban being considered. It was highlighted that if this should go ahead in the future it would be the subject of a separate PSPO.

Rough Sleeping

Councillor Jane Mudd addressed the Committee as the Council's Homelessness Champion and made the following comments:

- The language within the consultation documentation was leading, and the consultation should have been wider to include the Supporting People Team, the Cabinet Member, the Fairness Commission, the Housing Team and all other stakeholders who would have had an input;
- There are already legal measures in place to deal with the antisocial behaviour outlined within the submissions, more should be done within these existing powers to address the issue rather than a ban on rough sleeping;
- The problem is antisocial behaviour, not rough sleeping – more needs to be done to define what the problem actually is;
- The inclusion of rough sleeping within the PSPO would target and criminalise vulnerable individuals, would be disproportionate to the problem and would be difficult to enforce.

The Representatives from the Police also addressed the Committee and clarified that the proposed order was not looking to criminalise those rough sleepers who were not causing other problems, and that the Police used discretion where appropriate and always offered support through available agencies to assist those in need of somewhere to stay. The purpose of including rough sleeping in the order would be to address those individuals who were not interested in engaging and accepting the support offered. Members questioned how the police have intervened in these circumstances, and were informed that the individuals were arrested.

Committee Members debated the merits of including Rough Sleeping within the PSPO.

The following issues were raised in **support** of its inclusion in the Order:

- It was acknowledged that we need to support the police in addressing these problems, and noted the evidence provided by the police and the public on the impact that the problems associated with rough sleeping were having upon the businesses and locals within the city centre.
- There was a difference between those who are homeless, and those who chose not to accept support offered.
- The level of support offered to all rough sleepers was discussed and Members noted that support was always available and offered to rough sleepers.

- Its inclusion in the order would address those individuals who were not interested in accepting help;
- Currently accepting help from agencies / charities is voluntary, the Police can only offer it. If it was to be included in the PSPO, it would allow the Police to address any individuals who refuse this help, noting that assistance was always available for those rough sleepers willing to accept help.

The following issues were raised in **opposition** of its inclusion in the Order:

- There were already procedures in place for the Police to deal with the associated anti-social behaviour without infringing on a person's liberty, and any anti-social behaviour should be dealt with through this existing legislation.
- It is not in line with the caring city that is outlined within the Corporate Plan;
- It could be seen as targeting vulnerable people;
- If we move rough sleepers on, we are not addressing the underlying issues facing rough sleepers.
- It was acknowledged that, if it was included in the order, the Police would use discretion, however it was argued that this issue should not rely on the discretion of the individual officers on any given night as this would place people who were not causing any other issues on the wrong side of the law, which it was argued was fundamentally wrong.

Clarity was sought on whether the PSPO could only address rough sleeping where it was accompanied by antisocial behaviour. The Head of Law and Regulation advised the Committee that it was not advisable to include subjective clauses within the Order as this would be harder to enforce and open to interpretation.

Begging

Members questioned if this measure would cover all types of begging, or only 'aggressive' begging. It was clarified that it would cover all types of begging. The Police representatives noted that there were a number of charities in operation within Newport that provided support for food and water where it was needed.

Members clarified that this would not cover Big Issue sellers, who were licensed.

Free Printed Leaflet Distribution

The Public Protection Manager outlined to the Committee that the main problem associated with the distribution of free printed material was littering. One method of addressing this problem could be to include this within the order, or another suggestion would be to allow stands for people to help themselves if they were interested.

Members discussed the extent of the littering problem highlighted, and it was clarified that this problem tended to fluctuate depending on businesses' advertising campaigns. The Head of Law and Regulation clarified that currently there was a fixed penalty for littering, and that the purpose of including it in this order would be to stop the leaflets being handed out in the first place.

Members acknowledged that littering resulting from the distribution of leaflets was a problem within the city centre, but some Members considered an outright ban would be a constraint on freedom of speech and would be disproportionate to the problem. The Committee also noted that this would mostly impact upon small business owners.

Dogs not on leads

Members noted the support from the public within the consultation on this matter.

Canvassing of Services/Charities/Direct debits (unless covered by a street collection permit)

Members questioned what types of activities were currently covered by street collection permits, and were informed that this was mainly collection tins for charities, and that the activities that this order would be addressing were companies, charities etc. looking to collect direct debits.

Pavement Advertising Boards ('A' Boards)

Members discussed the problems associated with 'A' Boards, namely that they sometimes presented an obstruction to the footpath. Members noted that there were existing powers under the Highways Act to address instances where 'A' Boards posed an obstruction to the pathway, or a safety issue.

Fly Posting

Members noted that this was currently illegal, and questioned what impact the order would have on addressing the problem. Members were informed that this would allow the police to address the issue more quickly with fixed penalty notices.

- 1) The Committee **recommends** that the Council should include the following measures in the Public Spaces Protection Order:
 - Alcohol Consumption;
 - Rough Sleeping;
 - Begging
 - Dogs not on leads
 - Canvassing of Services/Charities/Direct debits (unless covered by a street collection permit);
 - Fly Posting.

(**Note:** Councillor Bond was not in support of the inclusion of Rough Sleeping within the Public Spaces Protection Order.)

- 2) The Committee **recommends** that the boundary of the Public Spaces Protection Order be extended, as per the map at Appendix E.
- 3) With regard to the distribution of free printed materials, the Committee noted that there were problems being caused by this, notably littering. The Committee did not agree that a Public Spaces Protection Order is the most appropriate and least restrictive method of addressing this problem. The Committee **recommends** that the Council work with the Business Improvement District Board to try and put in place measures, such as a code of conduct for business operators, to address the problem of littering caused by the distribution of free printed material.

The Committee noted the concerns with regard to potential displacement of the current problems with alcohol consumption outside of the proposed City Centre boundary. The Committee **decided** to include an update on the implementation of the Public Spaces Protection Order (once approved by Council) on its forward work programme, to be reported to the Committee after 6 months. This update should also include detail of any issues of displacement of any of these problems outside of the proposed new boundary.

Appendix C Letters from the Public Fund Raising Association



Registered and postal address:
Europoint Centre, 5–11 Lavington Street,
London SE1 0NZtel: +44 (0)20 7401 8452
• info@pfra.org.uk
19th October 2015

Consultation response: proposed PSPO restrictions on assertive or aggressive Charity collections in Newport City Centre

The Public Fundraising Association (PFRA) is grateful for the opportunity to respond to Newport City Council's proposed Public Spaces Protection Order. The PFRA is the self-regulatory membership body for charities and companies carrying out street and doorstep Direct Debit fundraising. We work with councils to set up co-regulatory voluntary agreements that control fundraising in local areas and set the standards under which its membership are required to operate.

While the current PSPO proposals affect several different activities in the town centre, we are responding specifically to the Council's wish to include "canvassing of services or charities wanting direct debit payments (unless covered by a street collection permit)". The PFRA acknowledges that Newport has on occasion experienced poor fundraising practice, which is clearly unacceptable, and completely agrees that effective action is needed.

Site Management Agreements – A Track Record of Success

The PFRA has set up local agreements between its member charities and over [100 councils](#) which control where, when and how many direct debit fundraisers can work in their areas. This service is free of charge to Councils and is approved by both Central Government, the Local Government Association and our partner councils as an effective means of regulating this type of fundraising.

We operate a [rulebook](#) which sets out behaviours expected of fundraisers and a financial penalty points system applies to charities and fundraising agencies in cases where these rules are breached. These rules are enforced by a rigorous system of compliance checks by PFRA staff and an extensive mystery shopping programme, which means on average our members are inspected at least twice a week.

Most importantly, by signing up to an SMA, your own staff would be able to issue penalties for poor performance. For example, last year, almost 20% of all penalty points issued were done so by local authority officers – an important development in our partnership work with Councils. Over the last decade, the PFRA has established clear and consistent standards for direct debit fundraisers which can be objectively applied in practice and controlled locally through Site Management Agreements.

We believe that by working with us, the Council can put in place effective local controls, which tackle overly aggressive behaviour. Our agreements between charities and local authorities already provide an effective, cost free way for councils to control direct debit fundraising in town centres. This is borne out by testimony from other Councils, **86%** of whom in our latest survey said they would recommend an SMA to others. **79%** of Councils also said that an SMA had been successful in controlling fundraising activity.

The PFRA's position on PSPOs

With this alternative in mind, the PFRA considers PSPOs to be disproportionately severe, costly for local tax payers and potentially damaging to local charity work. Whilst we know from experience that occasional poor fundraising practice can be a significant issue for local people, charitable funds raised through this method also make a huge contribution to enhancing the lives of local people. We estimate for example that over £80 million for local causes was raised in the UK last year alone through this method, providing much-needed care for the most vulnerable in our society.

We therefore question whether a PSPO which potentially criminalises fundraising on “quality-of-life” grounds is an appropriate and proportionate tool. According to the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014, an authority contemplating the introduction of a PSPO must meet two conditions.

The first condition is that there are ‘reasonable grounds’ for prohibiting the activity. Having sought legal advice on PSPOs, the PFRA’s view is that for such grounds to be reasonable, the decision to classify behaviour as anti-social would have to be evidence-based and carefully balanced against counter-veiling evidence regarding the positive impact of the activity in question. While we acknowledge that instances of poor practice can occur in any sector, the overwhelming majority of fundraisers treat members of the public with respect.

The consultation paper’s proposed PSPO wording on fundraising highlights the difficulty of defining behaviour through laws which are likely to be subjective in the way they are interpreted and applied by officers. Whether fundraising is considered “assertive” or “aggressive” may vary according to the individual being approached (indeed, whether fundraising merely being “assertive” constitutes a public nuisance is in itself contestable). For this reason, the PFRA’s rule book on street fundraising sets out precisely the negative behaviours which breach its code of practice, to ensure that all parties are clear on the standards that can reasonably be expected of fundraisers.

The second condition is that the effect of the activities is detrimental to quality of life; likely to be persistent/continuing; likely to make the activity unreasonable; and justifies the restrictions imposed by the PSPO. The consultation paper acknowledges that fundraising “comes and goes as an issue”, suggesting the activity is potentially unlikely to meet the criteria of being a “persistent/ continuing” problem. We also believe that any authority introducing a PSPO must prove that the restrictions imposed are proportionate to the harm caused by the activity. Again, we believe any perceived benefit to residents’ quality of life delivered by a PSPO should be balanced against the significant benefits that donations received through this method deliver to local people.

While we recognise that PSPOs are an important part of the regulatory toolkit available to councils, we would consider PSPOs covering direct debit fundraisers to be a last resort in cases where Site Management Agreements have been ineffective. We would therefore urge the council to consider working with us directly on this issue to resolve it in a way that provides a mutually satisfactory outcome for local authorities and charities, without jeopardising what is a vital source of income for local causes.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'P. Hills-Jones', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Mr Peter Hills-Jones

Chief Executive, Public Fundraising Association



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13th November 2015

Dear Councillor,

Newport Proposed Public Space Protection Order – direct debit fundraising

The Public Fundraising Association is the membership body for charities and agencies carrying out street and door-to-door Direct Debit fundraising. We exist to promote high standards in fundraising and ensure that our members are adhering to those standards at all times.

I am writing on behalf of the PFRA's members in advance of your meeting later this month to request that you to reconsider the recommendation to include direct debit charitable fundraising within the scope of a proposed Public Space Protection Order. I would also like to reaffirm the PFRA's willingness to engage with Newport to establish a voluntary agreement in place to control this activity.

Our consultation response sets out the added control that voluntary agreements, which are in place with over 100 authorities, can offer you in managing this issue. We have already set out our position in relation to PSPOs more broadly and we are grateful to officers for including this letter in the report to full council this month. However, we also have some specific concerns regarding the process of the PSPO consultation as it applies to charities. In establishing which restrictions or requirements should be included, Home Office guidance states that "the council should ensure that the measures *are necessary* to prevent the detrimental effect on those in the locality or reduce the likelihood of the detrimental effect continuing, occurring or recurring". The PFRA has made previous approaches to Newport on establishing an agreement and would note that several of your neighbouring authorities have implemented an SMA, including Cardiff. On this basis, we would argue that there have been previous opportunities for a voluntary alternative to be discussed with us to reduce the detrimental effects that poor direct debit fundraising practice can cause without the need for a PSPO.

We understand that Council members will be asked to act on the recommendations within the PSPO committee's report following the meeting on 15th October. However, as the Committee's initial discussions took place without considering either the contents of our initial letter or the PFRA's track record with other authorities, we would strongly dispute how thoroughly its recommendations have explored non-statutory alternatives, which could work more effectively with the charity sector and at zero cost to your authority.

A further concern is the wording of the consultation questions, which made no distinction between charities and the "canvassing of services", presumably for commercial purposes. This did not take into account the possibility that consultees may be likely to feel differently about being spoken to in the street, if the purpose is charitable fundraising as against the commercial purposes of all other types of services.

The PFRA and its members recognise that in the current drafting of the legislation, right of appeal against a PSPO is not possible once it has come into force. We are keen to avoid what our members see as a costly and unnecessarily combative process of seeking judicial review.

For this reason, we would ask you to carefully review the above points in advance of a decision and consider working with us directly to control direct debit fundraising via a voluntary Site Management Agreement, perhaps on a trial basis, before contemplating a statutory measure.

Yours sincerely, Mr Peter Hills-Jones Chief Executive,
Public Fundraising Regulatory Association

**Appendix D Fairness and Equalities Impact Assessments F&EIAs
For Proposed Newport City Centre Public Space Protection Order Nov 2015**

This form presents evidence that equalities, Welsh language and fairness have been considered when taking policy and service delivery decisions in Newport City Council. Our Equalities focus is taken from the Equalities Act 2010: we consider the nine protected equalities characteristics- age, gender reassignment, disability, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion and belief, sex, sexual orientation.

Under the General Equality Duty we have a duty to:

- Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation
- Advance equality of opportunity and
- Foster good relations across the nine protected characteristics.

Under the Welsh Language Measure 2011 the Welsh language cannot be treated any less favourably than the English language

In Newport we focus on Fairness through the following themes: Health, Poverty, Skills and Work, Domestic Abuse and Tackling Area Based Deprivation

1. What is the policy/ service being assessed?

Proposed Newport City Centre Public Space Protection Order– Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014, to put in place the following measures

No consumption of alcohol outside of areas covered by Licensing Act 2003 premises licences

No approaching people in a persistent manner to persuade them to subscribe to a service or to make charitable donations- by direct debit, standing order or similar.

Dogs to be kept on leads.

No flyposting

No Begging

No rough sleeping, where the offer of accommodation from shelters and hostels has been unreasonably refused.

A PSPO is designed to prevent individuals or groups committing anti-social behaviour in a public space where the behaviour is having, or is likely to have, a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the locality; and the behaviour is or likely to be persistent or continuing; and be unreasonable.

2. What is the purpose of the policy/ service change?

Currently there is in existence a city centre designated public place order (DPPO) also known locally as an “alcohol exclusion zone” which restricts the consumption of alcohol to premises covered by a licence under the Licensing Act. We consider it timely to review it now with a view to enacting a new PSPO. We could have simply replicate the current alcohol prohibition, but it is a good opportunity to consider what other restrictions might be introduced to combat any other forms of anti-social behaviour deemed “detrimental to the quality of life” and persistent/ continuing in the city centre.

Following consultation, results of which were collated in the Scrutiny Ctt report on the subject of 15/10/15, and recommendations from that Scrutiny Ctt, the above 6 measures have been put forward as conduct/activities that should be curtailed.

3. Protected Characteristics

Protected Characteristic	Who are the customers/service users/ potential service users?	If we take this decision what is the potential impact? The impact may be either positive or negative Explain how people may be affected and give the evidence for this	Action Plan to address issues raised What changes or practical measures would reduce adverse impact on particular groups. What changes would increase positive impacts e.g. improve access or opportunity May be revisited post consultation	Who is responsible?	Timeframe to review
Age	<p>All city centre users- workers, consumers and residents.</p> <p>The city centre is used by inds with all these characteristics- probably very similar in profile to that of the whole of Newport, although the city centre does attract workers/ visitors from further afield.</p> <p>8.55m “footfalls” in 2014</p> <p>There is a sizable number of substance dependant people who frequent the city centre for support services, some who also beg and a smaller group, say under 20, who rough sleep- mostly men, but some women of various ages. Some originate from Newport, others from much further afield. Many of the support services upon which they depend,</p>	<p>This decision would see fund raising by way of soliciting direct debits, rough sleepers who have refused accommodation and begging prohibited.</p> <p>Evidence provided by the police of an increase in crime as a result of begging and the problems that traders and visitors experience from some rough sleepers.</p> <p>This was echoed in some of the consultation responses. Notably around human waste, discarded needles and other mess left behind along with the fear that was expressed by some people, particularly in the evenings in the city centre.</p> <p>It is believed some of the begging is to fund substance addiction.</p> <p>There are agencies operating in the city centre providing rough sleepers /beggars with food at some times of the day and there are shelter/ hostel places available, but for various reasons some individuals choose to</p>	<p>Engagement is very challenging with respect to those who beg or choose to rough sleep.</p> <p>A Review is perhaps needed to look at better targetted interventions as opposed to simply distributing food and to ascertain why these individuals choose to beg in Newport and not use the accommodation offered.</p> <p>Agencies to consider alternative accommodation provision that these individuals would use perhaps. Consider moving support services away from the main retail district?</p> <p>Consider setting up a multi-agency case management panel to consider the support needs of each individual including their housing situation, physical and mental health needs. Their offending behaviour is assessed and an appropriate plan put in place to move people off the streets and into accommodation and support.</p> <p>Where engagement with the large</p>	Relevant Heads of Service	6 months
Gender reassignment					
Disability					
Marriage/Civil Partnership					
Pregnancy and Maternity					
Race					
Religion/belief (or the absence of)					
Sex					
Sexual Orientation					
Welsh language					

Protected Characteristic	Who are the customers/service users/potential service users?	If we take this decision what is the potential impact? The impact may be either positive or negative Explain how people may be affected and give the evidence for this	Action Plan to address issues raised What changes or practical measures would reduce adverse impact on particular groups. What changes would increase positive impacts e.g. improve access or opportunity May be revisited post consultation	Who is responsible?	Timeframe to review
	<p>are to be found in the city centre.</p> <p>Research was undertaken by Wallich in Dec 14 to look at “<i>Accommodation for Supporting People with Enduring Alcohol Problems</i>” It found at that time there were 27 street drinkers in the Newport area. Mainly male and between 40 and 60 years. All white. All had experiencing homelessness recently but their current accommodation status varied- moving in between rough sleeping, sofa surfing and private accommodation. Negative attitudes towards the current supported housing options in Newport and issues with their current tenancy. Many reported having been evicted- some because of the rules. The research was</p>	<p>rough sleep instead. Under this order they would be subject to a criminal sanction if they continued, fine etc. but it may not necessarily solve the anti-social behaviour/ fear, some of them cause and it may lead to displacement elsewhere, say into Pill, Manidee. Partly they are in the city centre because their support services are here too. Other cities have these services placed outside of the main retail district.</p> <p>There is a Rough Sleepers Intervention Team managed by the Wallich that tries to engage with individuals who are sleeping rough offering practical support, help and guidance. The service links to the statutory services provided by the Council and where individuals engage, every effort is made to jointly find a solution to the presenting issues which will include accessing accommodation. The problem is very much that some individuals do not wish to engage with the Council and as such this limits in what can be done.</p>	<p>number of local support services fails, enforcement action may be taken as determined by the panel. This approach balances the needs of the individual, principally substance misuse, physical and mental health concerns, with the need to tackle anti-social behaviour, respond effectively to complaints from the public and take action against illegal activities. Also, further consultation/ engagement with rough sleepers to find out their needs so as to enable them to move away from rough sleeping in the city centre. Suggestion of “Pods” for RSs As they can be placed in a small area, allow RSs to keep their dogs and can be put up and taken down quickly. Young rough sleepers have been assisted by a variety of measures elsewhere including Nightstop projects and emergency beds in some schemes/churches.</p> <p>Re the charity donations- propose to work with the Public Fundraising</p>		

Protected Characteristic	Who are the customers/service users/potential service users?	If we take this decision what is the potential impact? The impact may be either positive or negative Explain how people may be affected and give the evidence for this	Action Plan to address issues raised What changes or practical measures would reduce adverse impact on particular groups. What changes would increase positive impacts e.g. improve access or opportunity May be revisited post consultation	Who is responsible?	Timeframe to review
	aimed at assessing accommodation options for people with enduring alcohol problems. Some rough sleepers have dogs which excludes them from most provision. A lot of RSs have arrears of rent etc. which again can exclude them from some services.	There will also be individuals who are excluded from some services owing to their past/current conduct and behaviour. Options are then even more limited for these individuals and whilst efforts are made to seek solutions, this again does come down to the level of engagement between the individuals and services. Re. the charity direct debit fund raisers -Shoppers etc. could give charity donations in other ways.	Association to try to ensure their members do not breach the order.		

4. Who has the service consulted regarding the proposed change? When should new consultation take place?

NB: It is essential that service users and other interested parties are involved in the planning process at the earliest opportunity. Consultation at an initial stage should be along broad themes. It is appropriate to ask what services are valued, how services could be changed and or what could be done differently. This feedback should then inform your business case proposals and the F&EIA. When specific proposals have been drawn up, they too will need to be consulted upon. All stakeholders and their views need to be represented.

Public consultation ran from 24 August to 5 October 2015 as to the possible city centre PSPO measures following the Scrutiny Committee 4 August 2015 meeting which considered the subject. The public were also invited to suggest other measures and also to comment on the possible boundary of the PSPO as to whether it should be the same as the current order or different.

Details of the consultation and the results are contained in the 15 October 2015 Scrutiny Ctt report.

Consultation for the Council report with regard to rough sleepers and support services and more that could be done.

5. What evidence/ data has been used to complete this F&EIA (This will include local and national guidance)

Stow Hill ward profile. <http://stellentcons/stellent/groups/internal/documents/report/cont731313.pdf> However, the ward profile describes residents but not the wider profile of users of the city centre who would be affected by the proposed PSPO - workers/ shoppers/ traders etc. these will be many and varied.

Police evidence as to issues -contained in the report to Scrutiny 15/10/15

Consultation commentary from council officers /members/ public/traders as to issues.

Stats from the police- last 24 months ROBBERIES 5 –known homeless have been named as being responsible. THEFTS (Including shoplifting by known homeless, purse snatches, theft from persons with no force i.e. not a robbery but classed as theft only) 31

ASB (including using class A drugs in public / drinking in public / being aggressive to persons and violence incl fighting) 205 - resulting in 19 arrests BEGGING 135 - which has resulted in 22 arrests, 19 of these being this year alone

HOMELESS / SLEEPING ROUGH (including calls where homeless persons are breaking into / entering derelict buildings in order to sleep) 100 calls, (62 this year).

Dec 14 Wallich report “Exploring the Accommodation Needs of Street Drinkers in Newport”. Evidence from the Supporting People Team and the Homeless Needs Team and the Wallich.

6. How will the relevant groups be advised of the changes and the F&EIA?

Via publicity and specific leafleting once it is known which measures are in the final approved order. Specific contact with charities, rough sleepers, inds. begging to notify them of the changes and what it means for them and give them advice as to any alternatives that will not breach the order.

7 How will the policy/ practice make Newport more or less fair in relation to:

- **Homelessness**
- **Health Inequalities**
- **Alcohol and Substance misuse**
- Skills and Work
- Tackling Domestic Violence
- Armed Forces Veterans
- Child Poverty

The main relevant themes are the first three highlighted above

Open alcohol consumption (outside of premises licence) and illegal substance use in the city centre needs to be controlled because of the behaviour issues by those under the influence. Other city users find such behaviour intimidating.

Frequent year on year perception surveys of Newport residents say they feel unsafe in the city centre, especially at night.

It is currently already an offence to drink alcohol in a public place in the city centre if asked by a police officer not to do so. Incidents of street drinking take place during the evening – club goers “preloading” or people drinking alcohol in public areas during the day, some are what are termed “street drinkers”, some of whom may also sleep rough. There is access to a range of support services including GPs, rehabilitation and hostels –some that allow drinking, but not to excess. Safeguarding issues are dealt with through agencies established safeguarding practices and referrals into appropriate support agencies. Anyone under-18 found drinking alcohol is committing an offence, and the police will take

appropriate action in line with their safeguarding responsibilities.

Homelessness -the council undertakes a variety of methods to ensure no one in the city is without a home: actively working with partners and other agencies to address.

The rough sleeper group in the city centre have complex social needs inc. substance addiction (and accordingly their health may not be good) and it is understood that for various reasons, which need to be more fully understood, they choose not to use existing available shelters/ hostels. The Dec 14 Wallich Report into “Supporting People with Enduring Alcohol Problems” gives some pointers: “ All street drinkers stated experiencing issues with maintaining tenancies and a high usage of public services, signifying the need for an appropriate accommodation model to support them in maintaining accommodation and decreasing their public service use”.

Further details further from Wallich are that there are about a 12-16 rough sleepers in the city centre, but it fluctuates as individuals drift in and out of various accommodation including sofa-surfing. The police report that quite a few of the rough sleepers also beg.

Wallich say there around 8 individuals who are entrenched rough sleepers in the city centre with a number of other individuals sleeping rough occasionally, with around 16 – 20 individuals seen each week by the service. Some individuals who sleep rough in the area are not connected to Newport but in the main, they are the ones who tend to be passing through and do not then stay.

8. How will the service / policy affect local areas of the city?

Will it have a positive or negative impact in terms of fairness and addressing local area deprivation (you will need to use spatial data available through the Newport Profile and specific Ward Profiles to address this question)?

A few locally deprived users/ residents of the city centre will most certainly be negatively affected by the order in that it will prohibit begging and rough sleeping which they and others will feel that they have the rights to do in difficult personal circumstances.

The vast majority of the residents and users/ businesses of the city centre will be unaffected in any negative way by the proposed order and may well see the measures as having the potential to improve the quality of their city centre “life” and for their businesses to thrive. The Stow Hill ward does suffer from deprivation and the increase in footfall from the new city centre developments will offer significant residential/ retail/ work opportunities.

9. In summary, how does the changed service /policy promote good community relations (cohesion)?

It is reasonable aim to try to make the city centre a pleasant place to visit, live in and do business in. At present there does appear to be the tension between the rights of users of the city centre- business, shoppers, workers, visitors, who are frustrated at what they see as inaction and want the council /police to tackle anti-social behaviour from beggars, fund raisers etc. who pester them or worse, or from individuals whose lifestyle presents hazards- from human waste, drugs gear/needles, rotting food, aggression; and the rights of some individuals who have ended up in the city centre living chaotic lifestyles, some with mental health/addiction issues, some because their support services are here, but at the same time their behaviour is engendering difficulty, fear, anxiety for others.

10. In summary, how does the changed service /policy promote equality/ eliminate discrimination?

One could argue this proposed order does discriminate against those who chose (or feel they have no alternative) to beg/ sleep rough. Also whether the order is the best way of dealing with these issues that clearly need to be addressed. Others could argue that they have the right not to be frightened/ intimidated in the city centre. Certainly they are issues the public and local residents feel very strongly about as having a negative bearing on their perceptions of the city centre and of feeling unsafe through some instances of intimidation, unpredictability of behaviour and human waste/ needles some leave behind. The Police would argue they receive many incidents from the public relating and need powers to try and address the problems.

It is suggested that we could adopt the action taken by Oxford city Council when they considered the issues of begging namely:

“A case management panel of officers from the police, city council and outreach team meet on a monthly basis to discuss individuals who beg in the city centre. The support needs of each individual are considered including their housing situation, physical and mental health needs.

Their offending behaviour is assessed and an appropriate plan put in place to move people off the streets and into accommodation and support.

Where engagement with the large number of local support services fails, enforcement action may be taken as determined by the panel. This approach balances the needs of the individual, principally substance misuse, physical and mental health concerns, with the need to tackle anti-social behaviour, respond effectively to complaints from the public and take action against illegal activities. Research commissioned by the city council in 2012 supported the conclusion from other national research that the majority of money from begging is spent on drugs and alcohol.

Very little is spent on shelter or food.”

More work could be commissioned through the Supporting People Team and other partner agencies and other support groups.

Version 1- Following Scrutiny Committee Recommendations

**ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR, CRIME AND POLICING ACT 2014
SECTION 59
PUBLIC SPACES PROTECTION ORDER 2015
NEWPORT CITY CENTRE**

NEWPORT CITY COUNCIL in exercise of its powers under Section 59, 64 and 72 of the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 (“the Act”) hereby makes this Order, being satisfied on reasonable grounds that activities in a public space, namely in Newport City Centre, have had or are likely to have a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the locality and that these activities involved various anti-social behaviours. Further, Newport City Council believes that the effect, or likely effect, of the said activities is, or is likely to be, persistent or continuing in nature, such as to make the activities unreasonable and justifies the restriction imposed by this Order:-

1. This Order shall come into operation on and shall have effect for a period of 3 years thereafter, unless extended by further Orders under the Council’s statutory powers.
2. This Order relates to the public place – boundary shown in red on the Plan annexed to this Order (“the Restricted Area”).
3. No person shall within the restricted area refuse to stop drinking alcohol or hand over any containers (sealed or unsealed) which are believed to contain alcohol, when required to do so by an authorised officer to prevent public nuisance or disorder.
4. No person shall within the restricted area, approach members of the public in a persistent manner with a view to persuading them to:
 - a. Subscribe to a service; or
 - b. Make charitable donationsby direct debit, standing order or similar means.
5. No person shall beg within the restricted area.
6. No person shall sleep rough within the restricted area if that person has unreasonably refused an offer of accommodation.
7. No person shall affix any notice, picture, letter, sign or other mark upon the surface of a highway or upon any tree, structure or works on or in a highway without permission of the landowner within the restricted area (fly-posting).
8. Any person in charge of a dog within the restricted area shall be in breach of this Order if he/she fails to keep the dog on a lead (of no more than 1.5 metres in length).

9. Any person who, without reasonable excuse, fails to comply with the requirements of this Order commits an offence and shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding level 3 on the standard scale (currently £1000).

10. If any interested person desires to question the validity of this Order on the grounds that the Council had no power to make it or that any requirement of the Act has not been complied with in relation to this Order, he or she may apply to the High Court within 6 weeks from the date on which this Order is made.

Dated:

Signed:

THE COMMON SEAL of)
NEWPORT CITY COUNCIL was)
hereunto affixed in the presence of:-)
)

Version 2- Following the Cabinet Member for Regulatory Functions' Recommendations

**ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR, CRIME AND POLICING ACT 2014
SECTION 59
PUBLIC SPACES PROTECTION ORDER 2015
NEWPORT CITY CENTRE**

NEWPORT CITY COUNCIL in exercise of its powers under Section 59, 64 and 72 of the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 (“the Act”) hereby makes this Order, being satisfied on reasonable grounds that activities in a public space, namely in Newport City Centre, have had or are likely to have a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the locality and that these activities involved various anti-social behaviours. Further, Newport City Council believes that the effect, or likely effect, of the said activities is, or is likely to be, persistent or continuing in nature, such as to make the activities unreasonable and justifies the restriction imposed by this Order:-

1. This Order shall come into operation on and shall have effect for a period of 3 years thereafter, unless extended by further Orders under the Council’s statutory powers.
2. This Order relates to the public place – boundary shown in red on the Plan annexed to this Order (“the Restricted Area”).
3. No person shall within the restricted area refuse to stop drinking alcohol or hand over any containers (sealed or unsealed) which are believed to contain alcohol, when required to do so by an authorised officer to prevent public nuisance or disorder.
4. No person shall within the restricted area, approach members of the public in a persistent manner with a view to persuading them to:
 - a. Subscribe to a service; or
 - b. Make charitable donationsby direct debit, standing order or similar means.
5. No person shall beg within the restricted area in a manner which is aggressive or intimidating, or which harasses members of the public.
6. No person shall affix any notice, picture, letter, sign or other mark upon the surface of a highway or upon any tree, structure or works on or in a highway without permission of the landowner within the restricted area (fly-posting).
7. Any person in charge of a dog within the restricted area shall be in breach of this Order if he/she fails to keep the dog on a lead (of no more than 1.5 metres in length).

- 8. Any person who, without reasonable excuse, fails to comply with the requirements of this Order commits an offence and shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding level 3 on the standard scale (currently £1000).

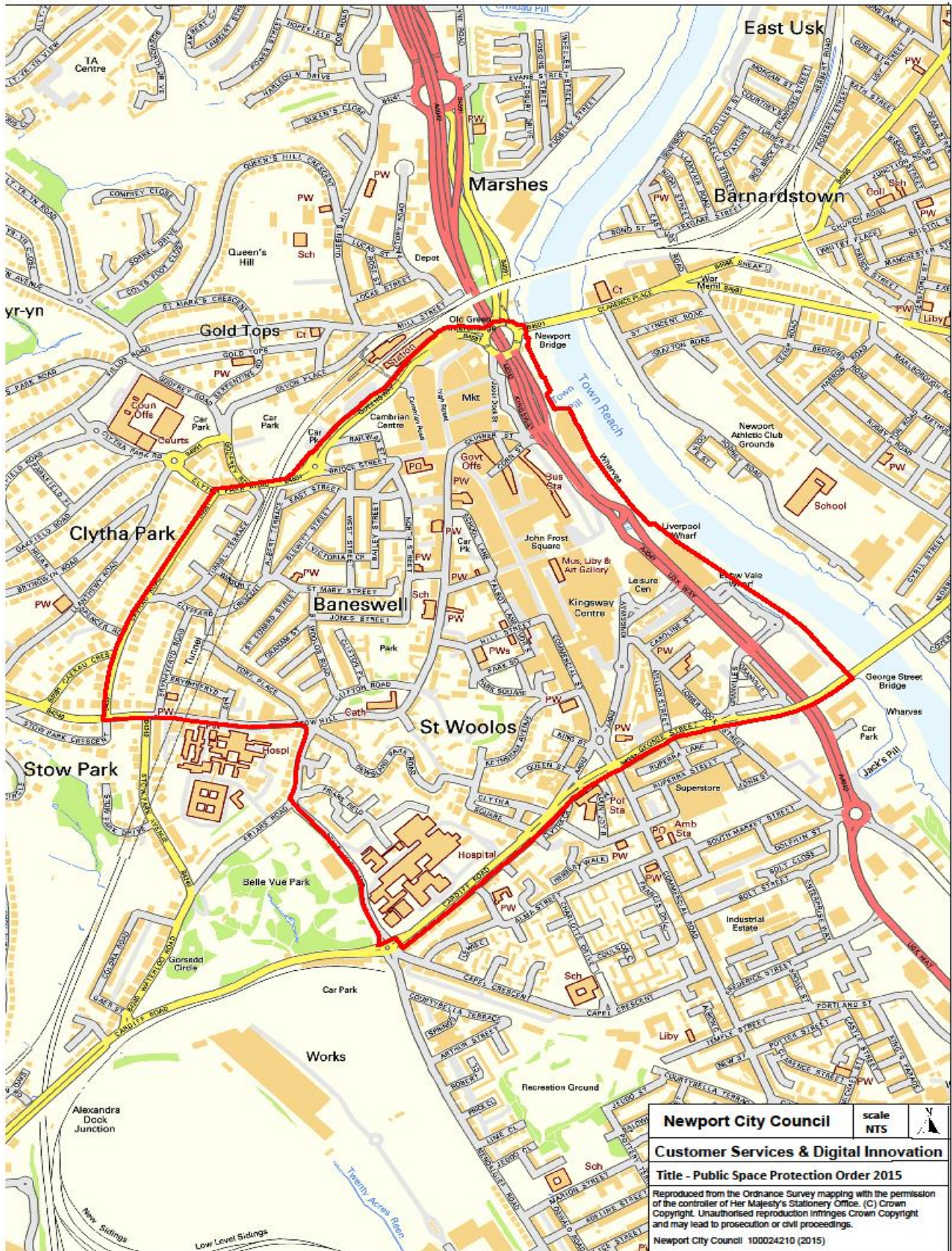
- 9. If any interested person desires to question the validity of this Order on the grounds that the Council had no power to make it or that any requirement of the Act has not been complied with in relation to this Order, he or she may apply to the High Court within 6 weeks from the date on which this Order is made.

Dated:

Signed:

THE COMMON SEAL of)
NEWPORT CITY COUNCIL was)
hereunto affixed in the presence of:-)
)

Appendix G: Map of boundary to the proposed City Centre Public Space Protection Order





Report

Council

Part 1

24 November 2015

Item No: 1

Subject Gambling Act 2005 – Statement of Principles

Purpose To seek approval and adoption of the revised Gambling Act 2005 Statement of Principles.

Author Public Protection Manager

Ward City Wide

Summary The Gambling Act 2005 became fully implemented on 1 September 2007 and it created a new system of licensing and regulation for commercial gambling. It requires the Council to prepare and publish a Statement of Principles for each successive period of three years, which outlines the principles that the Council will apply in exercising its functions as the Licensing Authority under the Act. The draft revisions to the Statement included in this report have been produced in accordance with Regulations and the Gambling Commission's Guidance to Licensing Authorities. Statutory consultation must take place prior to the Statement of Principles being determined by full Council. This consultation ran from the 4 August 2015 to 21 September 2015. The draft revised policy was considered by the Licensing Committee on 3 August 2015 then again, pursuant to the consultation responses, on the 3 November 2015, the Licensing Committee supported the resultant proposed amendments to the Statement of Principles and recommended it be presented to full Council for approval and adoption.

Proposal That Council approves and adopts the revised 2015 Statement of Principles as required under the Gambling Act 2005.

Action by Head of Law and Regulation

Timetable Immediate

This report was prepared after consultation with:

- Head of Finance
- Head of People and Business Change
- Head of Law and Regulation

Background

- 1.1. The Gambling Act 2005 came fully in to effect on 1 September 2007. It created a new system of licensing and regulation for commercial gambling in this country. Amongst other changes, it has given Local Authorities new and extended responsibilities for licensing premises for gambling, some of which were transferred to the Local Authorities from the local licensing justices.
- 1.2 The Act gives Licensing Authorities a number of important regulatory functions in relation to gambling. Their main functions are to:
 - license premises for gambling activities;
 - consider notices given for the temporary use of premises for gambling;
 - grant permits for gaming and gaming machines in clubs and miners' welfare institutes;
 - regulate gaming and gaming machines in alcohol licensed premises;
 - grant permits to family entertainment centres for the use of certain lower stake gaming machines;
 - grant permits for prize gaming;
 - consider occasional use notices for betting at tracks; and
 - register small societies' lotteries
- 1.3 In addition, Section 349 of the Gambling Act 2005 requires that the Council prepares and publishes a Statement of Principles that it proposes to apply in exercising its function under the Act, before each successive period of three years. The existing Statement of Principles in respect of the Gambling Act 2005 was adopted by the Council 14 January 2013 and it is therefore necessary for the Council to prepare its fourth Statement of Gambling Principles for the next three year period.
- 1.4 To help the process, the Act requires the Gambling Commission to issue statutory guidance to Licensing Authorities on the manner in which they are to exercise their functions under the Act and the principles to be applied by them in exercising those functions. Licensing Authorities are required to take account of all such guidance. The statutory guidance is designed to ensure the spread of best practice and consistency of approach in decision making amongst licensing authorities, whilst not preventing authorities from properly exercising the discretion they have to take account of appropriate and relevant local issues and factors.
- 1.5 The Statement of Principles must be formulated in accordance with Regulations and Guidance issued by the Gambling Commission. Final approval of the policy must be made by the full Council and the policy must be in place by 14 January 2016.

2 Statement of Principles

- 2.1 During the time that the existing Statement of Principles has been in operation, it has proved extremely satisfactory and has guided applicants, officers, and more importantly, the Licensing Committee, in the consideration and determination of applications. There have been no challenges made of any of the policies in the document during the period. As there have been no changes to the Gambling Act 2005 and only a few changes to Gambling Commission's Guidance, the majority of the contents of the Policy remain the same.

The draft revised Statement of Principles, supported by the Licensing Committee following public consultation and subsequent revision, is at **Appendix A** of this report.

3. The Main Changes to the Statement

- 3.1 Most of the changes to the policy are to be found in Section 6 -“Licence Conditions and Code of Practice (LCCP). The Gambling Commission releases the LCCP in February 2015 with the commencement date of May 2015. The Code strengthens the Social Responsibility Code (SR) requirements.

The SR code requires operators;

- To supervise customers effectively on gambling premises and identify customers who are at risk of gambling related harm.
- With effect from April 2016, to have in place schemes to allow customers to self-exclude themselves from all operators of a similar type in the area where they live and work.
- To have a range of measures to ensure social responsibility- that marketing is transparent and not misleading.
- With effect from April 2016 to produce a risk assessment for individual premises, and have policies and procedures and control measures in place to mitigate local risks to the licensing objectives. Such risk assessments are required from new applicants, and from existing premises licensees seeking to vary a licence. The code requires all operators of Casinos, Adult Gaming Centres, Bingo Premises, Family Entertainment Centres, Betting shops and remote betting intermediaries to assess local risks to the licensing objectives, and to have policies, procedures and control measures in place to mitigate those risks.

4. Consultation

- 4.1 The Licensing Committee approved a draft statement to go out for public consultation on the 4 August 2015. Six weeks’ consultation took place from 5 August until 16 September 2015.
Those consulted were:

The Gambling Commission
Gamblers Anonymous
Gamcare
The British Gambling Association
British Greyhound Racing Board
The Jockey Club
Association of British Bookmakers Ltd
Gwent Police
South Wales Fire Authority,
Responsible Authorities under the Gambling Act,
Local Safeguarding Children Board;
HM Revenue and Customs
All Licensed operators within Newport.

The draft revised Policy was also be placed on the Council website and the public notified by Twitter and Facebook etc.

4.2 Responses

The authority received **two** representations, one from the Gambling Commission and the other from Gosschalks Solicitors representing Association of British Bookmakers.

In light of these representations, it was felt appropriate to make some additional small amendments to the draft statement.

These amendments were presented to the Licensing Committee on 3 November and the Committee agreed those changes.

It is that amended Statement of Principles that is before Council to consider at Appendix A.

5 Financial Summary

There are no financial implications contained in this report. The revision of the Statement of Gambling Principles is a statutory function. The costs in carrying out the revision, including the consultation process, will be covered by the Gambling Act 2005 fees. There will be no income generated by the revision of the policy.

6 Risks

The Council in carrying out its function as Licensing Authority has a statutory duty to revise its Statement of Gambling Principles. The next revision must be published and effective no later than 14 January 2016.

Risk	Impact of Risk if it occurs* (H/M/L)	Probability of risk occurring (H/M/L)	What is the Council doing or what has it done to avoid the risk or reduce its effect	Who is responsible for dealing with the risk?
The Statement of Principles is not put in place as required by statute.	H	L	Consultation has been completed in time to allow the revised Statement to be finalised and approved by Full Council by the legal deadline.	Public Protection Manager

7 Links to Council Policies and Priorities

Ensuring that this work is completed as required by statute will support the following Council Policies and Strategies:

Newport City Council's Corporate Plan "Standing Up for Newport" 2012-2017 (Relevant priorities: "A Safer City").

Newport City Council Improvement Plan 14/15 (Relevant Objective: "Making City Centre Safer at night")

8 Options Considered/Available

Option 1: **To approve the revised Statement of Principles under the Gambling Act 2015.**

Option 2: Not to approve the revised Statement of Principles.

9 Preferred choice and reasons

9.1 Option 1

To approve the revised Statement of Principles under the Gambling Act 2005 so it can be submitted to Council for approval and adoption - This will ensure that the Council fulfils its duty as the Licensing Authority to have the Policy in place by the appointed day.

11 Equalities Impact

11.1 The Statement of Principles will be a public document and has been subject to a thorough consultation process. It is intended that the policies which underpin the document will be published and available in a range of media. The Statement of Principles and subsequent procedures will be developed in consultation with the City Contact Centre, thus utilising the facilities in place and future processes to be introduced including Welsh language and other minority language telephone facilities, language line, web based service access etc.

12 Crime Prevention Impact

12.1 The Statement of Principles will be developed in partnership with a range of agencies, for example the police and child protection agencies. A good Policy will have an impact upon some of the priority areas identified in the Crime and Disorder Strategy and help to protect children and vulnerable persons.

13. Comments of Chief Financial Officer

There are no financial implications arising from amending the Gambling Statement of Principles.

14. Comments of Monitoring Officer

The proposed revised Statement of Principles complies with the Council's statutory duty under Section 349 of the Gambling Act 2005 and reflects the Regulations and Guidance issued by the Gambling Commission. The Council is required to review the current Statement of Principles within 3 years and, where amendments are proposed, to undertake a period of further statutory consultation. The revised draft document proposes amendments to the current Statement to reflect recent changes to the Licensing Conditions and Code of Practice issued by the Gambling Commission. The proposed amendments have been the subject of statutory consultation, with no adverse comment or objections, and Licensing Committee are recommending its adoption. As with the Council's Statement of Licensing policy, the final Statement of Gambling Principles need to be approved and adopted by Full Council, as this forms part of the Council's policy framework.

15. Staffing Implications: Comments of Head of People and Business

Change

There are no staffing implications as a result of this report. The Revised Statement of Principles is in line with local strategy and policy.

Appendices

A: Gambling Act 2005 Revised Statement of Principles 2015

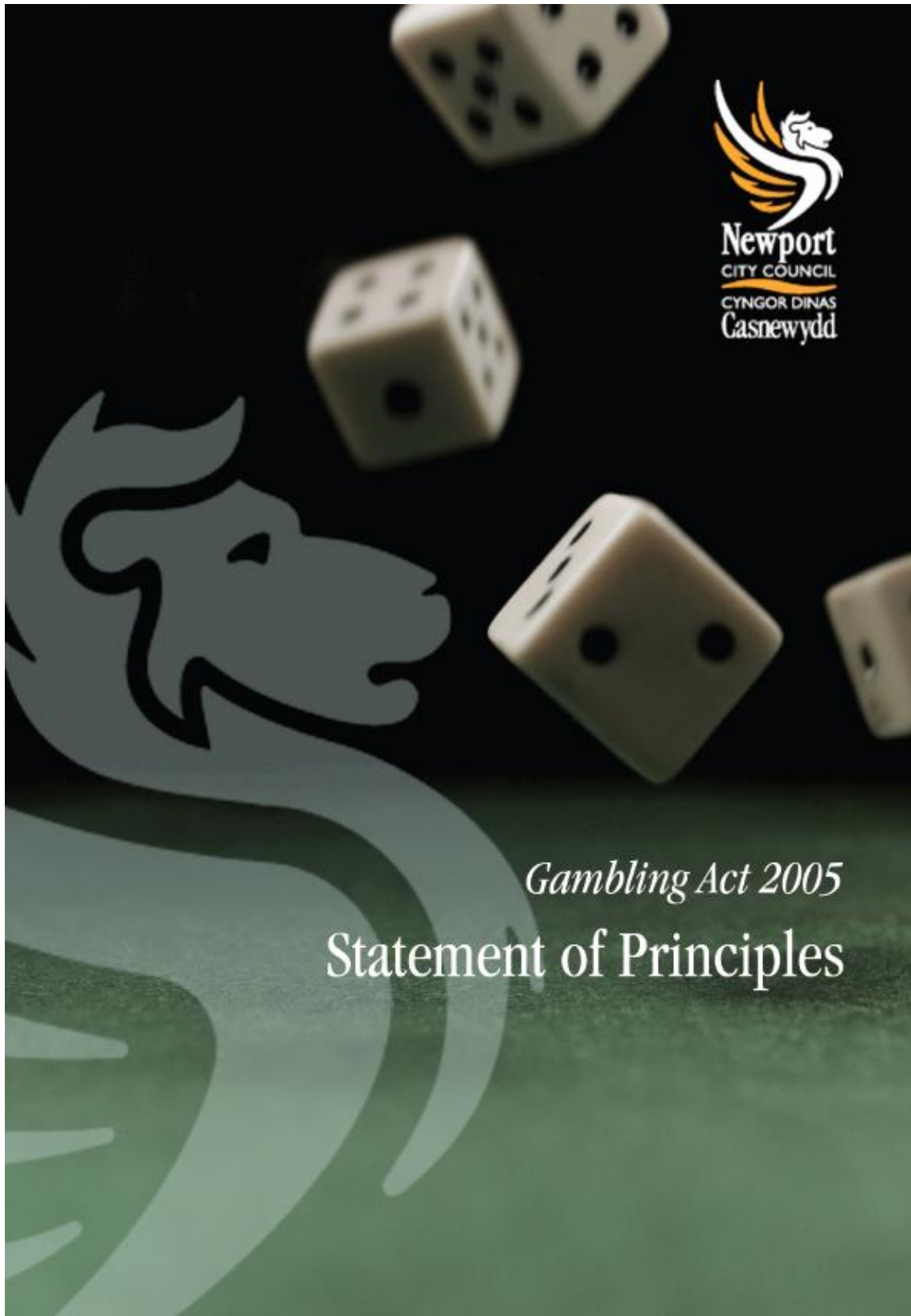
Background Papers

The Gambling Act 2005 Guidance to Licensing Authorities (Gambling Commission)

Newport City Council's Statement of Gambling Principles adopted in January 2010

Licensing Committee 4 August 2015 Gambling Policy report and minutes

Licensing Committee 3 November 2015 Gambling Policy report and minutes



Approved: ***DATE*** 2015
Commencement: ??????????????????

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1. Statement of Licensing Policy

1.1 Introduction

The Gambling Act 2005 requires the Council to prepare and publish a “Statement of Licensing Policy” that sets out the principles the Council proposes to apply in exercising its licensing functions when dealing with applications for Premises Licences, as required by the Act.

This Policy Statement takes effect on 14th January 2016. This Licensing Authority will update and publish a new Licensing Policy whenever necessary but in any case within 3 years of the date of this Policy, and will fully consult with partners, trade associations and residents’ groups as appropriate at that time, any representations received will be considered at that time.

However where updates are required due to changes in national legislation, statutory guidance or contact details the council reserves the right to amend this policy without consultation where it is necessary to ensure the policy reflects national legislation or statutory guidance.

In producing the final Policy Statement, the Council declares that it has had regard to the licensing objectives of the Gambling Act 2005, the Guidance to Licensing Authorities issued by the Gambling Commission, any codes of practice and any responses from those consulted on the Policy Statement.

The Council has a legal obligation to comply with all legislation that promotes equality it has a policy in place to promote equality to all. The Planning and Public Protection Service Area has its own equalities framework which is available for inspection on our website. Licensing of persons and premises under the Gambling Act 2005 will actively promote equality of service and enforcement to all members of the community.

The Human Rights Act 1998 incorporates the European Convention on Human Rights and makes it unlawful for a local authority to act in a way that is incompatible with such a right. The Council will have regard to the Human Rights Act when considering any licensing issues, and particularly in respect of the way in which applications are considered and enforcement activities are carried out.

The Council acknowledges that it may need to depart from this Policy and from the guidance issued under the Act in individual and exceptional circumstances, and where the case merits such a decision in the interests of the promotion of the licensing objectives. Any such decision will be taken in consultation with the appropriate legal advisors for the Licensing Authority, and the reasons for any such departure will be fully recorded.

1.2 Profile of Newport City

Newport is a multi-cultural city with its own unique atmosphere, where traditional industries sit alongside new electronics and financial service sectors. Standing at the gateway between England and Wales, Newport covers a geographical area of just over 73.5 square miles, with a population of 145,700 persons and is a vibrant, forward-thinking city steeped in a rich industrial heritage, dating from the nineteenth century when its important strategic location was first recognised. After losing some of its core industries, the city is successfully proving that it can re-establish and adapt itself as a centre of modern industry and commerce.

The face of Newport is changing dramatically with a number of exciting new developments underway. Completed projects and investments have already delivered huge transformation for the city including a world class university campus, state of the art business premises, a new railway station, revamped market, new bus station, iconic architecture and a new waterfront district providing riverside homes and leisure opportunities. These schemes, as well as new investments and recent announcements mean investments totalling £250 million are giving a fresh momentum to the city's regeneration. Construction of Friars Walk, Newport's new retail and leisure scheme is underway and will be completed in later half of 2015. This coupled with the city ability to successfully hold international events like the NATO conference and Ryder Cup highlights that the city is open to business.

There are approximately 29 gambling premises within Newport, 23 of these are betting shops, 2 Adult Gaming Centres and 2 Bingo Halls. The authority also issues approximately 122 licensed premises gaming machines permits.

The Council recognises that responsible Gambling can be a source of leisure and fun for many and can contribute to boosting the local economy through attracting visitors, especially with sporting events. Although it also recognises that Gambling can be addictive and can have negative consequences on the local communities.

1.3 Objectives

In exercising most of its functions under the Gambling Act 2005, the Council, as the Licensing Authority, must have regard to the following three licensing objectives:

- **Preventing gambling from being a source of crime or disorder, being associated with crime or disorder or being used to support crime;**
- **Ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way;**
- **Protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling.**

It should be noted that the Gambling Commission has stated: "The requirement in relation to children is explicitly to protect them from being harmed or exploited by gambling".

The Council is aware that, as per Section 153, in making decisions about premises licences and temporary use notices it should aim to permit the use of premises for gambling insofar as it believes it is:

- **In accordance with any relevant code of practice issued by the Gambling Commission;**

- **In accordance with any relevant guidance issued by the Gambling Commission;**
- **Reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives;**
- **In accordance with the Council's Statement of Licensing Policy.**

1.4 The Licensing Authority Functions

The Council is required under the Act to:

- Be responsible for the licensing of premises where gambling activities are to take place by issuing Premises Licences;
- Issue Provisional Statements;
- Regulate members' clubs and miners' welfare institutes who wish to undertake certain gaming activities via issuing Club Gaming Permits and/or Club Machine Permits;
- Issue Club Machine Permits to Commercial Clubs;
- Grant permits for the use of certain lower stake gaming machines at unlicensed family entertainment centres;
- Receive notification from alcohol licensed premises (under the Licensing Act 2003) for the use of two or fewer gaming machines;
- Issue Licensed Premises Gaming Machine Permits for premises licensed to sell/supply alcohol for consumption on the licensed premises, under the Licensing Act 2003, where there are more than two machines;
- Register small society lotteries below prescribed thresholds;
- Issue Prize Gaming Permits;
- Receive and endorse Temporary Use Notices;
- Receive Occasional Use Notices;
- Provide information to the Gambling Commission regarding details of licences issued (see section below on information exchange);
- Maintain registers of the permits and licences that are issued under these functions.

It should be noted that local licensing authorities are not involved in licensing remote gambling. This activity is regulated by the Gambling Commission via Operator Licences.

The Council recognises that the licensing function is only one means of promoting delivery of the three objectives and should not therefore be seen as a means for solving all problems within the community. The Council will therefore continue to work in partnership with neighbouring authorities, Gwent Police, the *One Newport* Partnership, local businesses, local people and those involved in child protection to promote the licensing objectives as outlined. In addition, the Council recognises its duty under Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, with regard to the prevention of crime and disorder.

1.5 Consultation

The Council has consulted widely with regard to this Statement before finalising and publishing. A list of those persons consulted is provided below, in line with the Act and the Gambling Commission's Guidance. Further details, together with a list of comments made and the consideration by the Council of those comments are available on request.

- The Chief Officer of Police;
- The Fire Authority;
- Representatives of the holders of various licences for premises within Newport who will be affected by this Policy;
- Bodies representing businesses and residents in Newport;
- Council Departments (including Responsible Authorities) with an interest in the licensing of gambling;
- Local Safeguarding Children Board;
- Community Councils;
- Other organisations as appear to be affected by licensing matters covered by this Statement;
- H.M. Revenue and Customs.

Consultation took place between 6th August 2015 and 21st September 2015 and, as far as practicable, the Council followed the Consultation Principles issued by the government in October 2013 which is available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/consultation-principles-guidance>

This policy was approved at a meeting of the Full Council on *****DATE***** and was published on *****DATE*****, as well as being available at [.....www.newport.gov.uk.....](http://www.newport.gov.uk)

1.6 Responsible Authorities

In exercising the Council's powers under Section 157(h) of the Act to designate, in writing, a body that is competent to advise the Council about the protection of children from harm, the following principles have been applied:

- The need for the body to be responsible for an area covering the whole of the Council's area;
- The need for the body to include senior and responsible representatives of appropriate public bodies in the county borough area, who have as a principal duty, responsibility for the protection of children from harm

In accordance with the Gambling Commission's Guidance this Council designates the Local Safeguarding Children Board/the Council's Head of Children's Services for this purpose.

1.7 Interested Parties

Interested Parties can make representations about licence applications, or apply for a review of an existing licence based on the three licensing objectives as detailed in paragraph 1.3 of this Policy Statement.

An Interested Party is someone who:-

- (a) Lives sufficiently close to the premises to be likely to be affected by the authorised activities;
- (b) Has business interests that might be affected by the authorised activities;
or
- (c) Represents persons in either of the two groups above.

The principles the Council will apply to determine whether a person is an Interested Party are:

Each case will be decided upon its merits. This Council will not apply a rigid rule to its decision-making. It will consider the examples of considerations provided in the Gambling Commissions' Guidance for local authorities. It will also consider the Gambling Commission's Guidance that "business interests" should be given the widest possible interpretation and include partnerships, charities, faith groups and medical practices.

Interested Parties can be persons who are democratically elected, such as Councillors, AMs and MPs. No specific evidence of being asked to represent an interested person will be required as long as the Councillor/MP/AM represents the ward likely to be affected. Likewise, community councils likely to be affected will be considered as interested parties. Other than these, however, this Council will generally require written evidence that a person, body (e.g. an advocate/relative) 'represents' someone who either lives sufficiently close to the premises to be likely to be affected by the authorised activities and/or business interests that might be affected by the authorised activities. Correspondence from one of these persons, requesting the representation is sufficient.

If individuals wish to approach Councillors to ask them to represent their views, then care should be taken that the Councillors are not part of the Licensing and Gambling Sub-Committee dealing with the licence application or in any other way have a personal interest that would preclude them from participating in a hearing. If there are any doubts then please contact the Licensing Section.

It should be noted that, unlike the Licensing Act, the Gambling Act does not include as a specific licensing objective the prevention of public nuisance. There is, however, other relevant legislation, which deals with public nuisance.

1.8 Exchange of Information

The principle that the Council will apply in respect of the exchange of information between it and the Gambling Commission and those bodies listed in Schedule 6 of the Act is that it will act in accordance with the provisions of the Gambling Act 2005 which includes the provision that the Data Protection Act 1998 will not be contravened. The Council will also have regard to any guidance issued by the Gambling Commission to Local Authorities on this matter, as well as any relevant regulations issued by the Secretary of State under the powers provided in the Gambling Act 2005.

1.9 Enforcement

The Council's principles are that it will be guided by the Gambling Commission's Guidance to local authorities, the Regulators' Code and the Council's Public Protection enforcement policy. It will endeavour to be:

- Proportionate: regulators should only intervene when necessary, remedies should be appropriate to the risk posed, and costs identified and minimised;
- Accountable: regulators must be able to justify decisions, and be subject to public scrutiny;
- Consistent: rules and standards must be joined up and implemented fairly;
- Transparent: regulators should be open, keep regulations simple and user friendly; and
- Targeted: regulation should be focused on the problem, and minimise side effects.

As per the Gambling Commission's Guidance to Licensing Authorities, the Council will endeavour to avoid duplication with other regulatory regimes so far as possible.

The Council has adopted and implemented a risk-based inspection programme, based on:

- The licensing objectives;
- Relevant codes of practice;
- Guidance issued by the Gambling Commission, in particular at Part 36;
- The principles set out in this Statement of Licensing Policy.
- The council's Public Protection enforcement policy.

The main enforcement and compliance role for this Council in terms of the Gambling Act 2005 is to ensure compliance with the Premises Licences and other permissions, which it authorises. The Gambling Commission is the enforcement body for the Operator and Personal Licences. Concerns about manufacture, supply or repair of gaming machines are dealt with by the Council but should be notified to the Gambling Commission.

The Council will take account of the Gambling Commission's guidance document issued in February 2015 (and any future subsequent amendments) 'Approach to Test Purchasing' when considering making test purchases at gambling premises. The Council will also follow its own policies and procedures regarding the use of underage test purchasers.

The Council also keeps itself informed of developments as regards the work of the Better Regulation Delivery Office in its consideration of the regulatory functions of local authorities.

1.10 Fundamental Rights

Under the terms of the Act any individual/company may apply for a variety of permissions and have their applications considered on their individual merits. Equally, any Interested Party or Responsible Authority has a right to make relevant representations on an application or to seek a review of a licence or certificate where provision has been made for them to do so in the Act.

Applicants and those making relevant representations in respect of applications to the Council have a right of appeal to the Magistrates' Court against the decisions of the Council.

1.11 Integrating Strategies and Avoiding Duplication

By consulting widely prior to this Policy Statement being published, the Council will take full account of local policies covering crime prevention, culture, transport, planning and tourism as part of an integrated strategy for the Council, Police and other agencies. Many of these strategies may not be directly related to the promotion of the three licensing objectives, but may indirectly impact upon them.

When considering any application, the Council will avoid duplication with other regulatory regimes so far as possible. Therefore, the Council will not attach conditions to a licence unless they are considered necessary, reasonable and proportionate to the use of premises for gambling consistent with the licensing objectives.

1.12 Sustainable Development Community Strategy

The Local Government Act 2000 requires all local authorities to produce a community strategy within the framework of the UK Sustainable Development Strategy – “A better Quality of Life” and relevant regional strategies.

Community strategies provide a focal point for the identification of local issues and aspirations on social inclusion, environmental protection, employment and economic development.

Local strategic partnerships, typically involving the police, local authorities, primary care trusts, and representatives from education, business and the voluntary sector organisations, are responsible for the achievement of locally set objectives.

Under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, local authorities must have regard to the likely effect of the exercise of their functions on, and do all they can to prevent crime and disorder in the area. The Council will have particular regard to the likely impact of licensing on related crime and disorder in the City, particularly when considering the location, impact, operation and management of all proposed licence/permit applications, renewals and variations of conditions.

2. Premises Licences

2.1 General Principles

Premises Licences are subject to the requirements set out in the Gambling Act 2005 and regulations, as well as specific mandatory and default conditions, which are detailed in regulations issued by the Secretary of State. Licensing authorities are able to exclude default conditions and also attach others, where it is believed to be appropriate.

The Council is aware that in making decisions about Premises Licences it should aim to permit the use of premises for gambling insofar as it believes it is:-

- In accordance with any relevant code of practice issued by the Gambling Commission;
- In accordance with any relevant guidance issued by the Gambling Commission;
- Reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives; and
- In accordance with this Policy Statement.

It is appreciated that as per the Gambling Commission's Guidance for local authorities "moral objection to gambling is not a valid reason to reject applications for Premises Licences" and also that unmet demand is not a criterion for a licensing authority.

The Licence Conditions and Code of Practice (LCCP) issued by the Gambling Commission commencing in May 2015, places further onus on premises to complete a risk assessment based on code 8, the Social Responsibility Code. The Council will have regard to this code when considering applications. This is covered in detail in Section 6 of this statement.

Definition of "Premises":

Premises are defined in the Act as "any place". Section 152 therefore prevents more than one premises licence applying to any place. But a single building could be subject to more than one premises licence, provided they are for different parts of the building and the different parts of the building can be reasonably regarded as being different premises. This approach has been taken to allow large, multiple unit premises such as a pleasure park, pier, track or shopping mall to obtain discrete premises licences, where appropriate safeguards are in place. However, licensing authorities should pay particular attention if there are issues about sub-divisions of a single building or plot and should ensure that mandatory conditions relating to access between premises are observed.

The Gambling Commission states in its Guidance to Licensing Authorities that: "In most cases the expectation is that a single building/plot will be the subject of an application for a licence. But, that does not mean that a single building plot cannot be the subject of separate premises licence, e.g. the basement and ground floor, if they are configured acceptably. Whether different parts of a building can properly be regarded as being separate premises will depend on the circumstances. The location of the premises will clearly be an important consideration and the suitability of the division is likely to be a matter for discussion between the operator and the licensing officer.

However, the Commission does not consider that areas of a building that are artificially or temporarily separated, for example, by ropes or moveable partitions, can properly be regarded as different premises."

The Council takes particular note of the Gambling Commission's Guidance which states that licensing authorities should take particular care in considering applications for multiple licences for a building and those relating to a discrete part of

a building used for other (non-gambling) purposes. In particular, they should be aware of the following –

- The third licensing objective seeks to protect children from being harmed by gambling. In practice that means not only preventing them from taking part in gambling, but also preventing them from being in close proximity to gambling. Therefore, premises should be configured so that children are not invited to participate in, have accidental access to or closely observe gambling where they are prohibited from participating;
- Entrances to and exits from parts of a building covered by one or more premises licences should be separate and identifiable so that the separation of different premises is not compromised and people do not “drift” into a gambling area. In this context it should normally be possible to access the premises without going through another licensing premises or premises with a permit;
- Customers should be able to participate in the activity named on the premises licence.

The Guidance also gives a list of factors, which the licensing authority should be aware of, which may include:

- Do the premises have a separate registration for business rates?
- Are the premises’ neighbouring premises owned by the same person or someone else?
- Can each of the premises be accessed from the street or a public passageway?
- Can the premises only be accessed from any other gambling premises?

This authority will consider these and other relevant factors in making its decision, depending on all the circumstances of the case.

2.2 Appropriate Licence Environment

The Guidance to Local Authorities and the Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice (LCCP) commencing May 2015, set out additional matters that the Council should take into account when considering licence applications for premises licences.

Guidance section 19, LCCP condition 16 and code 9 prescribe restrictions on gambling activities on premises, previously known as primary gambling activity. The Council will consider any application based on the provisions in these codes and guidance.

Where gambling facilities are provided at premises as a supplementary activity to the main purpose of the premises; e.g. motorway service areas and shopping malls, the council will expect the gambling area to be clearly defined to ensure that customers are fully aware that they are making a choice to enter into the gambling premises, and that the premises is adequately supervised at all times.

The Council will consider these and any other relevant factors in making its decision, depending on all the circumstances of the case.

The Gambling Commission's Guidance for relevant access provisions for each premises type is reproduced in Appendix A:

2.3 Premises “ready for gambling”

The Guidance states that a licence to use premises for gambling should only be issued in relation to premises that the licensing authority can be satisfied are going to be ready to be used for gambling in the reasonably near future, consistent with the scale of building or alterations required before the premises are brought into use.

If the construction of a premises is not yet complete, or if it needs alteration, or if the applicant does not yet have a right to occupy them, then an application for a provisional statement should be made instead.

In deciding whether a premises licence can be granted where there are outstanding construction or alteration works at premises, the Council will determine applications on their merits, applying a two stage consideration process:

- First, whether the premises ought to be permitted to be used for gambling;
- Second, whether appropriate conditions can be put in place to cater for the situation that the premises are not yet in the state in which they ought to be before gambling takes place.

Applicants should note that this authority is entitled to decide that it is appropriate to grant a licence subject to conditions, but it is not obliged to grant such a licence.

More detailed examples of the circumstances in which such a licence may be granted can be found in the Guidance.

2.4 Other Considerations

Location:

The Council is aware that demand issues cannot be considered with regard to the location of premises but that considerations in terms of the licensing objectives are relevant to its decision making. As per the Gambling Commission's Guidance for local authorities, the Council will pay particular attention to the protection of children and vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling, as well as issues of crime and disorder. Should any specific policy be produced regarding the areas where gambling premises should not be located, this Statement will be updated. It should be noted that any such policy does not preclude any application being made and each application will be decided on its merits, with the onus upon the applicant showing how potential concerns can be overcome.

Planning

The Gambling Commission Guidance to Licensing Authorities states:

- In determining applications the licensing authority has a duty to take into consideration all relevant matters and not to take into consideration any irrelevant matters, i.e. those not related to gambling and the licensing objectives. One example of an irrelevant matter would be the likelihood of the applicant obtaining planning permission or building regulations approval for their proposal.

The Council will not take into account irrelevant matters as per the above guidance. In addition, the Council notes the following excerpt from the Guidance:

- When dealing with a premises licence application for finished buildings, the licensing authority should not take into account whether those buildings have or comply with the necessary planning or building consents. Those matters should be dealt with under relevant planning control and building regulation powers, and not form part of the consideration for the premises licence. Section 210 of the 2005 Act prevents licensing authorities taking into account the likelihood of the proposal by the applicant obtaining planning or building consent when considering a premises licence application. Equally the grant of a gambling premises licence does not prejudice or prevent any action that may be appropriate under the law relating to planning or building.

2.5 Duplication with other Regulatory Regimes:

The Council seeks to avoid any duplication with other statutory/regulatory systems where possible, including planning. The Council will not consider whether a licence application is likely to be awarded planning permission or building regulations approval in its consideration of it. It will though listen to, and consider carefully, any concerns about conditions, which are not able to be met by licensees due to planning restrictions, should such a situation arise.

When dealing with a premises licence application for finished buildings, the Council will not take into account whether those buildings have to comply with the necessary planning or building consents. Fire or health and safety risks will not be taken into account, as these matters are dealt with under relevant planning control, buildings and other regulations and must not form part of the consideration for the premises licence.

2.6 Licensing Objectives:

Premises licences granted must be reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives. With regard to these objectives, the Council has considered the Gambling Commission's Guidance to licensing authorities and some comments are made below.

Preventing gambling from being a source of crime or disorder, being associated with crime or disorder or being used to support crime:

The Council is aware that the Gambling Commission takes a leading role in preventing gambling from being a source of crime. The Gambling Commission's Guidance does, however, envisage that licensing authorities should pay attention to

the proposed location of gambling premises in terms of this licensing objective. Thus, where an area has known high levels of organised crime, the Council will consider carefully whether gambling premises are suitable to be located there and whether conditions may be suitable such as the provision of door supervisors. The Council is aware of the distinction between disorder and nuisance and will consider factors such as whether police assistance was required and how threatening the behaviour was to those who could see it, so as to make that distinction. Issues of nuisance cannot be addressed via the Gambling Act provisions. (Disorder is defined to mean an activity that is more serious and disruptive than mere nuisance)

Ensure that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way:

The Council has noted that the Gambling Commission states that it does not expect licensing authorities to become concerned with ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way, as this will be addressed via operating and personal licences. There is, however, more of a role with regard to tracks, which is explained in more detail in the “tracks” section.

Protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling:

The Council has noted the Gambling Commission’s Guidance for local authorities states that this objective means preventing children from taking part in gambling (as well as restriction of advertising so that gambling products are not aimed at or are, particularly attractive to children). The Council will, therefore, consider, as suggested in this Guidance, whether specific measures are required at particular premises, with regard to this licensing objective. Appropriate measures may include supervision of entrances/machines, segregation of areas, etc.

The Council is also aware of the Codes of Practice, which the Gambling Commission issues as regards this licensing objective, in relation to specific premises.

As regards the term “vulnerable persons” it is noted that the Gambling Commission does not seek to offer a definition but states that “it will for regulatory purposes assume that this group includes people who gamble more than they want to; people who gamble beyond their means; and people who may not be able to make informed or balanced decisions about gambling due to a mental impairment, alcohol or drugs”. The Council will consider this licensing objective on a case by case basis.

Section 7 of the Gambling Commission Guidance to Local Authorities sets out the considerations that an operator must make in order to protect children and young people from accessing gambling premises.

The Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice (LCCP) issued in 2015 prescribe how operators must prevent children from using age restricted gaming or gambling activities, particularly where gaming machines are licensed.

In particular operators must ensure that;

- all staff are trained,
- that all customers are supervised when on gambling premises

- must have procedures for identifying customers who are at risk of gambling related harm.

The Council will expect all operators to have policies and procedures in place as required by the LCCP codes on social responsibility to cover all aspects of the code, in particular staff training records and self-exclusion records.

Further provisions with regard to self-exclusion and marketing are included in the Social Responsibility Code. The Council will take all conditions and codes into account when considering applications or performing enforcement activities.

See section 6 of this policy statement for further details and on the Council's requirements in relation to the LCCP.

2.7 Bet-Watch:

The Council encourages and will support local operators to create and maintain an information sharing network to discuss issues of problem gamblers that are identified. This will also be an opportunity for operators to discuss issues with the licensing officers.

2.8 Conditions:

Any conditions attached to licences will be proportionate and will be:

- Relevant to the need to make the proposed building suitable as a gambling facility;
- Directly related to the premises and the type of licence applied for;
- Fairly and reasonably related to the scale and type of premises; and
- Reasonable in all other respects.

Decisions upon individual conditions will be made on a case by case basis, although there will be a number of measures the Council will consider utilising should there be a need, such as the use of supervisors, appropriate signage for adult only areas, etc. There are specific comments made in this regard under some of the licence types below. The Council will also expect the licence applicant to offer his/her own suggestions as to ways in which the licensing objectives can be met effectively.

The Council will also consider specific measures, which may be required for buildings, which are subject to multiple premises licences. Such measures may include the supervision of entrances; segregation of gambling from non-gambling areas frequented by children; and the supervision of gaming machines in non-adult gambling specific premises in order to pursue the licensing objectives. These matters are in accordance with the Gambling Commission's Guidance.

The Council will also ensure that where category C or above machines are on offer in premises to which children are admitted:

- All such machines are located in an area of the premises which is separated from the remainder of the premises by a physical barrier which is effective to prevent access other than through a designated entrance;

- Only adults are admitted to the area where these machines are located;
- Access to the area where the machines are located is supervised;
- The area where these machines are located is arranged so that it can be observed by the staff or the licence holder; and
- At the entrance to and inside any such areas there are prominently displayed notices indicating that access to the area is prohibited to persons under 18.

These considerations will apply to premises, including buildings where multiple premises licences are applicable.

The Council is aware that tracks may be covered by more than one premises licence, provided each licence relates to a specified area of the track. As per the Gambling Commission's Guidance, this Council will consider the impact upon the third licensing objective and the need to ensure that entrances to each type of premises are distinct and that children are excluded from gambling areas where they are not permitted to enter.

It is noted that there are conditions, which the Council cannot attach to premises licences, which are:

- Any condition on the premises licence which makes it impossible to comply with an operating licence condition;
- Conditions relating to gaming machine categories, numbers, or method of operation;
- Conditions which provide that membership of a club or body be required (the Gambling Act 2005 specifically removes the membership requirement for casino and bingo clubs and this provision prevents it being reinstated); and
- Conditions in relation to stakes, fees, winning or prizes.

2.9 Door Supervisors:

The Gambling Commission advises in its Guidance to licensing authorities that if it is concerned that a premises could attract disorder, or be subject to attempts at unauthorised access (e.g. by children and young persons) then it may require that the entrances to the premises are controlled by a door supervisor, and is entitled to impose a premises licence to this effect.

Where it is decided that supervision of entrances/machines is appropriate for particular cases, a consideration of whether these need to be SIA licensed or not, will be necessary. It will not be automatically assumed that they need to be licensed as the statutory requirements for different types of premises vary.

2.10 Adult Gaming Centres

The Council will specifically have regard to the need to protect children and vulnerable persons from harm or being exploited by gambling and will expect the applicant to satisfy the Council that there will be sufficient measures to, for example, ensure that under 18 year olds do not have access to the premises.

Where gambling facilities are provided at premises as a supplementary activity to the main purpose of the premises, e.g. motorway service areas and shopping malls, the

Council will expect the gambling area to be clearly defined to ensure that customers are fully aware that they are making a choice to enter into the gambling premises and that the premises is adequately supervised at all times.

This Council may consider measures to meet the licensing objectives such as:

- Proof of age schemes
- CCTV
- Supervision of entrances/machine areas
- Physical separation of areas
- Location of entry
- Notices/signage
- Specific opening hours
- Self-exclusion schemes
- Provision of information leaflets/helpline numbers for organisations such as GamCare.

This list is not mandatory, nor exhaustive, and is merely indicative of example measures.

2.11 (Licensed) Family Entertainment Centres

The Council will specifically have regard to the need to protect children and vulnerable persons from harm or being exploited by gambling and will expect the applicant to satisfy the Council, for example, that there will be sufficient measures to ensure that under 18 year olds do not have access to the adult only gaming machine areas.

The Council may consider measures to meet the licensing objectives such as:

- Proof of Age Schemes
- CCTV
- Supervision of entrances/machine areas
- Physical separation of areas
- Location of entry
- Notices/signage
- Specific opening hours
- Self-exclusion schemes
- Provision of information leaflets/helpline numbers for organisations such as GamCare.
- Measures/training for staff on how to deal with children on the premises, for example, suspected truancy from school.

This list is not mandatory, nor exhaustive, and is merely indicative of example measures.

The Council will, as per the Gambling Commission's guidance, refer to the Commission's website to see any conditions that apply to operating licences covering the way in which the area containing the category C machines should be

delineated. This Council will also make itself aware of any mandatory or default conditions on these premises licences, when they have been published.

2.12 Casinos

The Council has not passed a “no casino” resolution under Section 166 of the Gambling Act 2005, but is aware that it has the power to do so. Should the Council decide in the future to pass such a resolution, it will update this Policy Statement with details of that resolution. Any such decision will be made by the full Council.

Licence Considerations/Conditions:

The Council will attach conditions to casino premises licences according to the principles set out in the Gambling Commission’s Guidance, bearing in mind the mandatory conditions listed in the Guidance, and the Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice published by the Gambling Commission.

Betting Machines:

The Council will, as per the Gambling Commission’s Guidance, take into account the size of the premises, the number of counter positions available for person-to-person transactions, and the ability of staff to monitor the use of the machines by children and young persons (it is an offence for those under 18 to bet) or by vulnerable people when considering the number/nature/circumstances of betting machines an operator wants to offer

2.13 Bingo Premises

This Council notes that the Gambling Commission’s Guidance states:

“Licensing Authorities will need to satisfy themselves that bingo can be played in any bingo premises for which they issue a premises licence. This will be a relevant consideration where the operator of an existing bingo premises applies to vary their licence to exclude an area of the existing premises from its ambit and then applies for a new premises licence, or multiple licences, for that or those excluded areas.”

The Council is aware that a holder of bingo premises licences may make available for use of a number of category B gaming machines, not exceeding 20% of the total number of gaming machines available for use on the premises.

Children and young people are allowed into bingo premises; however, they are not permitted to participate in the bingo. If category B or C machines are made available for use, these must be separated from areas where children and young people are allowed.

2.14 Betting Premises

Betting machines:

The Act provides that a machine is not a gaming machine if it is designed or adapted for use to bet on future real events. Betting premises may make available machines that accept bets on live events, such as horseracing, as a substitute for placing a bet over the counter. These “betting machines” are not gaming machines: they merely automate the process, which can be conducted in person and, therefore, do not require regulation as a gaming machine.

The Council will, as per the Gambling Commission’s Guidance, take into account the size of the premises, the number of counter positions available for person-to-person transactions, and the ability of staff to monitor the use of the machines by children and young persons (it is an offence for those under 18 to bet) or by vulnerable people, when considering the number/nature/circumstances of betting machines an operator wants to offer.

2.15 Tracks

The Council is aware that tracks may be subject more than one premises licence, provided each licence relates to a specified area of the track. As per the Gambling Commission’s Guidance, the Council will especially consider the impact upon the third licensing objective (i.e. protection of children and vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling) and the need to ensure that entrances to each type of premises are distinct and that children are excluded from gambling areas where they are not permitted to enter.

The Council will therefore expect the premises licence applicant to demonstrate suitable measures to ensure that children do not have access to adult only gaming facilities. It is noted that children and young persons will be permitted to enter track areas where facilities for betting are provided on days when dog racing and/or horse racing takes place, but that they are still prevented from entering areas where gaming machines (other than category D machines) are provided.

The Council may consider measures to meet the licensing objectives, such as:-

- Proof of age schemes
- CCTV
- Supervision of entrances/machine areas
- Physical separation of areas
- Location of entry
- Notices/signage
- Specific opening hours
- Self-exclusion schemes
- Provision of information leaflets/helpline numbers for organisations such as GamCare

The list is not mandatory, nor exhaustive, and is merely indicative of example measures.

2.16 Gaming Machines:

Where the applicant holds a pool betting operating licence and is going to use the entitlement to four gaming machines, machines (other than Category D machines) should be located in areas from which children are excluded.

2.17 Betting Premises:

Betting machines: the Council will, as per the Gambling Commission's Guidance, take into account the size of the premises and the ability of staff to monitor the use of machines by children and young persons (it is an offence for those under 18 to bet) or by vulnerable people, when considering the number/nature/circumstances of betting machines an operator wants to offer.

The Authority recognises that certain bookmakers have a number of premises within its area. In order to ensure that any compliance issues are recognised and resolved at the earliest stage, operators are requested to give the authority a single named point of contact who should be a senior individual and to whom the Authority will contact first should any compliance queries or issues arise.

2.18 Applications and Plans:

The Gambling Act (Section 51) requires applicants to submit plans of the premises with their application, in order to ensure that the Council has the necessary information to make an informed judgement about whether the premises are fit for gambling. They will also be used for the Council to plan future premises inspection activity.

Plans for tracks should be drawn to scale sufficiently detailed to include the information required by regulations.

Some tracks may be situated on agricultural land where the perimeter is not defined by virtue of an outer wall or fence, such as point-to-point racetracks. In such instances, where an entry fee is levied, track premises licence holders may erect temporary structures to restrict access to premises.

In the rare cases where the outer perimeter cannot be defined, it is likely that the track in question will not be specifically designed for the frequent holding of sporting events or races. In such cases betting facilities may be better provided through occasional use notices where the boundary premises do not need to be defined.

The Council appreciates that it is sometimes difficult to define the precise location of betting areas on tracks. The precise location of where betting facilities are provided is not required to be shown on track plans, both by virtue of the fact that betting is permitted anywhere on the premises and because of the difficulties associated with pinpointing exact locations for some types of track. Applicants should provide sufficient information that this Council can satisfy itself that the plan indicates the main areas where betting might take place. For racecourses in particular, any betting area subject to the "five times rule" (commonly known as betting rings) must be indicated on the plan.

2.19 Travelling Fairs

This Council is responsible for deciding whether, where category D machines and/or equal chance prize gaming without a permit are to be made available for use at travelling fairs, the statutory requirement that the facilities for gambling amount to no more than an ancillary amusement at the fair is met.

The Council will also consider whether the applicant falls within the statutory definition of a travelling fair contained in Section 286 of the Gambling Act 2005.

It has been noted that the 27-day statutory maximum for the land being used as a fair, is per calendar year, and that it applies to the piece of land on which the fairs are held, regardless of whether it is the same or different travelling fairs occupying the land. The Council will work with its neighbouring authorities to ensure that land, which crosses our boundaries, is monitored so that the statutory limits are not exceeded.

2.20 Provisional Statements

Developers may wish to apply to this Council for provisional statements before entering into a contract to buy or lease property or land to judge whether a development is worth taking forward in light of the need to obtain a premises licence. There is no need for the applicant to hold an operating licence in order to apply for a provisional statement.

Section 204 of the Gambling Act provides for a person to make an application to the Council for a provisional statement in respect of premises that he or she:

- expects to be constructed;
- expects to be altered; or
- expects to acquire a right to occupy.

The process for considering an application for a provisional statement is the same as that for a premises licence application. The applicant is obliged to give notice of the application in the same way as applying for a premises licence. Responsible authorities and interested parties may make representations and there are rights of appeal.

In contrast to the premises licence application, the applicant does not have to hold or have applied for an operating licence from the Gambling Commission (except in the case of a track) and they do not have to have a right to occupy the premises in respect of which their provisional application is made.

The holder of a provisional statement may then apply for a premises licence once the premises are constructed, altered or acquired. The Council will be constrained in the matters it can consider when determining the premises licence application, and in terms of representations about premises licence applications that follow the grant of a provisional statement, no further representations from relevant authorities or interested parties can be taken into account unless:

- they concern matters which could not have been addressed at the provisional statement stage; or
- they reflect a change in the applicant's circumstances.

In addition, the Council may refuse the premises licence (or grant it on terms different to those attached to the provisional statement) only by reference to matters:

- which could not have been raised by objectors at the provisional statement stage;
- which in the Council's opinion reflect a change in the operator's circumstances; or
- Where the premises have not been constructed in accordance with the plan submitted with the application. This must be a substantial change to the plan and this Council notes that it can discuss any concerns it has with the applicant before making a decision.

3. Permits/Temporary and Occasional Use Notices

A table setting out gaming machine entitlement is attached at Appendix D.

3.1 Unlicensed Family Entertainment Centre Gaming Machine Permits

Where premises do not hold a Premises Licence but wishes to provide category D gaming machines, it may apply to the Council for this permit.

It should be noted that the applicant must show that the premises will be wholly or mainly used for making gaming machines available for use and would, therefore, exclude any premises primarily used for any other purposes, e.g. canteens, fast food takeaways, leisure centres, garages and petrol filling stations, taxi offices.

An application for a permit may be granted only if the Council is satisfied that the premises will be used as an unlicensed Family Entertainment Centre and the Chief Officer of Police has been consulted on the application.

The Council will expect the applicant to show that there are policies and procedures in place to protect children from harm. Harm in this context is not limited to harm from gambling but includes wider child protection considerations. The efficiency of such policies and procedures will each be considered on their merits. However, they may include appropriate measures/training for staff as regards suspected truant school children on the premises, measures/training covering how staff would deal with unsupervised very young children being on the premises, or children causing perceived problems on/around the premises.

This Council will also expect, as per Gambling Commission Guidance, that applicants demonstrate:-

- A full understanding of the maximum stakes and prizes of the gambling that is permissible in unlicensed Family Entertainment Centres;
- That the applicant has no relevant convictions (those that are set out in Schedule 7 of the Act);
- That staff are trained to have a full understanding of the maximum stakes and prizes.

It should be noted that the Council cannot attach conditions to this type of permit.

3.2 (Alcohol) Licensed Premises Gaming Machine Permits

There is provision in the Act for premises licensed to sell alcohol for consumption on the premises, to automatically have 2 gaming machines, of categories C and/or D. The premises merely need to notify the licensing authority. The Council can remove the automatic authorisation in respect of any particular premises if:

- Provision of the machines is not reasonably consistent with the pursuit of the licensing objectives;
- Gaming has taken place on the premises that breaches a condition of Section 282 of the Gambling Act (i.e. that written notice has been provided to the licensing authority, that a fee has been provided and that any relevant code of practice issued by the Gambling Commission about the location and operation of the machine has been complied with);
- The premises are mainly used for gaming; or
- An offence under the Gambling Act has been committed on the premises.

If a premises wishes to have more than two machines, then it needs to apply for a permit and this Council must consider that application based upon the licensing objectives, any guidance issued by the Gambling Commission issued under Section 25 of the Gambling Act 2005, and “*such matters as the Council think relevant.*” The Council considers that “such matters” will be decided on a case by case basis but generally there will be regard to the need to protect children and vulnerable persons from harm or being exploited by gambling and will expect the applicant to satisfy the Council that there will be sufficient measures to ensure that under 18 year olds do not have access to the adult only gaming machines. Measures which will satisfy the Council that there will be no access may include the adult machines being in sight of the bar, or in the sight of staff who will monitor that the machines are not being used by anyone under 18. Notices and signage may also be of help. As regards the protection of vulnerable persons, applicants may wish to consider the provision of information leaflets/helpline numbers for organisations such as GamCare.

It is recognised that some alcohol licensed premises may apply for a premises licence for their non-alcohol licensed areas. Any such application would most likely need to be applied for, and dealt with as an Adult Gaming Centre premises licence.

It should be noted that the Council can decide to grant the application with a smaller number of machines and/or a different category of machines than that applied for. Conditions (other than these) cannot be attached.

It should also be noted that the holder of a permit must comply with any Code of Practice issued by the Gambling Commission about the location and operation of the machine.

3.3 Prize Gaming Permits

The Council has the right to prepare a 'Statement of Principles' that it proposes to apply in exercising its functions under Schedule 14 of the Act which may, in particular, specify matters that this authority propose to consider in determining the suitability of the applicant for a permit.

The Council has prepared a 'Statement of Principles', which is that the applicant should set out the types of gaming that he or she is intending to offer and that the applicant should be able to demonstrate:-

- That they understand the limits to stakes and prizes that are set out in Regulations;
- And that the gaming offered is within the law;
- Clear policies that outline the steps to be taken to protect children from harm.

In making its decision on an application for this permit, the licensing authority does not need to have regard to the licensing objectives but must have regard to any Gambling Commission guidance.

It should be noted that there are conditions in the Gambling Act 2005 by which the permit holder must comply, but that the licensing authority cannot attach conditions. The conditions in the Act are:-

- The limits on participation fees, as set out in regulations, must be complied with;
- All chances to participate in the gaming must be allocated on the premises on which the gaming is taking place and on one day; the game must be played and completed on the day the chances are allocated; and the result of the game must be made public in the premises on the day that it is played;
- The prize for which the game is played must not exceed the amount set out in regulations (if a money prize), or the prescribed value (if non-monetary prize); and
- Participation in the gaming must not entitle the player to take part in any other gambling.

3.4 Club Gaming and Club Machines Permits

Members' Clubs and Miners' Welfare Institutes (but not Commercial Clubs) may apply for a Club Gaming Permit or a Club Gaming Machines Permit. The Club Gaming Permit will enable the premises to provide gaming machines (3 machines of categories B, C or D), equal chance gaming and games of chance. Members Clubs and Miners' Institutes and also Commercial Clubs may apply for a Club Machine Permit. A Club Gaming Machine Permit will enable the premises to provide gaming machines (3 machines of categories B, C or D). Commercial Clubs may not site category B3A gaming machines offering lottery games in their club.

The Council has to satisfy itself that the club meets the requirements of the Act to obtain a club gaming permit. In doing so it will take into account a number of matters as outlined in sections 25.47-25.49 of the Gambling Commission's Guidance. These include the constitution of the club, the frequency of gaming, and ensuring that there are more than 25 members.

The club must be conducted “wholly or mainly” for purposes other than gaming, unless the gaming is permitted by separate regulations. The Secretary of State has made regulations and these cover bridge and whist clubs.

The Council may only refuse an application on the grounds that:

- (a) The applicant does not fulfil the requirements for a members’ or commercial club or miners’ welfare institute and therefore is not entitled to receive the type of permit for which it has applied;
- (b) The applicant’s premises are used wholly or mainly by children and/or young persons;
- (c) An offence under the Act or a breach of a permit has been committed by the applicant while providing gaming facilities;
- (d) A permit held by the applicant has been cancelled in the previous ten years; or
- (e) An objection has been lodged by the Commission or the Police.

There is also a ‘fast-track’ procedure available under the Act for premises which hold a Club Premises Certificate under the Licensing Act 2003 (Schedule 12 paragraph 10). Commercial clubs cannot hold Club Premises Certificates under the Licensing Act 2003 and so cannot use the fast track procedure. As the Gambling Commission’s Guidance for local authorities states: "Under the fast-track procedure there is no opportunity for objections to be made by the Commission or the police, and the grounds upon which an authority can refuse a permit are reduced." and "The grounds on which an application under the process may be refused are:

- (a) That the club is established primarily for gaming, other than gaming prescribed under schedule 12;
- (b) That in addition to the prescribed gaming, the applicant provides facilities for other gaming; or
- (c) That a club gaming permit or club machine permit issued to the applicant in the last ten years has been cancelled."

There are statutory conditions on club gaming permits that no child uses a category B or C machine on the premises and that the holder complies with any relevant provision of a code of practice about the location and operation of gaming machines.

3.5 Temporary Use Notices

Temporary Use Notices allow the use of premises for gambling where there is no premises licence but where a gambling operator wishes to use the premises temporarily for providing facilities for gambling. Premises that might be suitable for a Temporary Use Notice, according to the Gambling Commission, would include hotels, conference centres and sporting venues.

The Council can only grant a Temporary Use Notice to a person or company holding a relevant operating licence, i.e. a non-remote casino operating licence.

The Secretary of State has the power to determine what form of gambling can be authorised by Temporary Use Notices, and at the time of writing this Statement, the relevant regulations (S1 no. 3157: The Gambling Act 2005 (Temporary Use Notices) Regulations 2007) state that Temporary Use Notices can only be used to permit the provision of facilities or equal chance gaming, where the gaming is intended to produce a single winner, which in practice means poker tournaments.

There are a number of statutory limits as regards temporary use notices. The meaning of "premises" in part 8 of the Act is discussed in Part 7 of the Gambling Commission Guidance. As with "premises", the definition of "a set of premises" will be a question of fact in the particular circumstances of each notice that is given. In the Act "premises" is defined as including "any place". In considering whether a place falls within the definition of "a set of premises", the Council needs to look at, amongst other things, the ownership/occupation and control of the premises.

This Council expects to object to notices where it appears that their effect would be to permit regular gambling in a place that could be described as one set of premises; as recommended by the Gambling Commission's Guidance to licensing authorities.

3.6 Occasional Use Notices

The Council has very little discretion as regards these notices aside from ensuring that the statutory limit of 8 days in a calendar year is not exceeded. The Council will though consider the definition of a 'track' and whether the applicant is permitted to avail him/herself of the notice.

4. Small Society Lotteries

The Council will adopt a risk based approach towards its enforcement responsibilities for small society lotteries. The Council considers that the following list, although not exclusive, could affect the risk status of the operator:

- submission of late returns (returns must be submitted no later than three months after the date on which the lottery draw was held)
- submission of incomplete or incorrect returns
- breaches of the limits for small society lotteries.

Non-commercial gaming is permitted if it takes place at a non-commercial event, either as an incidental or principal activity at the event. Events are non-commercial if no part of the proceeds is for private profit or gain. The proceeds of such events may benefit one or more individuals if the activity is organised:

- by, or on behalf of, a charity or for charitable purposes
- to enable participation in, or support of, sporting, athletic or cultural activities.

Charities and community groups should contact the Council's Licensing Team to seek further advice.

5. Decision Making

5.1 Administration, Exercise and Delegation of Functions

The powers and duties of the Council under the Act may be carried out by the Licensing Committee, by a Sub-Committee or by one or more officers acting under delegated authority.

It is considered that many of the functions will be largely administrative in nature with no perceived areas of contention. In the interests of efficiency and cost effectiveness these will, for the most part, be carried out by officers.

The following schedule sets out the recommended delegation of functions and decisions by guidance. The Council may, nevertheless, refer any matter to the Licensing Committee or Sub-Committee.

The schedule of delegation of licensing functions is attached at Appendix B.

5.2 Appeals Procedure

Entitlements to appeal for parties aggrieved by decisions of the Council are set out in Sections 206 to 209 of the 2005 Act. Appeals must be made to the Magistrates' Court for the area in which the licensing authority, which has considered the application, is situated.

An appeal has to be commenced by giving notice of the appeal by the appellant to; The Clerk to the Justices, Gwent Magistrates Court, The Law Courts, Faulkner Road, Newport, NP20 4PR, within a period of 21 days, beginning with the day on which the appellant was notified by the Council of the decision to be appealed against.

On determining an appeal, the Court may:

- Dismiss the appeal;
- Substitute the decision appealed against with any other decision that could have been made by the licensing authority;
- Remit the case to the licensing authority to dispose of the appeal in accordance with the direction of the Court.
- Make an order about costs.

5.3 Giving Reasons for Decisions

In anticipation of such appeals, the Council will give comprehensive reasons for its decisions. The Council will address the extent to which decisions have been made with regard to any relevant codes of practice and guidance issued by the Gambling Commission, reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives and in accordance with this Policy Statement.

5.4 Implementing the Determination of the Magistrates' Court

As soon as the decision of the Magistrates' Court has been notified to all parties, the Council will not delay its implementation and necessary action will be taken forthwith unless ordered by a higher court to suspend such action (for example, as a result of an on-going judicial review). The Act provides for no other appeal against the determination of the Magistrates' Court.

5.5 Complaints against Licensed Premises

The Council will investigate complaints against licensed premises in relation to matters relating to the licensing objectives for which it has responsibility. In the first instance, complainants are encouraged to raise the complaint directly with the licence holder or business concerned to seek a local resolution.

Where an interested party has made either a valid representation about licensed premises or a valid application for a licence to be reviewed, the Council may initially arrange a conciliation meeting to address and clarify the issues of concern.

This process will not override the right of any interested party to ask that the Licensing and Gambling Sub-Committee consider their valid objections, or for any licence holder to decline to participate in a conciliation meeting.

Due consideration will be given to all relevant representations unless they fit the exceptions in 5.6 below.

5.6 Reviews

Requests for a review can be made by Interested Parties or Responsible Authorities. However, it is for the Council to decide whether the review is to be carried out based upon any relevant codes of practice and guidance issued by the Gambling Commission, reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives and in accordance with this Policy Statement.

The request for the review will also be subject to the consideration by the Council as to whether it is frivolous, vexatious, or whether it will not cause this Council to alter/revoke/suspend the licence, or whether it is substantially the same as previous representations or requests for review.

The Council can also initiate a review of a particular premises licence, or a particular class of premises licence on the basis of any reason, which it thinks is appropriate.

Once a valid application for a review has been received by the Council, representations can be made by responsible authorities and interested parties during a 28 day period. This period begins 7 days after the application was received by the Council, who will publish notice of the application within 7 days of receipt.

The Council must carry out the review as soon as possible after the 28 day period for making representations has passed.

The purpose of the review will be to determine whether the Council should take any action in relation to the licence. If action is justified, the options open to the Council are:-

- add, remove or amend a licence condition imposed by the Council;
- exclude a default condition imposed by the Secretary of State (e.g. opening hours) or remove or amend such an exclusion;
- suspend the premises licence for a period not exceeding three months; and
- revoke the premises licence.

In determining what action, if any, should be taken following a review, the Council must have regard to the principles set out in Section 153 of the Act, as well as any relevant representations.

In particular, the Council may also initiate a review of a premises licence on the grounds that a premises licence holder has not provided facilities for gambling at the premises. This is to prevent people from applying for licences in a speculative manner without intending to use them.

Once the review has been completed, the Council must, as soon as possible, notify its decision to:

- the licence holder;
- the applicant for review (if any);
- the Commission;
- any person who made representations;
- the chief officer of police or chief constable; and
- Her Majesty's Commissioners for Revenue and Customs.

6. Licensing Conditions and Codes of Practice 2015 (LCCP)

The Gambling Commission released an LCCP in February 2015 with a commencement date of May 2015. The code strengthened the Social Responsibility Code (SR) requirements. Details regarding the LCCP and SR code can be accessed via the Gambling Commission website at www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk

The code requires operators;

- To supervise customers effectively on gambling premises and identify customers who are at risk of gambling related harm.
- With effect from April 2016 to have in place schemes to allow customers to self-exclude themselves from all operators of a similar type in the area where they live and work.
- To have a range of measures with regard to marketing to ensure social responsibility that is transparent and not misleading.

- With effect from April 2016 to produce a risk assessment on individual premises, and have policies and procedures and control measures in place to mitigate local risks to the licensing objectives.

Risk Assessments Gambling Premises

The code requires all operators of; Casinos, Adult Gaming Centres, Bingo Premises, Family Entertainment Centres, Betting shops and remote betting intermediaries to assess local risks to the licensing objectives, and to have policies, procedures and control measures in place to mitigate those risks.

Operators are required by the SR code to make the risk assessment available to licensing authorities when an application is submitted either for a new premises licence or variation of a premises licence, or otherwise on request, and this will form part of the Council's inspection regime and may be requested when officers are investigating complaints.

The code requires the Council to set out matters they expect the operator to take account of in the risk assessment in its statement of policy and this council expects the following matters to be considered by operators when making their risk assessment.

- Information held by the licensee regarding self-exclusions and incidences of underage gambling,
- Gaming trends that may reflect benefit payments
- Arrangement for localised exchange of information regarding self-exclusions and gaming trends.
- Urban setting such as proximity to schools, commercial environment, factors affecting footfall,
- Range of facilities in proximity to the licensed premises such as other gambling outlets, banks, post offices, refreshment and entertainment type facilities
- Known problems in the area such as problems arising from street drinkers, youths participating in anti-social behaviour, drug dealing activities, etc.

The Council expects the following matters to be considered by operators when making their risk assessment.

Matters relating to children and young persons, including;

- Institutions, places or areas where presence of children and young persons should be expected such as schools, youth clubs, parks, playgrounds and entertainment venues such as bowling allies, cinemas etc.
- Any premises where children congregate including bus stops, cafés, shops, and any other place where children are attracted,
- Areas that are prone to issues of youths participating in anti-social behaviour, including such activities as graffiti/tagging, underage drinking, etc.

- Recorded incidents of attempted underage gambling

Matters relating to vulnerable adults, including;

- Information held by the licensee regarding self-exclusions and incidents of underage gambling,
- Gaming trends that may coincide with dates for financial payments such as pay days or benefit payments
- Arrangement for localised exchange of information regarding self-exclusions and gaming trends.
- Proximity of premises which may be frequented by vulnerable people such as hospitals, residential care homes, medical facilities, doctors' surgeries, council housing offices, addiction clinics or help centres, places where alcohol or drug dependant people may congregate, etc.

This list is not exhaustive and other factors not in this list that are identified must be taken into consideration.

7. Further Information

Further information about the Gambling Act 2005, this Statement of Licensing Policy or the application process can be obtained from:

Newport City Council,

Po Box 883,

Civic Centre,

Godfrey Road,

Newport.

NP20 4UR.

Telephone: 01633 656656 Email: environment.licensing@newport.gov.uk

Information is also available from:

The Gambling Commission

Victoria Square House

Birmingham

B2 4BP Telephone: 0121 230 6666 Website: www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk

The Department for Culture, Media and Sport

2– 4 Cockspur Street

London

SW1Y 5DH

Telephone: 020 7211 6200

Website: www.culture.gov.uk

Advice regarding Problem Gambling can be found by number of charities and Counselling support groups for example Gamcare: www.gamcare.org.uk

Appendix A Access to Premises

Casinos

- The principal access entrance to the premises must be from a street;
- No entrance to a casino must be from premises that are used wholly or mainly by children and/or young persons;
- No customer must be able to enter a casino directly from any other premises, which holds a gambling premises licence.

Adult Gaming Centre

- No customer must be able to access the premises directly from any other licensed gambling premises.

Betting Shops

- Access must be from a street or from another premises with a betting premises licence;
- No direct access from a betting shop to another premises used for the retail sale of merchandise or services. In effect there cannot be an entrance to a betting shop from a shop of any kind and you could not have a betting shop at the back of a café – the whole area would have to be licensed.

Tracks

No customer should be able to access the premises directly from:

- a casino;
- An adult gaming centre.

Bingo Premises

No customer must be able to access the premises directly from:

- a casino;
- an adult gaming centre;
- Betting premises, other than a track.

Family Entertainment Centre

No customer must be able to access the premises directly from:

- a casino;
- an adult gaming centre;
- Betting premises, other than a track.

Part 7 of the Gambling Commission's Guidance to Licensing Authorities contains further guidance on this issue, which this authority will also take into account in its decision-making.

Appendix B Schedule of Delegation of Licensing Functions and Decisions

Matters to be dealt with	Full Council	Sub-Committee	Officers
Three year Gambling Policy	x		
Policy not to permit casinos	x		
Fee Setting – when appropriate	Licensing Committee		
Application for Premises Licence		Where representations have been received and not withdrawn	Where no representations received/representations have been withdrawn
Application for a variation to a licence		Where representations have been received and not withdrawn	Where no representations received/representations have been withdrawn
Application for a transfer of a licence		Where representations have been received from the Commission	Where no representation has been received from the Commission
Application for a provisional statement		Where representations have been received and not withdrawn	Where no representations received/representations have been withdrawn
Review of a Premises Licence		x	
Revocation of a premises licence for failure to pay annual licence fee			x
Application for club gaming/club machine permits		Where objections have been made (and not withdrawn)	Where no objections made/objections have been withdrawn
Cancellation of club gaming/club machine permits		x	

Matters to be dealt with	Full Council	Sub-Committee	Officers
Applications for other permits		Where objections have been made and not withdrawn	Where no objections made/objections have been withdrawn
Cancellation of licensed premises gaming machine permits			x
Consideration of temporary use notice			x
Decision to give a counter notice to a temporary use notice		x	

Appendix C Definitions

NOTE: In this Policy, the following definitions are included to provide an explanation to certain terms included in the Act and, therefore, in the Statement of Licensing Policy. In some cases they are an abbreviation of what is stated in the Gambling Act 2005 or an interpretation of those terms. For a full definition of the terms used, the reader must refer to the Gambling Act 2005.

'The Council' means Newport City Council, acting as the Licensing Authority as defined by the Gambling Act 2005.

'The Licensing Authority' the authority in whose area the premises are wholly/partly situated. The Licensing Authority (as in the issuing authority) is also a responsible authority.

'The Act' means the Gambling Act 2005.

'The Gambling Commission' a body set up by the Government as the unified regulator for gambling, replacing the Gaming Board.

'Responsible Authority' means a public body that must be notified of certain applications for premises licences and permits, and are entitled to make representations on any of the licensing objectives.

'Children'- individuals who are under 16 years old.

'Young person' means individuals who are between the ages of 16 and 18 years old.

'Mandatory Conditions' means a specified condition provided by regulations to be attached to premises licences.

'Default Conditions' means a specified condition provided for by regulations to be attached to a licence unless excluded by the Council.

'Premises' means any place, including a vessel or moveable structure.

Appendix D Summary of Machine Provisions by Premises

Machine category							
Premises type	A	B1	B2	B3	B4	C	D
Large casino (machine/table ratio of 5-1 up to maximum)				Maximum of 150 machines Any combination of machines in categories B to D (except B3A machines), within the total limit of 150 (subject to machine/table ratio)			
Small casino (machine/table ratio of 2-1 up to maximum)				Maximum of 80 machines Any combination of machines in categories B to D (except B3A machines), within the total limit of 80 (subject to machine/table ratio)			
Pre-2005 Act casino (no machine/table ratio)				Maximum of 20 machines categories B to D (except B3A machines), or any number of C or D machines instead			
Betting premises and tracks occupied by pool betting				Maximum of 4 machines categories B2 to D (except B3A machines)			
Bingo premises 1			Maximum of 20% of the total number of gaming machines which are available for use on the premises categories B3 or B4		No limit on category C or D machines		
Adult gaming centre 2			Maximum of 20% of the total number of gaming machines which are available for use on the premises categories B3 or B4		No limit on category C or D machines		
Licensed family entertainment centre 3				No limit on category C or D machines			
Family entertainment centre (with permit)³				No limit on category D machines			
Clubs or miners' welfare institute (with permits)⁴				Maximum of 3 machines in categories B3A or B4 to D			
Qualifying alcohol-licensed premises				1 or 2 machines of category C or D automatic upon notification			

Qualifying alcohol-licensed premises (with licensed premises gaming machine permit)	Number of category C-D machines as specified on permit
Travelling fair	No limit on category D machines

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Report

Council

Part 1

Date: November 2015

Item No:

Subject Newport City Council Economic Growth Strategy 2015-2025

Purpose To Endorse Newport City Council's Economic Growth Strategy 2015-2025

Author Head of Regeneration, Investment and Housing / European Officer

Ward All

Summary The Council's current Economic Development Strategy 2011–2015 was approved by the Council in December 2011. However following its adoption, the Council received a critical response from the Welsh Audit Office. The Cabinet therefore endorsed the need to undertake a review of the Strategy in the light of the WAO's findings and requested the Street Scene, Regeneration and Safety Scrutiny to co-ordinate the production of a revised Draft Strategy. In doing so, the following has taken place:

A Policy Review Group made up of Councillors and supported by officers, was tasked with coordinating and delivering a refreshed and robust draft Economic Development Strategy. The group met three times advising, and directing the development of the Strategy, and providing a critical friend to officers.

A new Economic Growth Strategy was developed, taking into account feedback from the Welsh Audit Office, which has greater integration with Newport's Single Integrated Plan Community priorities, and initiatives associated with the Cardiff City Regional initiatives, Great Western Cities and Newport Economic Fora.

The Strategy was endorsed by Scrutiny Committee, following which the Strategy underwent a 6 week consultation period (authorised by Cabinet Member), where overall feedback was positive with stakeholders supportive of the Strategies Aims and Priorities.

The final draft, taking the outcome of the consultation into account, was considered by the Cabinet at its meeting held on 19 October 2015.

At the meeting, The Chair mentioned that Newport would need to work closely with business to achieve growth. He referred to the Friar's Walk as an example of where the Council had successfully worked in partnership with business.

The Cabinet recommended adoption of the Strategy and Delivery Plan to Council for adoption

Proposal To adopt the proposed strategy and delivery plan.

Action by Council

Timetable Immediate

This report was prepared after consultation with:

- Head of Service: Regeneration, Investment and Housing
- Cabinet Member: Regeneration and Development
- Cabinet Member: Skills and Work
- Head of Law and Regulations – Monitoring Officer
- Head of Finance – Finance Officer
- Head of People and Business Change
- Local Service Board
- And through a wider consultation exercise as outlined below

Signed

1. Background

- 1.1 The Council's current Economic Development Strategy 2011–2015 was approved by the Council in December 2011 and provided a framework for the Council and its Partners, to drive forward the local economy, through support for business and local employment.
- 1.2 Following its adoption, the Council received a critical response from the Welsh Audit Office and it was decided that the Strategy needed to be reviewed with partners, especially in the light of the challenges posed by the extent of the recession.
- 1.3 The Cabinet therefore endorsed the need to undertake a review of the Strategy in the light of the WAO's findings and requested the Street Scene, Regeneration and Safety Scrutiny to co-ordinate the production of a revised Draft Strategy.
- 1.4 The Committee established a Policy Review Group in April 2015, comprising of Councillors Al-Nuaimi (Chairman), Bond, C Evans, Atwell and Garland and was supported by officers from Regeneration, Investment and Housing and Overview and Scrutiny.
- 1.5 The Group was tasked to undertake the gathering of information and evidence in order to coordinate and deliver a refreshed and robust draft Economic Growth Strategy for Newport that will support the delivery of regeneration in Newport and effectively evaluate the impact of its regeneration initiatives.
- 1.6 Over the course of some months the newly named Economic Growth Strategy has been developed, with feedback and direction from the Group. The strategy was endorsed by the Group in July and by Scrutiny Committee in August.
- 1.7 Formal consultation was subsequently authorised to be undertaken on the draft Strategy by the Cabinet Member. The final draft, taking the outcome of the consultation into account, is now submitted for consideration by the Cabinet before referring the final Draft Document to the Council for adoption and implementation.
- 1.8 Evidence was also sought from stakeholder partners: University of South Wales, Coleg Gwent Centre for Business, Welsh Government, Newport City Homes, Seren Group, Communities First, Newport Economic Network, and the Local Service Board.
- 1.9 Insofar as the Street Scene, Regeneration and Safety Scrutiny Committee is concerned, its ongoing role regarding the approved Strategy will be to monitor, at intervals to be determined, the successful implementation of the Delivery Plan that accompanies the Strategy.
- 1.10 The final draft, taking the outcome of the consultation into account, was considered by the Cabinet at its meeting held on 19 October 2015. At the meeting, The Chair mentioned that Newport would need to work closely with business to achieve growth. He referred to the Friar's Walk as an example of where the Council had successfully worked in partnership with business. The Cabinet recommended adoption of the Strategy and Delivery Plan to Council for adoption

2. Economic Growth Strategy

- 2.4 The new Strategy creates a ten-year vision for the future of Newport. It builds upon, but is more ambitious than its predecessor strategies, taking into account the economic characteristics and priorities of the local area with reference to the sub-region and beyond. The new strategy aims to act as a 'game changer' in Newport's performance by:
 - Delivering positive interventions to address current and forecast economic challenges in the locality

- Complementing and adding value to the existing range of economic development, regeneration and related strategies, defining common goals and priorities
- Providing an economic context to reflect and deliver the priorities contained in the Single Integrated Plan and Local Development Plan
- Providing an integrated framework for effective partnership and joint working not only between local authorities and public bodies but also with stakeholders in the private, community and public sectors

2.5 The new Strategy delivers on three key themes which have been determined through detailed data analysis, and developed taking into account emerging trends, local strengths, and local, regional and national strategies. They place an emphasis on addressing the key needs of both the locality and the region, with each theme having a key Priority through which the strategy seeks to address economic growth. The three Themes and associated Priorities are:

People	<i>Deliver Shared prosperity</i> - growth should benefit all Newport's citizens.
Place	<i>Provide an excellent economic environment</i> - modern cities' economic success relies on aligning physical (including infrastructure), cultural and social improvements to support innovation and growth.
Prosperity	<i>Move Newport up the 'value chain'</i> - successful cities need to become more specialised, innovative, connected and productive.

2.3 Below each Priority the Economic Growth Strategy sets out a number of Aims that are seen as key to achieving economic growth in Newport, and contributing to growth across the South East region.

Theme	Priority	Aims
People	1. <i>Deliver Shared Prosperity</i>	Align physical, social and economic programmes more efficiently – aligning skills development to inward investment and physical growth
		Respond to polarisation in our neighbourhoods
Place	2. <i>Create an excellent economic environment</i>	Improve engagement with education and training providers
		Creating an economic environment to support population growth
		Grow the economy as part of the wider region – collaboration for competition
		Increase connectivity – infrastructure & digital
		Maintain our focus on regenerating the City Centre to become one of the UK's top cities
		Maximise our environmental opportunities
Prosperity	3. <i>Move Newport up 'the value chain'</i>	Specialise in high value business growth
		Promote and innovate for entrepreneurship – support indigenous development

- 2.4 A crucial element of the Economic Growth Strategy has been the development of a Delivery Plan, setting out those activities and actions which we see as key to contributing towards the achievement of our priorities and aims. The Delivery Plan sets out what we are going to do, how we are going to do it, indicative timescales and identifies potential partners and internal responsibility, linking the action back to one of the Strategies key aims and priorities.
- 2.5 The Delivery Plan sets out actions against a 3 year programme, with progress against the strategy being monitored on a continual basis, but with reviews at three, six and nine year intervals. Reviews at these stages will allow Newport to measure success to date, review key areas of concern, any changes in policy at local, regional and national level, and to identify key actions to take forward for the next period.

3. Financial Summary:

	Year 1 (Current) £	Year 2 £	Year 3 £	On-going Years 4-7 £	Notes including budgets heads affected
Costs (Income)	0	0	0	0	There are no budgets directly affected through the endorsement of the Strategy. Budget implications may arise through the implementation of any identified activities.
Net Costs (Savings)	0	0	0	0	
Net Impact on Budget	0	0	0	0	

4. Risks:

Risk	Impact of Risk if it occurs* (H/M/L)	Probability of risk occurring (H/M/L)	What is the Council doing or what has it done to avoid the risk or reduce its effect	Who is responsible for dealing with the risk?
Council not endorsing the Economic Growth Strategy	H	L	The Strategy has been developed through a Policy Review Group and has therefore been subject to scrutiny by Members. It has since been endorsed by Scrutiny Committee	Head of RIH
Council not delivering on the Strategy	H	L	The Strategy will be continuously monitored to ensure achievement of its Aims. A Delivery Plan has been produced, which will be reviewed and renewed at 3, 6 and 9 year intervals to ensure actions are relevant, timely and appropriate to the current needs and economic climate.	Head of RIH
Lack of buy in from stakeholders	M	L	The Strategy has been developed with/ and received buy in from key	Head of RIH

			stakeholders	
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* Taking account of proposed mitigation measures

5. Links to Council Policies and Priorities

5.1 Local Service Board Single Integrated Plan

The Economic Growth Strategy will be key to the delivery of the priorities of the Single Integrated Plan (SIP) for Newport, particularly in relation to skills and work, economic regeneration, making the City Centre safer and improving connectivity. All of these areas will, in turn, contribute to the cross-cutting SIP aim of tackling poverty. There are also less direct but still important links with the health and wellbeing agenda. Furthermore the Economic Growth Strategy has been informed and directed by the SIP and the Unified Needs Assessment provides an evidence base for both documents. As such the Economic Growth Strategy has a firm evidence base including reliable data sources, public consultation and partnership buy-in. Whilst the Economic Growth Strategy is primarily Newport City Council led, it makes links with other organisations and will feed in to the performance monitoring arrangements of the SIP through the One Newport Local Service Board ie delivery of the Economic Growth Strategy will also mean delivery of the SIP.

5.2 Local Housing Strategy

The Strategy has been developed in consultation with officers to ensure alignment with the priorities of the Local Housing Strategy.

5.3 Destination Management Plan

The Strategy has been developed in consultation with the lead officer for Newport's Destination Management plan, ensuring alignment with the plan at a local level, and also taking into account regional issues and plans.

5.4 Local Development Plan

The Strategy has been developed in consultation with Planning Officers to ensure it takes account of LDP planning in areas such as projected job and population growth and housing need.

6. Options Considered/Available

6.1 The Cabinet is invited to consider the attached Draft Economic Growth Strategy and accompanying Delivery Plan and decide:-

6.2 To recommend the Draft Strategy and Delivery Plan to the Council for approval and adoption.

6.3 To not support the Draft Strategy and Delivery Plan and consider any further amendments to be made or additional work to be undertaken.

7. Preferred choice and reasons

7.1 The preferred choice would be to recommend the Draft Strategy and Delivery Plan to the Council for approval and adoption.

7.2 By endorsing the Draft Strategy, the Council sets out its support for a ten year plan to grow and develop the economy of Newport securing its place within the greater South East region.

8. Comments of Chief Financial Officer

- 8.1 There are no direct financial implications resulting from this report and the action plan, over and above current budget provision.

9. Comments of Monitoring Officer

- 9.1 There are no specific legal issues arising from the Report or the proposed Strategy. The Economic Regeneration strategy provides a framework for the delivery of future economic growth in Newport. It addresses the shortcomings identified by the WAO in the previous strategy and ensures that development priorities are directly linked to the Single Integrated Plan and Corporate Plan objectives and that there is a transparent process for monitoring and evaluating outcomes. The draft Strategy has been subject to formal consultation and the responses have been generally positive. This final draft takes into account the responses to the consultation, where appropriate. Because *the Economic Development Strategy forms part of the Council's Policy Framework, the approval and adoption of the final Growth strategy will be a matter for full Council. Therefore, Cabinet will need to make a recommendation to full Council regarding the adoption of the Strategy.*

10. Staffing Implications:- Comments of Head of People and Transformation

- 10.1 The proposed Economic Growth Strategy has been developed with a firm evidence base through the Unified Needs Assessment and strategic direction informed by the Single Integrated Plan. The Economic Growth Strategy will in fact play a key role in delivery of the Economy and Skills theme of the Single Integrated Plan and will make a contribution to other themes. The Strategy takes a holistic view of economic growth which includes a focus on skills development, social regeneration, place shaping and infrastructure improvement alongside mainstream economic development. As such this strategy will also play a part in tackling poverty and achieving sustainable development. Whilst the strategy is primarily a Council led document it also emphasises working in partnership e.g. with education providers, the business community, neighbouring authorities and other government agencies. A robust performance framework is included which will help measure success and against key indicators. There are no direct human resources implications in this strategy.

11. Comments of Cabinet Member

- 11.1 CM has approved the report.

12. Scrutiny Committees

- 12.1 The Strategy was subject to detailed scrutiny by a Policy Review Group. The PRG, comprising of Councillors Al-Nuaimi (Chairman), Bond, C Evans, Atwell and Garland was established in April 2015 and was supported by officers from Regeneration, Investment and Housing , and Overview and Scrutiny.

- 12.2 The Group met on three occasions:-

14 May: Scene Setting/ Context/ Data analysis and general structure for the Draft Strategy

11 June: Consideration of the Draft Final Strategy for consultation with Stakeholders.

13 July: Consideration of draft final report, including the Revised Draft Economic Regeneration Strategy and Action Plan for delivery, to be submitted to the Street Scene, Regeneration and Safety Scrutiny.

August 2015: The final Economic Growth Strategy was taken to and endorsed by Street Scene, Regeneration and Safety Scrutiny

13. Equalities Impact Assessment

13.1 N/A

14. Children and Families (Wales) Measure

14.1 N/A

15. Consultation

15.1 Stakeholder Engagement

During the course of its development an initial draft strategy was subject to stakeholder engagement. Officers met with a number of key stakeholders to discuss the Strategy, and to receive feedback which was fed into the final draft strategy presented to the PRG.

15.2 Consultation

Following endorsement by Scrutiny Committee formal consultation was subsequently authorised to be undertaken on the draft Strategy by the Cabinet Member. The Strategy underwent a 6 week consultation period, where overall feedback was positive with stakeholders supportive of the Strategies Aims and Priorities.

The final draft, taking the outcome of the consultation into account, is now submitted for consideration by the Cabinet before referring the final Draft Document to the Council for adoption and implementation.

16. Background Papers

- Minutes and Report to Street Scene, Regeneration and Safety Scrutiny Committee dated 29 July 2015.
- Agendas and Minutes of the Economic Development Strategy Policy Review Group:
 - 14 May 2015
 - 11 June 2015
 - 13 July 2015
- Report to Street Scene, Regeneration and Safety Scrutiny Committee - Economic Development Strategy 2011-2015 – Review of Progress.
- Report to Council - Economic Development Strategy 2011-2015 – Approved December 2011
- Economic Growth Strategy 2015-25

Dated: 12 November 2015

People, Place, Prosperity

Newport's Economic Growth Strategy 2015

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Executive Summary

Our ambitious vision for Newport ‘A City on the Rise’

Newport City Council’s new Economic Growth Strategy provides a framework for action in pursuit of a ten-year vision of the city’s economy. It builds upon, but is more ambitious than its predecessor strategies, taking into account the economic characteristics and priorities of the local area with reference to the sub-region and beyond. The new strategy aims to act as a ‘game changer’ in Newport’s performance by:

- *Delivering positive interventions to address current and forecast economic challenges in the locality*
- *Complementing and adding value to the existing range of economic development, regeneration and related strategies, defining common goals and priorities¹*
- *Providing an economic context to reflect and deliver the priorities contained in the Single Integrated Plan and Local Development Plan*
- *Providing an integrated framework for effective partnership and joint working not only between local authorities and public bodies but also with stakeholders in the private, community and third sectors*

‘Newport - a vibrant versatile city: An area of visible change, with high aspirations, high achievement and shared prosperity’

At the heart of this Strategy, therefore are the three key themes of People, Place and Prosperity. Underpinned by three main priorities, and supported by a range of Aims, this strategy seeks to raise average productivity across the city’s industry sectors, rebalancing economic activity and growth in favour of macro and micro business investment, high end skills development and smart technologies.

Our Priorities, Themes & Aims

This Strategy aims to:

- **Deliver Shared prosperity:**
Growth should benefit all Newport’s citizens
- **Create an excellent economic environment:**
A modern cities’ economic success relies on aligning physical (including infrastructure), cultural and social improvements to support innovation and growth
- **Move Newport up the ‘value chain’:**
Successful cities need to become more specialised, innovative, connected and productive

¹ Section 2: Policy Context

'A City of visible change, with high aspirations, high achievement and shared prosperity'			
Theme	People	Place	Prosperity
Priority	Deliver Shared Prosperity	Create an excellent economic environment	Move up 'the value chain
<i>International positioning Collaboration for competitiveness Innovation</i>			
Key areas	Skills Educational attainment Addressing Poverty Entrepreneurship	The City Centre Sustainable neighbourhoods Cultural & Heritage assets Destination Management	Collaboration Infrastructure Specialisation/ Digital Connectivity Energy

Section 1: Background

1.1 Setting the Scene

Newport's Economic Growth Strategy is the culmination of a process which has sought to understand the city's economy and establish a vision of the economy we wish to see for the city in three, five and ten years' time. Previous economic development strategies and studies, together with the emergence of regional development initiatives, including Cardiff City Region and Great Western City regions, have helped frame the Council's role in leading the future economic growth of the city.

Using the emerging, favourable policy environment and green shoots of the economic upturn, the Council - in partnership with key stakeholders - has set out to establish a new, longer term, ambitious strategy for the city of Newport.

An internal Council Policy Review Group, consisting of Elected Members and Council officers has guided the development of the Economic Growth Strategy, which following consultation with key partners, has been agreed as a ten year economic framework for action.

The priority themes of People, Place and Prosperity have been determined through detailed data analysis, and developed taking into account local, regional and national strategies. They place an emphasis on addressing the key needs of both the locality and the region, with each theme having a key Priority and a number of Aims through which the strategy seeks to address economic growth. Each priority will have an agreed set of actions, with responsible services identified for delivery.



Newport's New Railway Station

Three cross cutting themes have also been identified: ***International positioning, Collaboration for competitiveness, and Innovation.*** These themes will cut across the strategies priorities and Aims and are seen as key to addressing Newport's position as a regional competitor.

The strategy will run from December 2015 to December 2025 supported by a three yearly Delivery Plan. The Delivery Plan will be continually reviewed, with revised Plans and updated outputs put in place at three, six and nine year intervals.

1.2 Our starting point

Newport, with a population of over 146,000, is a major contributor to the Welsh economy, generating a total GVA² of £3.25m³ and with GVA per worker equalling that of the capital Cardiff at £46,400,

² Gross value added (GVA) measures the contribution to the economy of each individual producer, industry or sector. It is the value of the amount of goods and services that have been produced, less the cost of all inputs and raw materials that are directly attributable to that production <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics>

³ Centre for Cities

the highest in Wales. Despite experiencing a significant loss of employment since the beginning of the recession, most recent data suggests this trend is now steady, and the city now supports nearly 69,000 jobs. Our increasing employment rate remains amongst the highest in Wales, and Newport continues to be a driver of the South East Wales regional economy in terms of productivity and employment. This is supported by a job density figure for Newport of 0.81 jobs per working age person which is higher than the Wales and UK figure⁴. Newport also has a growing skills base, with local people in demand across the region, many commuting out of Newport to work.

Recent regional and national policy announcements such as the Cardiff City Region and Great Western City Region also recognise the importance of Newport as one of Wales' key cities.

In the last ten years Newport has established a sound platform for future economic growth, with a range of significant projects completed totalling around £230 million in value. Riverfront improvements, a new railway station, the new University of South Wales campus and reclamation of the Old Town Dock area are only a very small example of the wider developments that have taken place in the city.

Together with other recent major investment programmes, such as the £100 million Friars Walk retail and leisure scheme, and the £60m investment through the Welsh Governments Vibrant and Viable Places Framework, the City of Newport's steady history of economic regeneration activity affords the Council a prime position to maximise the opportunities that exist and address the challenges that remain. (Further information on key projects delivered to date or currently underway is detailed at Appendix 1)

Friars Walk

A £100 million retail and leisure development delivered in partnership with Newport City Council, and Queensberry Real Estate, and offering:

- Debenhams department store
- Five major store units
- 30 Additional Units
- Multiplex Cineworld cinema
- 360-space car park
- Family restaurants
- New bus station
- Convenience food store

“It has taken just 4 years to develop the concept, secure funding, find the right tenant mix and build the scheme. It is an amazing success story for both Newport City Council and QRE.”

Paul Sargent, chief executive and co-founder of Queensberry Real Estate



Friars Walk



Friars Walk

⁴ Nomis: Labour Market Profile – Newport: Jobs Density (2013)

The city's economic transformation, however, remains incomplete. While much progress has been made with some high profile business success stories, Newport continues to experience a 'productivity gap' compared with other stronger performing city economies, and is therefore yet to fully realise its potential as a key urban driver of economic growth across South East Wales and South West England. Allied to this, an overdependence on the public sector in output and employment terms has created an economic vulnerability akin to the former industrial areas of the UK.

To create the high quality balanced economy that Newport's aims for, there is a need to raise average productivity across the city's industry sectors, to support wider private investment, and to encourage growth in favour of macro and micro business investment.

Aligned to this, the Strategy sees identified growth sectors as key to rebalancing economic activity, moving the shift away from over-reliance on the public sector, and developing higher level skills to meet the demands of future growth.

Section 2: Economic & Policy Context

Newport makes a significant contribution to the economies of Wales and the wider South West region of the UK, with one of the highest GVA/head rates for the region. With a population of 146,000, many of our jobs are filled by residents of the city and surrounding towns and the city's population has grown by nearly 10,000 people since the start of the new century.

2.1 Newport's Economy

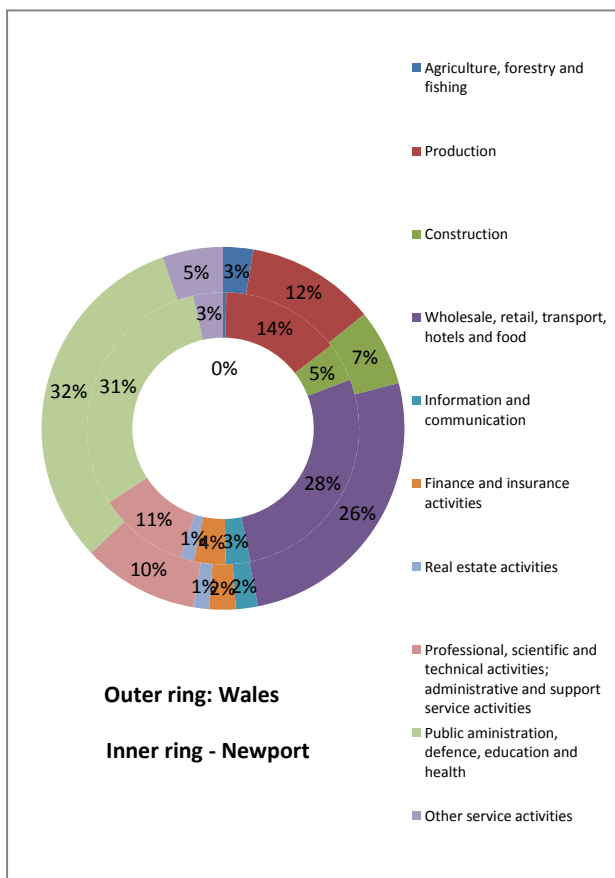
Public sector and services are still a major employer in Newport. This overdependence on the public sector in output and employment terms makes the sector increasingly vulnerable as a driver of employment with current UK Government policy aimed at reducing the size of the public sector.

The same could be said for our reliance on larger firms. Newport at 0.9% stands above the Wales average of 0.4% for large employers, having been able to attract the likes of Admiral, Lloyds Bank, Airbus, Tata Steel, International Rectifier and SPTS.

The larger employment sectors denoted above, when compared on an all Wales level shows Newport with higher levels of employment within Production, Wholesale, retail, transport, hotels and food

and food, Finance and Insurance services, and Professional, scientific and technical activities. Despite this, the Centre for Cities report ranked Newport 57/64⁵ for its number of private sector jobs, reinforcing our reliance on the public sector as a major employer. There is an argument to be made here that this reliance on larger employers across all sectors has had a knock on effect on the levels of entrepreneurship and business start ups in the area.

Despite our low ranking for number of private sector jobs in Newport, ONS data (2013) shows that more than double the working population are employed in the private sector as the public, suggesting a large number of residents commuting out of Newport to private industry in other areas. With Newport's reliance on the public sector, it is possible that many Newport residents are commuting out to work because they are in demand by the private sector across the region, and there are a lack of jobs locally. This creates an issue around the need to retain our Newport talent and/or providing jobs to the 'region'.



Employment by industry 2012: Newport v Wales

⁵ Centre for Cities 2015

The manufacturing sector offers access to highly skilled work through a number of internationally recognised companies. It remains well established and despite contraction emanating from competition in the Far East, remains a strong industry, with Advanced Manufacturing being identified as a future growth sector for the area.

A study commissioned in 2013 by the 10 South East Wales Local Authorities, and led by the University of South Wales, mapped existing and projected activity across the region, to determine key drivers for growth both locally and regionally. Sectors identified as those with current and future potential for the region were ICT, Life Sciences, Energy Related Manufacturing and Finance & Professional Services. It is predicted that these will be key drivers for economic growth in the region over the next 10 years. There are additional sectors that should also be acknowledged for potential growth locally including Tourism and Construction to meet predicted demand for regeneration and housing activity.

Newport has seen steady improvement in recent years in areas such as reducing economic inactivity, and increasing business start-ups, yet the city continues to face economic, social and physical challenges, which need to be addressed if we are to achieve the ambitious priorities set out within this strategy.

Economic inactivity has decreased from 37.4% to 31.2%⁶, yet unemployment rates show an increase from 6.3% to 8.6%, and the city also faces geographical pockets of deprivation which are highlighted within data such as skills, employment, health and income. Wards such as Pillgwenlly, Tredegar Park and Bettws still experience high levels of unemployment, ranking amongst the highest on the Welsh

Index of Multiple Deprivation. Similarly, health levels for these wards can be found ranked in the top 6% most deprived wards across Wales.

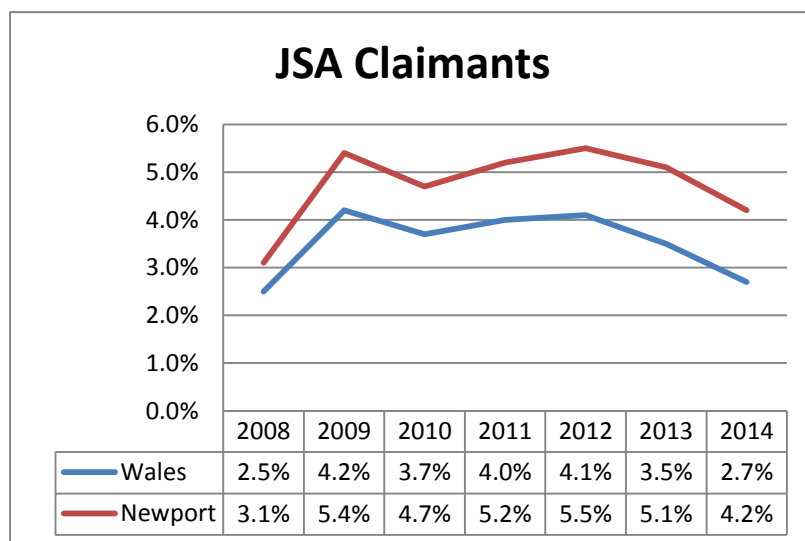
Whilst Newport has experienced a reduction in the level of Job Seekers Allowance claimants since 2012, levels remain significantly higher than the Welsh average. Claimant figures for 18-24 year olds have mirrored this trend,

Elm Tree Foods

Newport City Council helped Newport business Elm Tree Foods take on Griffiths Bakery in Church Road and make the investment it needed to take on new contracts.

“We’ve been really pleased with the success of our products and believe the business has great potential for growth. We aim to be the premium pie brand for Wales. Unfortunately we had to turn down some new contracts due to a lack of capacity at our base in Goldcliff but I saw a solution when Griffiths was put up for sale. The support from Newport City Council helped us to proceed with confidence.”

Collette Crewe, director of Elm Tree Foods

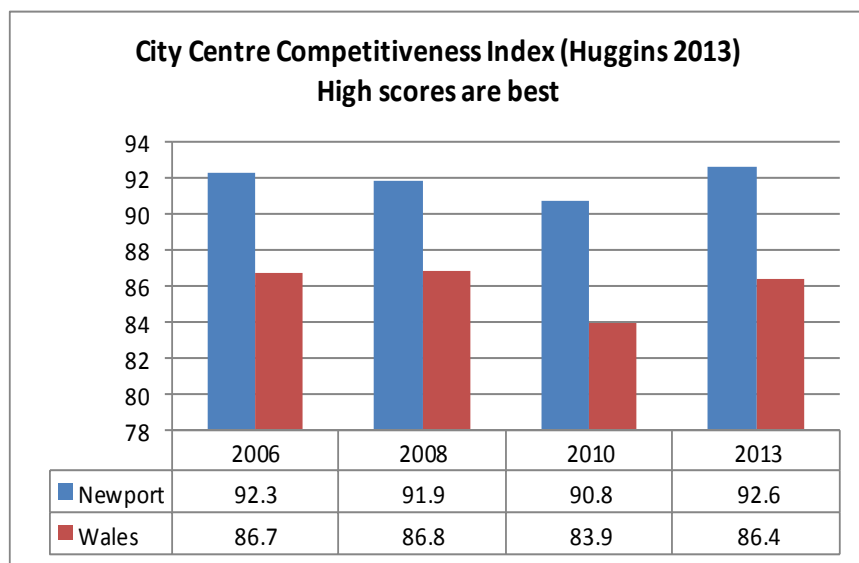


⁶ Source: ONS when comparing 2001 to 2011

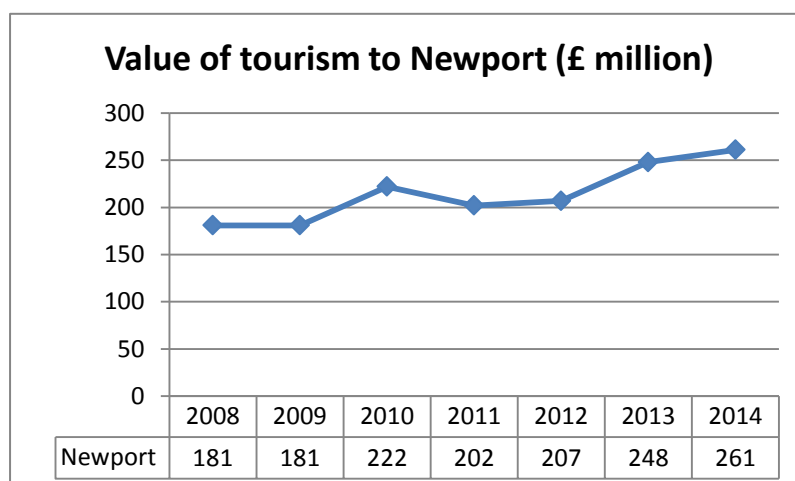
showing the percentage of 18-24 year olds claiming JSA in Newport as being consistently above the Wales average over the past seven years, remaining significantly higher than other areas of Wales and most UK cities.

However, Newport is experiencing high levels of skills with the percentage of adults with a higher level qualification showing a sustained increase since 2009, and above the Wales average. When compared to other UK cities⁷, Newport with 35% of its population with higher level skills ranks in the upper half of the table. In comparison, 9%⁸ of Newport residents have no qualifications, with evidence showing significant variations across wards. With concentrations of high levels of residents with no qualifications in more deprived wards in comparison to a well skilled population in more affluent neighbourhoods, it shows a clear demarcation between deprived and less deprived wards.

Despite the economic downturn, Newport ranks higher than the Wales average for City Centre competitiveness, with data suggesting that many comparable English authorities are seen to be less competitive.⁹ The high number of knowledge based industries active in the area contribute to our higher ranking¹⁰ in terms of GVA, which



when compared to other Local Authorities within the former Gwent region illustrates Newport's strength as an economic driver, and our importance to the south east and Wales as a whole.



One sector, in particular, Tourism has seen a growth over recent years, with visitor numbers peaking at just over 2.5 million during 2010, year of the Ryder Cup. Newport is experiencing a high level of visitors and a stronger tourism industry with 2013 figures showing an increase of over 18 % on 2009 figures; an upward trend at a

⁷ 2014 study by Centre for Cities

⁸ ONS Annual Population Survey 2014

⁹ The Huggins Index 2013 represents a benchmarking of the competitiveness of the UK's regions and localities. It is calculated using a variety of sources i.e. business demographics, skills availability, gross value added (GVA), economic activity

¹⁰ Which in turn contributes to a top quartile status amongst UK local authorities in terms of GVA

time of economic downturn.

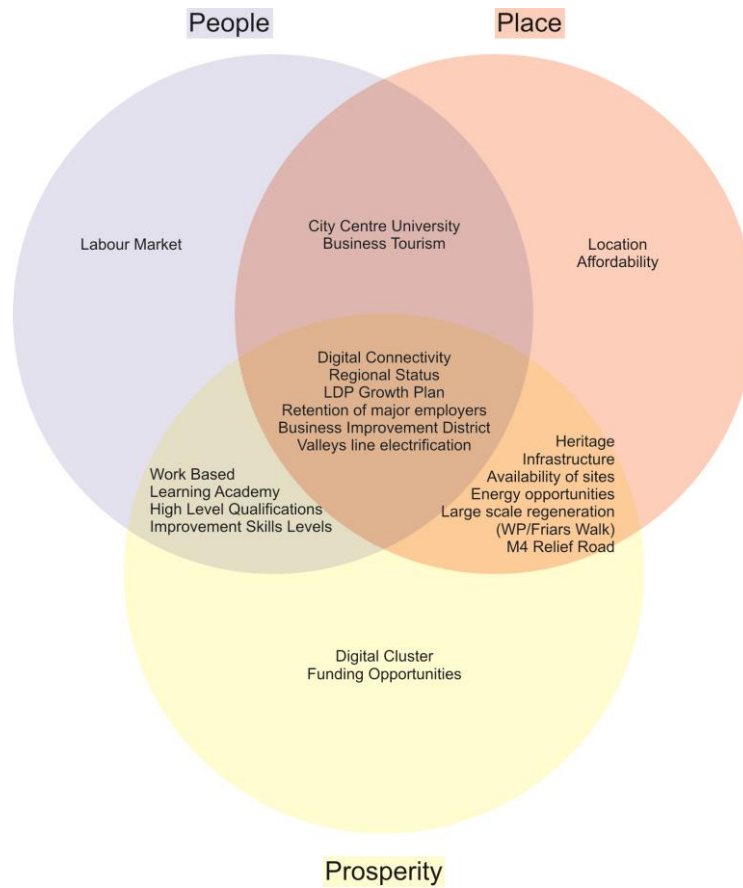
This is also reflected in the value of Tourism to Newport, with figures showing a year on year increase from £181m in 2009 to £261 in 2014.

The post 2010 increase reflects not only a legacy from the Ryder Cup, but also an increase in sporting and cultural events which has attracted greater number of visitors to the City¹¹. This has also shown an increase in the numbers of people employed within the Tourism industry, with a steady rise in employment from 2009 through to 2014¹². Key to this, is the fact that Newport has a high percentage of serviced accommodation which acts as the main driver for yield and jobs within the sector. This provision also supports the corporate economy and the MICE industry (Meetings, Incentives, Conferences and Events) as well as the catering industry.

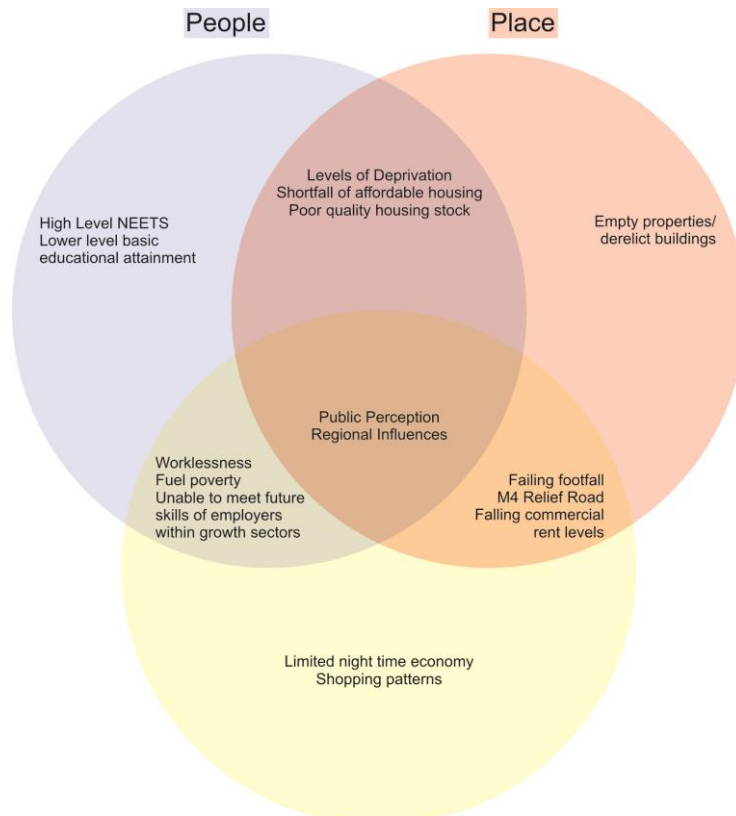
¹¹ STEAM Summary 2014: Total visitor numbers (Millions) 2.57m

¹² STEAM Summary 2014: Number of FTE jobs supported by tourism spend: 3,118 (2.1% change on 2013)

2.2 Strengths & Opportunities:



Challenges & Threats:



2.3 Policies, Plans and Strategy

In developing the Economic Growth Strategy we have also given consideration to policy both at a local and regional level. The strategy acknowledges Welsh Government policy development, taking into account programmes targeting poverty, whilst consideration has also been given to forthcoming regional activity identified within programmes such as the Cardiff Capital Region and Great Western Regions.

The strategy has paid close attention to local policies that impact upon the delivery and output of economic growth in Newport ensuring alignment with local priorities. Policies such as Newport's Local Housing Strategy and Destination Management Plan have played a key part in the development of this process, and in particular the overarching Single Integrated Plan that contains the Local Service Board's (LSB) vision for improving the city.

The Economic Growth Strategy will be key to the delivery of the priorities of the Single Integrated Plan (SIP) for Newport, particularly in relation to skills and work, economic regeneration, making the City Centre safer and improving connectivity. All of these areas will, in turn, contribute to the cross-cutting SIP aim of tackling poverty. There are also less direct but still important links with the health and wellbeing agenda. Furthermore the Economic Growth Strategy has been informed and directed by the SIP and the Unified Needs Assessment provides an evidence base for both documents. As such the Economic Growth Strategy has a firm evidence base including reliable data sources, public consultation and partnership buy-in. Whilst the Economic Growth Strategy is primarily Newport City Council led, it makes links with other organisations and will feed in to the performance monitoring arrangements of the SIP through the One Newport Local Service Board i.e. delivery of the Economic Growth Strategy will also mean delivery of the SIP.

The following table denotes the policies and strategies that have been considered in the development of this strategy, demonstrating their link back to our three themes.

		People	Place	Prosperity
Single Integrated Plan	Local	√	√	√
Local Development Plan	Local	√	√	√
ReNewport	Local	√	√	√
Destination Management Plan	Local		√	√
Local Transport Plan	Local		√	√
Local Housing Strategy	Local	√	√	
Empty Homes Strategy	Local	√	√	
Private Rented Sector Strategy	Local	√	√	
Communities First	Regional	√	√	√
Metro	Regional	√	√	√
VVP	Regional	√	√	√
Cardiff City Region	Regional		√	√
Great Western Cities	Regional		√	√
Planning Policy Wales	Regional		√	
Wales Improvement Plan	Regional		√	√
Tackling Poverty Action Plan	Regional	√		√
East Wales ERDF Operational	Regional	√	√	√

		People	Place	Prosperity
Plan				
East Wales ESF Operational Plan	Regional	√		√
Wales Spatial Plan	Regional		√	√
Innovation Wales	Regional			√
Welsh Government Policy Statement on Skills	Regional	√		√
Skills Implementation Plan	Regional	√		√

2.4 Partnership

It is recognised that this strategy cannot be delivered in isolation, and any success will be as a result of strong partnerships both within the Authority, and through external arrangements.

Working in partnership across the city is a theme throughout both the strategy and its delivery plan, and goes beyond that of the Local Service Board. It lies at the heart of our ability to deliver better outcomes for our communities, and takes place on a number of levels, both locally, regionally and across borders.

Local: Newport Economic Network

Outside of the Local Service Board, the best example of a local approach to partnership across Newport is seen in the establishment of the Newport Economic Network. This is the mechanism created to bring all partners from different economic sectors together to work collectively. A diagram showing the structure of the network is shown at Appendix 5. The Executive Board has recently been created which represents stakeholders across the city – Business, Education, Housing, Sport, Newport City Council, Welsh Government. The role of the Board is to co-ordinate activity, ensuring we are all working together to bring further economic success to the city. The Board is supported by a number of sector specific panels who co-ordinate activity within their specific business communities. The Newport Economic Network is a significant step forward and mirrors the partnerships which lie at the heart of the success of many other cities within the UK and beyond.

Regional: Learning and Skills Innovation Partnership (LSKIP)

The Learning and Skills Innovation Partnership – one of three regional skills partnerships across Wales – is supported within the context of the Welsh Government Policy Statement on Skills and Skills Implementation Plan, and is recognised as key to supporting and informing skills provision within the South East Wales region. Newport acknowledges the role of the LSKIP within the region, supporting its stakeholder and engagement activities, and working to towards its key objectives, in particular to ensure the region has an excellent learning and skills infrastructure to meet the regions current and future needs.

Regional: Cardiff Capital Region and City Deal (CCR)

The Cardiff Capital Region Board was established in November 2013 following a recommendation by a Welsh Government Task and Finish Group tasked with considering city regions as economic drivers

for Wales. The establishment of the CCR Board reflects the idea that businesses and people operate outside their local authority boundaries and recognises the need for Local Authorities to work collectively to share benefits that can arise through shared risk and coordinated investment¹³.

In February 2015, the CCR launched their report 'Powering the Welsh Economy' which provides an overall strategy for the region, and which focussed on four areas for development:

- **Connectivity: Infrastructure, Digital Connectivity**
- **Skills**
- **Innovation and Growth**
- **Identity**

In developing this Economic Growth Strategy, Newport has recognised the need for delivering a strategy that has impact across both Newport and the region. We recognise the need to promote identified growth sectors through skills growth and innovation, the importance of marketing Newport as a destination both in its own right and as a region, and to support innovation through targeting energy and high level business growth.

The City Deal is an initiative being developed through the CCR, providing an opportunity for the ten South East Wales local authorities to come together and identify key projects across the region to deliver economic growth. This will be delivered through close working with all ten local authorities, the UK and Welsh Governments, and the private sector.

Wider Regional: Great Western Cities (GWC)

Newport recognises the need to explore partnerships outside of the region in order to generate greater economic growth. Great Western Cities, a joint initiative between Newport, Cardiff and Bristol was launched in February 2015, to improve cooperation across the area as a city region, and to develop economic and environmental partnerships. At the centre of it's vision the partnership aims to *'lead the regions' role as a globally renowned centre of productivity, innovation and creativity, and become one of the 'power-house super city regions' upon which Britain's future prosperity will rely*".

With a combined population of over 1.8 million, the region is a major employer. Employing over 1.15m people, with over a quarter of a million employed in the finance, business and IT sectors and over 100,000 in manufacturing, the region demonstrates a combined economic output just over £58bn (£66bn in the wider city-regions - almost £20bn higher than the total output for Wales and substantially larger than any other major conurbation in the UK except London). It is recognised that through coming together the region has the scale and potential to be able to have significant impact upon the economic performance of the region, greater than that for each city on its own.

In bringing the three cities together, the partnership will develop an investment strategy to guide national infrastructure investments in the West for the next 20 years. Key to this are three main themes of Connectivity, Renewable Energy and International Marketing.

In developing Newport's Economic Growth Strategy we have been keen to ensure alignment between local priorities and the themes of the GWC, for example our identification of renewable energies as a key theme within the strategy.

¹³ Powering the Welsh Economy 2015

2.4 The Emerging Trends

In developing this strategy, a comprehensive data analysis was undertaken, the key points of which are summarised in Section 2.1 This, along with consideration given to the strengths, challenges and policy context as outlined in section 2.2, identified a number of emerging trends that the future of any growth strategy for the City will need to consider:

2.4.1 Location

Newport is well located strategically providing access to rail, road and coast. Investment in recent years has seen the emergence of a new multi million pound City Centre railway station providing direct links to London, the South West and the North of England, which will be further enhanced through proposals for electrification across the region. The city is excellently placed along the M4 corridor providing easy access to major cities around the UK, and to the remainder of Wales, with key business sites, the City Centre, and new development sites around Newport directly accessible from the motorway.

In addition to this, Newport is home to the deepest dock in South Wales and the UK's 2nd largest steel port, handling over 500,000 tonnes of steel each year.

A coastal city based along the Severn Estuary, Newport is home to the River Usk which boasts the second highest tidal rise and fall of any river in the world. The hinterland has areas of outstanding natural beauty and national parks, and Newport itself has some of the top 10 excellent wildlife reserves in the UK.



Newport Wetlands: Bird Watching at East Usk Lighthouse

Newport is also well placed as a destination, with access to good quality housing – with new housing programmed to meet future demand - and a strong cultural, heritage and leisure offer. There is a need to ensure that we continue to maximise and strengthen Newport's offer, so as to maximise investment into the area, and also as a means to retain high calibre businesses and employees within the city.

2.4.2 Skills and Newport's future workforce

Newport has a strong workforce, with over 35% of working age adults having Level 4 qualifications or above. We need to ensure these skills sets are suitable to meet the needs of future employers. A number of studies and projections have ICT, Life Sciences, Energy Related Manufacturing and Finance & Professional Services as the key growth sectors for region, along with Construction and Tourism for Newport. As an Authority there is the need to ensure that Newport is producing the right level of skills, to meet the demand for future employers, and for emerging growth sectors both for the city, and for the region. A key part of this will be to forward plan skills delivery, and to ensure that Further Education and Higher Education sectors have the structure and courses available to enable Newport to drive forward these sectors to support the economy of the city.

There is a valuable role for the Council and private sector to work together to support job creation and skills growth through promoting initiatives such as community benefits, and apprenticeships.

In contrast to our high level skills, Newport has over 9% of its population with little or no skills, and high levels of individuals Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET's) across the Borough. Work needs to be undertaken to reduce NEET's levels across the 11 – 24 year age range, and to reduce the levels of people with little or no skills. The targeting of these groups will have an impact on skills levels, by giving young people ownership and direction, with the intention to break the cycle of benefit culture within Newport, and to take people out of in work poverty.

Consideration should also be given to the promotion of Science, Technology, Engineering and Maths (STEM) subjects which will increase skills levels within both education and the workplace, addressing short term in work poverty, and supporting the development of a future workforce to meet identified growth sectors.

2.4.3 Innovation

Data shows Newport to be a competitive city which fares well when compared to other UK cities. However, there are ways to increase this competitiveness further through creative and innovative means, exploiting and driving forward identified opportunities.

“We have been based in Newport for over 20 years, and the city provides excellent transport links, which is essential as we export over 95% of our products. Home to a number of large and small high tech manufacturing companies, the region also provides a highly skilled workforce with appropriate experience for our requirements. As one of the largest employers in Newport, we are pleased with the on-going city centre regeneration which is so important for our local employees but also when overseas customers come to visit us.”

Kevin Crofton, President of SPTS Technologies and Corporate Vice President at Orbotech

Evidence shows Newport to have one of the highest digital clusters in Wales¹⁴, with Digital Technologies - particularly hardware and telecoms - identified as a growth sector for the area. Consideration should be given to how this sector is strengthened through the provision of an appropriately skilled workforce, through the availability of financial support, and through tailored support to businesses in the region.

However, with a ranking of 63/64¹⁵ for high carbon emissions, and with global expectations to reduce the impact of climate change and the depletion of resources, consideration should also be given to alternative technologies. Despite recent decline,

Newport still benefits from a level of industry, and with close proximity to the M4, and the forthcoming M4 bypass these external factors limit our ability to have significant impact in this area. However, we should not dismiss opportunities that can have environmental impact locally upon business and the community.

Solar energy should be seen as an opportunity to support business sustainability and address fuel poverty, whilst Newport has already started to consider wind as an energy source. Tidal energy is a

¹⁴ National Institute of Economic and Social Research: Measuring the UK's Digital Economy. **Figure 4:** Location quotients of digital economy companies by Travel to Work Area, 2012.

¹⁵ Centre for Cities 2015

key opportunity for Newport; based on the Severn Estuary there is the possibility to exploit tidal power on a more regional basis, whilst at home the River Usk, which boasts the second highest tidal rise and fall of any river in the world also provides further prospects.

Despite our reliance on the M4, there are opportunities for local transport to be innovative, for example through supporting use of electric cars, and consideration should also be given to the impact on the region through alternative methods of transport that will be offered through the delivery of regional initiatives such as the Metro.

2.4.4 Business Growth

Newport still has a strong reliance on the public sector and large private companies as key employers for the region. The reduction in public spending as a result of the global downturn has seen significant impact on the creation of jobs in this sector, with potential job losses adding further concern. Likewise, Newport's success at attracting major employers is of some significance. Whilst this contributes to employment rates and the local economy, we should not dismiss the impact of potential job losses that could be seen as a result of losing a major employer either through closure or relocation.

Data suggests that Newport is on a par with the Wales average for business start-ups, however until recent years business failures have consistently outweighed business start-ups. Whilst this could potentially be attributed to the recent recession, consideration needs to be given to the provision already available to support indigenous growth: are there adequate structures in place to support new and existing business growth? Are we meeting the business needs of employers? Does this need changing, and is extra support required? Are successful businesses using Newport as an incubator area, before moving on to bigger markets?

There is a need to ensure that we are also offering the correct level of support package to attract and retain high growth businesses. Consideration should be given to provision of support currently available within Newport, the availability of land and suitable premises, and the availability of a suitable workforce. Statutory support also has a key role to play in supporting business and economic growth with services such as Trading Standards having a key role in promoting good business, and reducing fraud. This in turn providing good businesses room for growth, and assisting in the safeguarding and creation of jobs and employment opportunities.

Newport needs to ensure we are selling the correct package to employers, regardless of size and sector, providing the correct support to both indigenous businesses and inward investors. Through working with the most appropriate delivery partners we can provide a more proactive approach to business support, ensuring we are meeting the needs of employers whether this is providing appropriate facilities or an adequately skilled workforce.

“Since we opened our first office in Newport in 2008, it has been a great success. We are committed to the city and continue to grow our operation there. As well as great transport links our staff will have access to all the amenities and facilities of Newport city centre. We have recruited many local people from the Newport area, reinforcing our commitment to the city for its future.”

**Huw Llewellyn, Head of Property,
Admiral Group**

2.4.5 Community

Despite high levels of JSA, Newport has seen a downward trend in recent years; however data still shows an increasing dependency upon benefits within geographical areas of Newport. Newport benefits from pockets of affluence, but also experiences high levels of deprivation with high unemployment and in work poverty. Services need to be reviewed to ensure Newport is doing all that is possible to reduce the benefit dependency in the area.

Newport already benefits from a number of poverty related programmes, delivering Families First, Communities First, and Flying Start which work intensively with our most vulnerable adults and their families. The impact of such activities aims to improve skills attainment, educational attainment and personal development, which is seen as key to breaking the cycle of deprivation in areas across Newport.

JSA shows that Newport was hit hard during the economic downturn with rates reaching 5.8% in March 2012 and December 2013. Despite Newport showing a steady recovery and a reduction in claimants since 2013, we still remain significantly higher than the Wales and UK average when compared to pre-recession data.¹⁶

JSA also remains a concern for the area. Newport as a whole remains higher than the Wales average, and the percentage of 18-24 year olds claiming JSA, whilst showing a reduction in 2013 and 2014, has remained consistently higher than the Wales average for the last seven years.

Work needs to be undertaken to identify the barriers to supporting this age group, and our economically inactive population as a whole. Is current provision effective, and if not what can be done? Do we need to look at our partnership arrangements? Is our delivery the most effective it can be? Consideration needs to be given to further developing provision around the whole family.

2.4.6 Identity



Wales International Convention Centre

Newport has a strong reputation for tourism and destination management. In recent years a reputation has been built for delivering high calibre events such as the Ryder Cup (2010) and the NATO summit (2014). We have successfully delivered the Newport Food Festival which, since its inception in 2011 has gone from strength to strength. Looking to the future Newport is building upon this experience, creating new resources such as the forthcoming Convention centre at the Celtic Manor.

Consideration should also be given to other resources available to Newport. We have a wide range of attractions such as the All Wales Coastal Path, Caerleon, the RSPB Newport Wetlands Visitor cen-

¹⁶ Nomis: Newport JSA Claimants

tre and NRW Reserve, and the Newport Transporter Bridge. The use of these as part of the Newport visitor offering should help improve perceptions of Newport. Along with our rich heritage Newport should look to how we can further promote these to boost the economy of the city and the region.

Newport is also home to a number of high class sporting venues, amongst them the Velodrome, and Rodney Parade, and with major investment undertaken within 21st Century Schools, we have sporting facilities that are now able to support training the team for the 2015 Rugby World Cup. Sports such as rugby and now football are huge business to the Welsh Economy, and we are not maximising the potential for sport to be a vehicle for tourism, income generation, or job growth, creating new opportunities for Newport, and a way out of poverty. There is a secondary role for sport in Newport, with consideration also being given to opportunities for using sport as a motivational hook for young people, offering alternative curriculum and life skills to support disaffected learners and NEET's.

Section 3: Looking Forward: Economic Growth Strategy 2015 - 2025

It is widely acknowledged that physical regeneration and effective support for business are critical components in achieving economic recovery. However, if this Strategy aims to act as a ‘game changer’ in the economic fortunes of Newport, the current pace of economic recovery must increase, which can only be achieved by doing things differently.

Using our identified priorities as guiding principles - *sharing prosperity, creating an improved economic environment and increasing the value of our economic output* – a high level action framework will be established, which seeks to support our identified aims of increasing the pace of economic growth for the city.

We need to:

Theme	Priority	Aims
People	1. <i>Deliver Shared Prosperity</i>	Align physical, social and economic programmes more efficiently – aligning skills development to inward investment and physical growth Respond to polarisation in our neighbourhoods
Place	2. <i>Create an excellent economic environment</i>	Improve engagement with education and training providers Creating an economic environment to support population growth Grow the economy as part of the wider region – collaboration for competition Increase connectivity – infrastructure & digital Maintain our focus on regenerating the City Centre to become one of the UK’s top cities Maximise our environmental opportunities
Prosperity	3. <i>Move Newport up ‘the value chain</i>	Specialise in high value business growth Promote and innovate for entrepreneurship – support indigenous development

Priority 1: Deliver Shared Prosperity

Aim 1: Align physical, social and economic programmes more efficiently – aligning skills development to inward investment and physical growth

We need to look collectively at how physical, social and economic programmes are aligned more efficiently. There is a greater need for services to work more coherently, providing a joined up approach to delivery. Regeneration activities need to work with council services to maximise community benefit clauses within contracts, and to ensure we are producing a future workforce that are able to meet the needs and expectations of employers.

- Further work needs to be undertaken to address those Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEETs), and to reduce the risk of NEETs within schools and FE, with partners working together to address barriers and the means to overcome them.
- We will work with partners to encourage the provision of Science, Technology, Engineering and Maths (STEM) within education and the workplace, and to provide effective communications skills, writing skills, social interaction skills, and interview techniques.
- Economic inactivity and in-work poverty will be addressed through bringing agencies together to reduce the levels of those with basic skills and no qualifications; we will engage with employers to support low skilled employees, and to upskill our current workforce.
- We will work with our partners, and with the private sector to encourage and develop training to support identified growth sectors for both Newport and the region, to maximise future employment opportunities for young people, and to develop opportunities for the up-skilling of those with low or no skills to address in work poverty.

It is important we are able to provide adequate skills to meet future demand, not only for growth sectors, but also those skills within other demand sectors such as construction to meet long term regeneration plans. Through its Local Development Plan, Newport anticipate the creation an additional 10,350 new homes for a growing population by 2026; we will work with employers, schools and training providers to ensure adequate opportunities exist to meet this, and other identified demand.

Newport will support local skills and job growth through working with employers and developers to promote initiatives such as community benefit and apprenticeships.

Aim: 1.2 Respond to polarisation in our neighbourhoods

To prevent or slow down the rate of polarisation within neighbourhoods, the Council will introduce measures that will have impact in our local communities.

- We will explore the opportunity for the development of Community Hubs, a process that will create local information and support networks in one location in local communities. Links will be strengthened between multiple stake holders and services that can provide one to one support for customers ranging from skills and qualifications, to support to find and sustain employment.
- An integrated approach to community based prevention programmes will be developed to encourage working in partnership rather than isolation. Linked to the community hubs this will ensure that services delivered by stakeholders such as Social Services, Families First, Flying Start and Communities First can provide a much more seamless service.
- A focused strategic partnership is essential to ensure the delivery of robust skills and work partnerships. A key role of this partnership will be to identify skills shortages, and implement training and qualifications programmes/ events which will support employer recruitment.

How will we measure success:

JSA disparities between higher and lower level wards will be reduced

Disparity between levels of qualifications across all Newport wards will be reduced

NEET's figures will be reduced

Priority 2: Create an excellent economic environment

Aim: 2.1 Improve engagement with education and training providers

The skills and work agenda is growing in Newport with the authority now an influential figure in the delivery of programmes in partnership with Department for Work & Pensions (DWP), prime providers and European Social Funds.

- We will continue working with schools and training providers to encourage STEM related subjects, working to address gender balance and equality within disadvantaged groups.
- We will work with colleges and universities to ensure Newport has the appropriate offer available to support indigenous businesses, and inward investment. Where provision is not available within the city we will work with providers to ensure adequate provision is available within the region, so as to support Newport businesses and the Newport economy.
- We will ensure there is a stronger role for the private sector to engage with both the Council and with education and training providers to ensure the most appropriate offer is available, and to explore alternative models for delivery.
- We will develop a city wide Economy and Skills Group that will discuss strategy for the city identifying skills needs and programmes that will add impact where needed.

Aim 2.2: Creating an economic environment to support population growth

Newport's population is predicted to grow over the next 10 years with employment increasing by 7,400 jobs between 2011 and 2026¹⁷. Yet, this rate of growth in Newport is still below that projected for SE Wales and the UK. There is a need to ensure that the social and economic environment is appealing enough to promote to inward investors and to attract a growing workforce, and that the infrastructure both physical and through services is strong enough to meet the demand of any growing population.

- We will continue the development of the private rented sector to promote and support the development of new housing, looking at both the creation of new properties, and the redevelopment of vacant commercial buildings to ensure we meet demand for private sector housing.
- Our Local Development Plan identifies land available for the creation of new homes and for commercial use over a 15 year period from 2011-2026. Planning, Housing and Regeneration services within the council will continue to work closely to ensure maximum benefit is gained to support businesses and residents within the Borough.
- Council services will be reviewed to ensure the demands of residents, indigenous businesses and inward investors are being effectively supported.
- Newport already has strong working partnerships in place with its Registered Social Landlords. There is a need to continue this relationship to ensure social housing needs are being met. This includes the development of new build housing as well as the conversion of existing buildings and the reuse of empty properties, with over 300 new homes predicted to be delivered over the next 5 years, including 65 units within the City Centre.

¹⁷ NCC Employment Land Review

- We will work with our partners in FE and HE to ensure an excellent level of educational provision is maintained and enhanced through promoting and supporting city centre based facilities.

Aim 2.3: Grow the economy as part of the wider region – collaboration for competition

The importance of our growth as a region will be further explored. Developments are already taking place to ensure our strength as a region and with initiatives such as Cardiff Capital Region and Great Western Cities, Newport is well placed to maximise its own growth, and its contribution to the South East Wales region.

- We will work with partners, education and the private sector to increase Newport’s skills levels to meet regional demand.
- We will continue to develop our destination management approach for the Visitor Economy, strengthening the offer in Newport, further developing our quality of place, working with regional partners to ensure complementarity with the regional offer, and to provide maximum benefit to the region.
- We will look at developing growth areas such as sport and leisure.
- We will work with neighbouring authorities to ensure adequate opportunities for the region to access education, training and employment opportunities.
- We will work with neighbouring authorities to maximise opportunities for the reskilling of residents within shared growth sectors such as ICT and renewable energies.

Aim 2.4: Increase connectivity – infrastructure & digital

Connectivity will be addressed both in regards to infrastructure and digital opportunities. We recognise the importance of supporting growth across both areas to maximise opportunities, to deliver economic growth across both Newport and the region, and to ensure the city can compete on a wider regional base.

- Access to digital connectivity will be supported through Newport’s roll out of the Super-Fast Britain broadband scheme across the city, and the provision free Wi-Fi across the City Centre, and in public buildings.
- Newport will ensure the Council is a 24h hour service, through the development and implementation of a digital strategy that will enable greater access to services, and better support to businesses.
- The Vale of Usk LEADER Programme priorities ‘Exploitation of digital technology’ within its Local Development Strategy (LDS). Through Newport’s partnership within the Vale of Usk LDS we will work with local communities to promote innovative uses of digital technology, provide training, and identify ways to support businesses and individuals across rural wards of Newport.
- Newport will encourage investment in future proofing its infrastructure in areas such as road, rail maintenance and flood defences.

Aim 2.5: Maintain our focus on regenerating the City Centre to become one of the UK’s top cities

Key to the regeneration of any City Centre is the availability of a strong retail offer, and leisure and employment opportunities. Newport sees the promotion of a 24 hour economy as key to its regeneration, seeing Newport City Centre as a place to work, visit and live. To do this we need to ensure visitors and residents see a city that is safer and more attractive.

The Friars Walk retail scheme, and Vibrant and Viable Places programme are just two of the initiatives that have paved the way towards this vision. Friars Walk with its £100m investment brings to Newport a new retail and leisure offer, previously unavailable on this scale in the City Centre, whilst Newport's £60m Vibrant and Viable Places programme compliments this offer through providing opportunities for the creation of housing, targeting derelict and under used properties to create a better sense of place, and to support indigenous businesses in the area.

- We will work with the Police, key partners such as the Business Improvement District (BID), Health Services and internal services such as Trading Standards to create a City Centre that is safe, attractive and well promoted. Achieving this will help bring more visitors, attract new businesses and create a better environment for those that work and live in our city.
- We will work closely with the BID to implement their aim of improving safety and security for visitors, employees and businesses, creating a more welcoming City Centre and reducing anti-social behaviour.
- Further opportunities will be explored, working with local businesses and the BID to develop initiatives to support the development of a more diverse night time economy
- Newport's approach to City Centre management will be reviewed to ensure that, as a Council, we are meeting the needs of residents, businesses and visitors to the area, and have the resources and structure in place to support our vision for the City Centre.
- It is important to ensure businesses have a say in the direction of the City Centre, we will work with the BID, to ensure the voice of the business community is strengthened and heard on matters important to them.
- Opportunities will be explored to reduce the impact of derelict and vacant buildings within the City Centre, (i.e. looking at alternative uses), to reduce any further impact or displacement as a result of development elsewhere within the city.
- We will work with partners to look at alternative uses for landmark buildings in the city, to ensure their sustainability and heritage.

Aim 2.6: Maximise environmental opportunities

Newport is a city of mixed opportunities. We have a large City Centre, and with direct access off the M4 it is home to a number of large businesses and industries. This proximity, whilst allowing for an influx of business and opportunities for strong business growth provides Newport with one of the highest levels of carbon emissions across UK cities.¹⁸ In contrast, and with over 70% of land classified as rural¹⁹ Newport is also home to wide expanses of land stretching from the east, along its Severn Estuary coastline to the west of the county. We will explore opportunities across the county, making good use of our natural resources so as to minimise environmental impact, and to provide a level of sustainability to businesses, and residents.

¹⁸ Centre for Cities 2015

¹⁹ NCC Local Development Plan

- The creation of opportunities within renewable energy allows for reduced environmental impact, enabling businesses to become more economic and sustainable. We will explore opportunities across a number of services for renewable energies such as solar or biomass that can support initiatives for new and indigenous businesses.
- Within Great Western Cities we will work as a region to explore large scale renewable opportunities, harnessing resources readily available such as the River Usk and Severn Estuary.
- Newport recognises the economic/commercial potential provided to businesses through the roll out, manufacturing and installation of renewable energies and related products, and will support local businesses to harness opportunities arising from any renewable activity.
- We will deliver appropriate skills training, working with businesses and residents to ensure an appropriate skilled workforce for both implementation and delivery within the renewable sector.
- The All Wales Coastal Path and Gwent Levels make a significant contribution to the environment of Newport, and further opportunities will be explored to support businesses, encourage job growth and create employment within the area.
- Energy efficiency schemes will be explored as a means to tackling fuel poverty within the most deprived areas within Newport.
- Newport will work with major employers such as Associated British Ports to encourage renewable energy schemes in the region.
- We have created a significant network of walking and cycling routes giving more access to the countryside, river and canal. This green infrastructure asset has more potential to boost the economy.
- We will aim to reduce our over reliance on large-scale industrial employers
- Newport will aim to reduce its reliance on the M4 for connectivity through supporting measures such as the Metro and rail electrification

How will we measure success:

Appropriate levels of land used for commercial and housing development

Skills levels meet future demand for Newport and the regional (reduce levels of Newport residents commuting out of Newport)

Tourism opportunities are maximised both locally and regionally to secure investment and job growth

Customer perception is increased

Reduction in number of vacant properties

An increase in number of environmental opportunities supported

Priority 3: Move Newport up the ‘value chain’: Increased value of economic output

Aim: 3.1 Specialise in high value business growth

- Opportunities for developing current Council provision will be explored to encourage and support high growth businesses within Newport.
- We will work with planning teams to ensure the availability of suitable sites and premises, and appropriate land space for inward investment and for growth of indigenous businesses.
- Work will be undertaken to identify high growth sectors, and to explore ways to provide support through initiatives such as improved account management.
- Opportunities to increase research will be explored through working in partnership with HE and the private sector.
- There is a need to develop stronger partnership links to maximise opportunities for Newport businesses to strengthen both locally and regionally
- We will support initiatives and events that promote high end business development and engagement i.e. Digital Tuesday, Digital 2015
- Work will be undertaken to develop stronger links with the private sector to be able to determine and support their business needs, providing support ranging from identifying appropriate land to fulfilling employment and training needs through the Councils training and employment initiatives.
- Opportunities to further develop the Councils training and employment initiatives will be developed to ensure provision is meeting demand for current and future employment opportunities.

Aim 3.2: Promote and innovate for entrepreneurship – support indigenous development

- The Council will develop stronger partnership arrangements e.g. Newport Economic Network.
- We will increase bespoke account management with Newport companies.
- We will explore opportunities to ‘grow our own’ businesses through the development of incubator hubs, working with the private sector to ensure training and support is industry led and relevant.
- Provision of services will be reviewed to ensure appropriate levels of support are available to support innovation and entrepreneurship in Newport.
- We will explore alternative sources of funding to support business growth
- We will maximise opportunities for Newport based construction companies to benefit from large scale regeneration activities through the development of a Construction Cooperative, providing these companies with a larger scope of work and support to develop and grow.

How will we measure success:

Higher levels of business start ups and reduced numbers of business failures

More businesses supported

Development of a construction cooperative

Section 4: Measuring Success

The Economic Growth Strategy sets out a number of Aims that are seen as key to achieving economic growth in Newport, and contributing to growth across the South East region. Progress against the strategy will be monitored on a continual basis, but with reviews at three, six and nine year intervals. Reviews at these stages will allow Newport to measure success to date, review key areas of concern, any changes in policy at local, regional and national level, and to identify key actions to take forward for the next period.

But how do we measure our achievements.....

In developing this strategy, and ensuring direct links with our Aims and Priorities, four key outcomes have been identified:

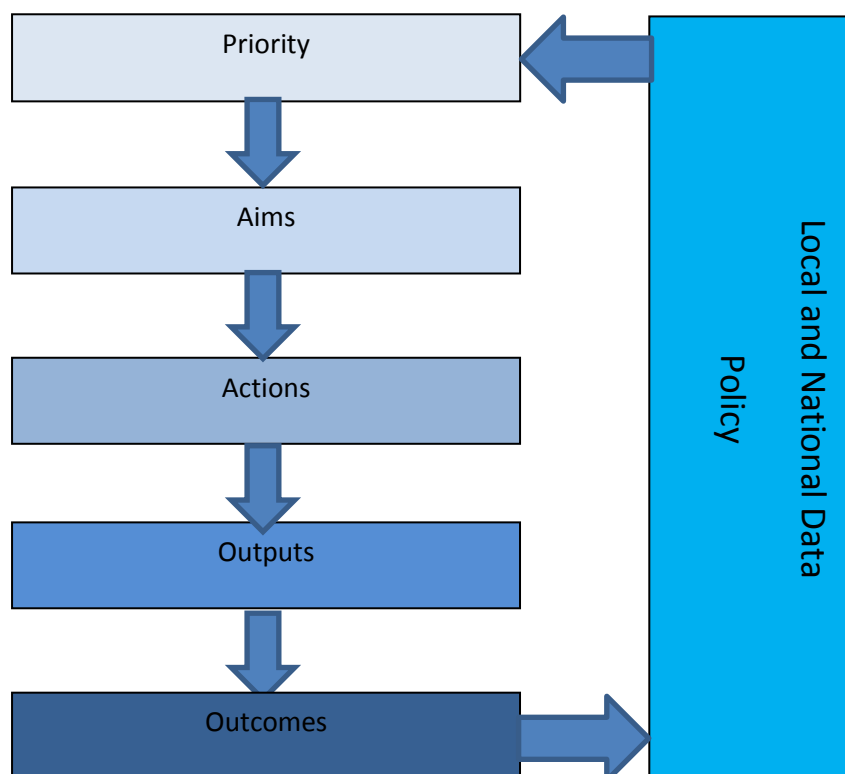
Outcome 1: People in Newport can achieve their potential

Outcome 2: Newport has a competitive environment

Outcome 3: Newport is a better place to live

Outcome 4: Businesses in Newport prosper

Measuring Outcomes provides an opportunity to demonstrate how much we have done, however there is also the need to measure how far we have come. In doing so, Newport will adopt a Results Based Accountability approach to measure our success in improving Newport's economy. This will take into account data that is readily available through national, regional and local sources, and directly link into the Aims and actions previously outlined. The Outcomes that we achieve as an Authority will contribute directly towards this data, showing a tangible link from Priority through to Outcome.



Measuring Outcomes

A Delivery Plan has been developed setting out actions against a 3 year programme. These actions provide a timescale, and identifies potential delivery partners linking the action back to one of the Strategies key aims and priorities. The outcomes from these actions can be broken down into two categories:

Direct outputs:

A number of actions will have direct tangible outputs and outcomes such as training courses delivered, jobs created, or numbers of businesses supported. These outputs will have a direct link back to key data at local, regional or national level.

Indirect outputs:

In order to make progress as an Authority there is the need to make changes at a strategic level, to look at how we deliver, and identify new or improved ways of delivery. Changes such as these will have a longer term knock on effect on direct outcomes. An example is the action 'To Develop a Skills and Work group'. It is hoped that the establishment of such as group will bring together key stakeholders across the city to identify skills needs and programmes in areas of greatest need to support the growth of the economy. In identifying these areas Newport can provide targeted support to ensure the correct levels of training and employment support to maximise impact in areas of greatest need. Direct outcomes as a result of this could be training courses provided, or jobs created in identified growth sectors.

The targets and outputs achieved as an Authority will contribute to the local and national key data that supports our outcomes.

Outcome 1: People in Newport can achieve their potential

Links to Aims 1.1, 1.2

<i>Key Data</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Source</i>
JSA – claimant count (total) %	3.73	ONS
JSA – Youth claimant count %	4.75	ONS
JSA disparities (% points difference)	10.6	Centre for Cities
Population with qualifications at NVQ 4 + %	33.45	ONS
Population with no qualifications %	9.09	ONS
Weekly earnings £	£436	ONS
Young people NEET % (year 11)	4.75	NCC

Outcome 2: Newport has a competitive environment

Links to Aims 2.1, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5

<i>Key Data</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Source</i>
Housing stock	64,254	ONS
Business Closures rate	28.99	ONS
Business Start-ups rate	38.2	ONS
SME density (number of SME's per 10,000 people)	196.78	ONS
Tourism value	£248m	STEAM model

Tourism visitor numbers	£2.49m	STEAM model
Postcodes with super-fast internet	84%	OFCOM

Outcome 3: Newport is a better place to live

Links to Aims 2.2, 2.6

<i>Key Data</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Source</i>
Percentage of people proud to say they come from Newport	37%	Citizens Panel
Percentage of people who think Newport is a good place to live	47%	Citizens Panel
Percentage of people who think Newport is becoming a better place to live	42%	Citizens Panel

Outcome 4: Businesses in Newport have the opportunity to prosper

Links to Aims 3.1, 3.2

<i>Key Data</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Source</i>
GVA per worker £	£46,400	ONS
Knowledge intensive business services %	9.58	Centre for Cities
High growth SMEs	9.6	Centre for Cities
Weekly earnings £	£436	ONS

Section 5: Developing the Delivery Plan

A crucial element of the Economic Growth Strategy has been the development of a delivery plan, setting out those activities which we see as key to contributing towards the achievement of our priorities and aims. The delivery plan sets out what we are going to do, how we are going to do it, indicative timescales and identifies potential partners and internal responsibility for the achievement of the action.

Whilst the Strategy sets out Newport's vision for the long term success and economic growth of the City over a ten year period, we recognise the impracticality of setting out a ten year delivery plan. External political and economic factors, along with our successes to date will all influence how the Council sets about achieving its long term aims. Therefore the delivery plan will be subject to periodic reviews at set intervals of three, six, and nine years.

Activities within the plan are a mix of those directly accountable, and led by the Council, and those which are of a wider strategic context, being influenced by, and led through other organisations (sometimes in partnership with NCC) such as activities developed through Great Western Cities or Cardiff Capital Region. In developing the three year plan the Council has identified activities that are existing, in development or future proposals that contribute to the three key priorities and the aims set out in Section 3.

Delivery Plan 2015-2018

Priority 1: Deliver Shared Prosperity

What are we going to do?	How will we do it?	When	Existing/ Potential Partners	Responsibility	Links to Outcome
To reduce the risk of NEETs within schools and FE in line with the Youth Engagement and Progression Framework (YEPF)	<p>Secure ESF funding to develop and deliver 2 projects in line with the YEPF that address:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing the risk of NEETS age 11-24 (Newport target: 600 young people) Reducing NEET's post 16 (Newport target: 350 young people) Create stronger working relationships with local training providers <p>Deliver Families First – Children and Young People Skills To support young people to avoid becoming NEET. Target 852 (2015/16) Future targets tbc</p>	<p>2015 – 2018</p> <p>2015 – 2018</p> <p>2015-18</p> <p>2015-17</p>	<p>SE Wales Local Authorities Schools Youth Service Coleg Gwent Cardiff and Vale College Private Training Providers Communities First Employers Careers Wales</p> <p>Families First; YOS; Voluntary Sector; schools; Coleg Gwent; Training providers; Police; AB-UHB</p>	<p>Community Re-generation /Economic Development</p> <p>Youth Service</p>	One
To increase STEM provision within schools	<p>Identify and secure funding to deliver STEM provision</p> <p>Work with local businesses to promote the importance of STEM activities.</p>	2016-18	Schools Coleg Gwent Local Businesses	Community Re-generation	One
To reduce the levels of individuals with no qualifications	Work with partners to identify skills gaps and to increase provision.	2015-18	Training Providers DWP ESF Careers Service Coleg Gwent	Community Re-generation	One

What are we going to do?	How will we do it?	When	Existing/ Potential Partners	Responsibility	Links to Outcome
			University of South Wales Communities First (2015-2016)		
To provide opportunities for up-skilling the Newport workforce	Secure ESF funding to develop and deliver a programme targeting 400 employed people with low or no skills Use VVP and Communities First funding to support local people gain skills and qualifications in the construction, retail and customer services sectors. Targets: Engage with 300 Communities First residents; Deliver 25 training programmes ; 30% will Enter Employment; 75% Gain an Employment Qualification	2016-19 2015-16	South East Wales Local Authorities Coleg Gwent Cardiff and Vale College Private Training Providers Private sector DWP; Careers; C1st; WBLA; VVP	Community Regeneration /Economic Development	One
To develop strategic partnerships to address skills and work provision	Develop a Skills and Work group	2015 - 16	Work Based Learning Academy; Coleg Gwent; University of South Wales/HE; Training providers; employers from Public, Private, and 3 rd sector;	Work & Skills	One
Provide skills and employment support	Secure future DWP contracts that will underpin the regeneration programme, business brought into the city. Secure future Welsh Government funding to deliver Communities First (or its successor) post 2016	2017-20 2015-16	DWP Welsh Government	Community Regeneration Community Regeneration	One

What are we going to do?	How will we do it?	When	Existing/ Potential Partners	Responsibility	Links to Outcome
	Deliver Family Skills Programme to help adults in families reduce the risk of poverty through the development of better skills. Target 300 (2015/16)	2015-17	Families First Partners; YOS; Voluntary Sector; Schools; Colleg Gwent; Police; ABUHB	Prevention Team Manager	
Increase the number of Newport residents in work	Deliver DWP Work Programme to move 855 in employment, 558 of which should reach job outcome (13 or 26 weeks of employment depending on age/benefit claimed)	2015-17	Prime Provider (Working Links)	Work & Skills	One
	To deliver DWP Work Choice contract moving individuals with mild/moderate health issues into work. Annual targets: Supported/Unsupported Job starts 29, to progress 16, to sustain 25.	2015 -17			
	Link job creation to NCC's Vibrant and Viable Places Programme (Target jobs created/enabled 1879 + 18 and counting in the construction sector)	2015-17	Private sector Work Based Learning Academy	Economic Development	
	Deliver the ESF Communities 4 Work programme in the 4 clusters of Newport (delivery plan & outputs to be agreed)	2015-18	Welsh Government DWP Communities First	Community Re-generation	
Reduce polarisation	Develop a community hub model for Newport	2016 – onwards	Work Based Learning partners; Schools; WBLA ; Youth Service; Families First; Flying Start; Play Development; ICT;	Community Re-generation	One

What are we going to do?	How will we do it?	When	Existing/ Potential Partners	Responsibility	Links to Outcome
	<p>To deliver an integrated programme of support through our Families First Programme: Prevention team: target 700 2015/16</p> <p>Confident and nurturing families: target 200 Play development: target 800 2015/16</p> <p>Children with additional needs: targets 120 families Income Maximisation for families with a disabled child: target 200 2015/16 Young Carers: 120 2015/16</p>		<p>Library service; Health Board; Police; Family support services board; Newport City Homes; Communities First</p> <p>Families First Partners; ABUHB; NCC Play Development; Voluntary Sector; Schools; NCC SSD; Communities First; Flying Start; Job Centre Plus</p>	<p>Prevention Team Barnardo's</p> <p>Play Development Barnardo's</p> <p>Citizens Advice Bureau Barnardo's</p>	
Encourage inward investment to help create the new jobs for STEM graduates, up-skilled NEETs and others	Marketing, promotion and advisory service for inward investors seeking to locate in Newport . Provide information service on land and property availability, financial assistance, other information where appropriate.	2015-18	Business Wales; Welsh Government	Economic Development/Marketing	One/ Three
Assist the growth and development of indigenous businesses, to help safeguard and create jobs, thereby providing employ-	Provide advisory service in conjunction with partners, information service on land and property availability and financial assistance where appropriate	2015-18	Business Wales; Welsh Government; Centre for Business	Economic Development	One/ Three

What are we going to do?	How will we do it?	When	Existing/ Potential Partners	Responsibility	Links to Outcome
ment opportunities for STEM graduates, up-skilled NEETS and others					
Cater for the spatial needs of new and growing businesses	Ensure availability of identified sufficient employment land in LDP till 2026	2015-18		LDP	Two/ Three

Priority 2: Create an excellent economic environment

What are we going to do?	How will we do it?	When	Potential Partners	Responsibility	Links to Outcome
Increase housing provision	Deliver 2,700 new homes across Newport, of which Deliver Housing loan scheme	2015-17 2015-17	Private developers RSL's	Housing/ Planning	Two
To update the Destination Management Action Plan for Newport – for the Visitor Economy	Consultation with current visitor economy networks and major stakeholders – A key action is likely to include consideration of branding Newport, a strategic marketing overview.	2016-19	Newport Tourism Association; Newport LIVE; Newport NOW; Caerleon Tourism Forum -includes Cadw, NMGW University, Private sector, National Trust and other key organisations. Newport Economic Network	Tourism/ Economic Development	Two/ Three
To support the Business Improvement District in developing a Welcome to Newport	A joint BID and NCC approach to access grant from WG to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> develop Ambassador Programmes Upgrade the current Newport Explorer virtual system for retailers. 	2015-16	BID; NCC; Attractions; Private sector	Tourism	Two/ Three
To develop the Gwent Levels and Wales Coast path potential to support local spend, image and lifestyle improvement	To support a Heritage Partnership bid - the Living Levels, and be the lead for taking forward its Destination Management to improve the Visitor Experience	2015–20	RSPB; NRW; Gwent Wildlife Trust; Cadw; MCC	Tourism/ Green services	Two/ Three
To improve visitor information services	To work with key stakeholders suppliers to deliver a local service, as opposed to a National one.	2015-18	Private sector and visitor economy partners – Newport Wetlands; Fourteen Locks; Post Offices; Museums	Tourism	Two/ Three
To develop the Cultural and	To proactively work with those responsible	2015-18	Heritage and Cultural stake-	Tourism/	Two/ Three

What are we going to do?	How will we do it?	When	Potential Partners	Responsibility	Links to Outcome
Heritage Offering and its promotion	for Heritage and Culture and their supportive networks to improve their collective offer, add value and build their capacity.		holders; Newport LIVE; National Trust Friends Groups; Cadw; NMGW	Economic Development	
Provide free City Centre Wi-Fi	Roll out of City Centre Wi-Fi scheme	2015	Private Sector	IT	Two
Increase business take up of broadband	Deliver business broadband voucher scheme to 50 businesses p.a.	2015	Private sector	Economic Development	Two
Improve Council Services	Adopt NCC Digital Strategy to improve accessibility to services			IT	Two/ Three
	Review current Business Service and Inward Investment provision to meet future demand	2015-16		RIH	
	Deliver pilot for Welsh Government to align 3 Anti-Poverty programmes to be rolled out across Newport, and then Wales in 2016	2015-16	Welsh Government Local Authorities	Community Regeneration	
Strengthen links between training providers and business.	Develop opportunities for business support/ drop in clinics/ incubator support	2016-18	HE; private sector; local businesses	Economic Development	Two/ Four
Maximise digital opportunities in rural wards	Identify and deliver activity through the LEADER RDP programme TARGET AVAILABLE ONCE RDP PROGRAMME FULLY APPROVED	2015-18	Vale of Usk Local Action Group; Monmouthshire County Council; WG; Private Sector; Community Groups	Economic Development / Tourism	One/ Two/ Three
Create a safe, attractive City Centre	Develop a City Centre Management Plan	2015	Gwent Police; Newport City Council; Newport NOW; AB-UHB; local businesses (Private and third sector); FE/HE; Busi-	Economic Development	Two/ Three
	Deliver the actions identified in the Safer City Centre priority as part of the Single	2015-18			

What are we going to do?	How will we do it?	When	Potential Partners	Responsibility	Links to Outcome
	<p>Integrated Plan (SIP)</p> <p>Decrease the number of vacant commercial units in the City Centre by 12 under the VVP programme</p> <p>Look at test trading/ piloting opportunities linked to vacant city centre buildings</p>	<p>2015-17</p> <p>2016-18</p>	Business Support agencies		
Improve the night time economy of the City Centre	<p>Deliver the actions identified in the Safer City Centre priority as part of the (SIP)</p> <p>Consider options for attracting a more diverse mix of leisure and business opportunities during the early evening and night time</p>	2015-16	Gwent Police; Newport City Council; Newport NOW; AB-UHB; local businesses		Two/ Three
Identify and develop large scale renewable opportunities	<p>Work with key stakeholders to develop key projects</p> <p>Promote renewable energy opportunities with major employers</p>	2015-18	Great Western Cities Private sector		Two/ Four
Maximise work opportunities from renewable activities	<p>Provide advice for renewable and energy efficiency projects, both via our website and directly</p> <p>Encourage and support financial assistance to develop strong environment policies, and prioritise those with clear commitment to carbon reduction.</p> <p>Advise and support businesses to develop</p>	<p>2015-18</p> <p>2015-18</p>	Business Wales; Great Western Cities	<p>Economic Development</p> <p>Economic Development</p>	Two/ Four

What are we going to do?	How will we do it?	When	Potential Partners	Responsibility	Links to Outcome
	environmental policies with Business Wales partners Deliver skills training to support implementation and delivery of the renewable sector	2015-18 2015-18		Economic Development Community Re-generation	
Increase public transport passengers and active travel journeys to reduce congestion, carbon emissions and improve air quality	Undertake bus priority and network improvements to increase reliability and reduce journey times for the following routes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cardiff to Newport • Newport to Bristol • Blaenavon to Newport • Blackwood to Newport • Caerphilly to Newport <p>Upgrade bus-stops to improve comfort, shelter and provide real time passenger information</p> <p>Expand and improve the local active travel network (walking and cycling). Expanded routes will initially include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newport to Cardiff • North East Corridor to Caerleon <p>Support and strengthen the case for a direct rail link to central Newport on the Ebbw Vale line</p> <p>Develop the case for a Newport East park</p>	Improvements outlined are dependent on access to Local Transport Plan/Metro funding.	Welsh Government, Cardiff Capital Region/Metro; Newport City Council; Network Rail; Local bus companies;	NCC;WG	Two/ Three

What are we going to do?	How will we do it?	When	Potential Partners	Responsibility	Links to Outcome
	and ride rail station at Llanwern to reduce highways congestion, shorten journey times and improve air quality				
Increase employment land provision	Release identified new sites in LDP	2015-18		Planning	Two/ Four
Maximise funding opportunities and investment	Lever in private and third sector investment: VVP target £127,206,492.00	2015-17	Welsh Government Private sector Third sector	Regeneration, Investment and Housing	Two/ Four

Priority 3: Move Newport up the 'value chain'

What are we going to do?	How will we do it?	When	Potential Partners	Responsibility	Links to Outcome
Market Newport as a destination for businesses	Support key initiatives and a calendar of events such as Digital Tuesday and Digital 2015 Improve business premises 42,682.76 sq m	2015-18 2014-17		Economic Development	Two/ Four
Strengthen relationships with Newport businesses	Increase bespoke account management	2015-16		Economic Development	Two/ Four
Increase local entrepreneurship	Provide advisory service in conjunction with partners, information service on land and property availability and financial assistance where appropriate. Develop incubator hubs Support entrepreneurship education in	2015-18 2015-18 2015-18	Private sector; FE/ HE; Alacrity Private sector; FE/ HE; Alacrity ED; Education; Coleg Gwent;	Economic Development Economic Development / HE/ Private Sector	One/Two/ Four

What are we going to do?	How will we do it?	When	Potential Partners	Responsibility	Links to Outcome
	schools, colleges and universities		University of South Wales		
Help Inward Investors and indigenous businesses with business support	Strengthen links with supporting organisations across the region Provide financial assistance to support 15 enterprises through VVP	2015-18 2015-17	Welsh Government; Chambers of Commerce; FE; HE; private sector	Economic Development	Two/ Four
Develop new enquiries for businesses to set up or expand in Newport	Attend more conference, exhibitions, networking events, local business events, business forums.	2015-18		Economic Development	Four
Increase our One Stop Shop Approach for Newport businesses.	Named officer to be the central NCC contact for individual Newport businesses.	2015-16		Economic Development	Four
Encourage support of business growth sectors	Provide financial assistance to businesses – loans (VALUE?) Provide financial assistance to businesses – start up grants (VALUE?) Prioritise start-ups in growth sectors and those contributing to increasing GVA	2015-18	UK Steel Enterprise	Economic Development	Four
Provide joined up support to help businesses start up and grow	Continue organising and Chairing Account Managers' Group for start-ups and SMEs Collaborate to provide assistance packages to Newport businesses	2015-18	UKSE, Centre for Business, Business Wales, Welsh Government, USW, Prince's Trust	Economic Development	Four
Continue providing general advice services to local businesses	Advise on property, financial assistance, regulations and other sources of help, thereby identifying growth businesses we	2015-18	Private sector	Economic Development	Four

What are we going to do?	How will we do it?	When	Potential Partners	Responsibility	Links to Outcome
	can work with				
Maximise opportunities to support business growth	Develop a Construction Cooperative made up of Newport based companies.	2015-17	CITB Cooperative Wales Welsh Government Private Sector	Work & Skills	Four

Further information

For further information regarding Newport's Economic Growth Strategy please contact:

Address: Head of Regeneration, Investment and Housing
 Newport City Council
 Civic Centre
 Godfrey Road
 Newport
 NP20 4UR

Email: INSERT

Website: www.newport.gov.uk

Tel: 01633 656 656

Appendices

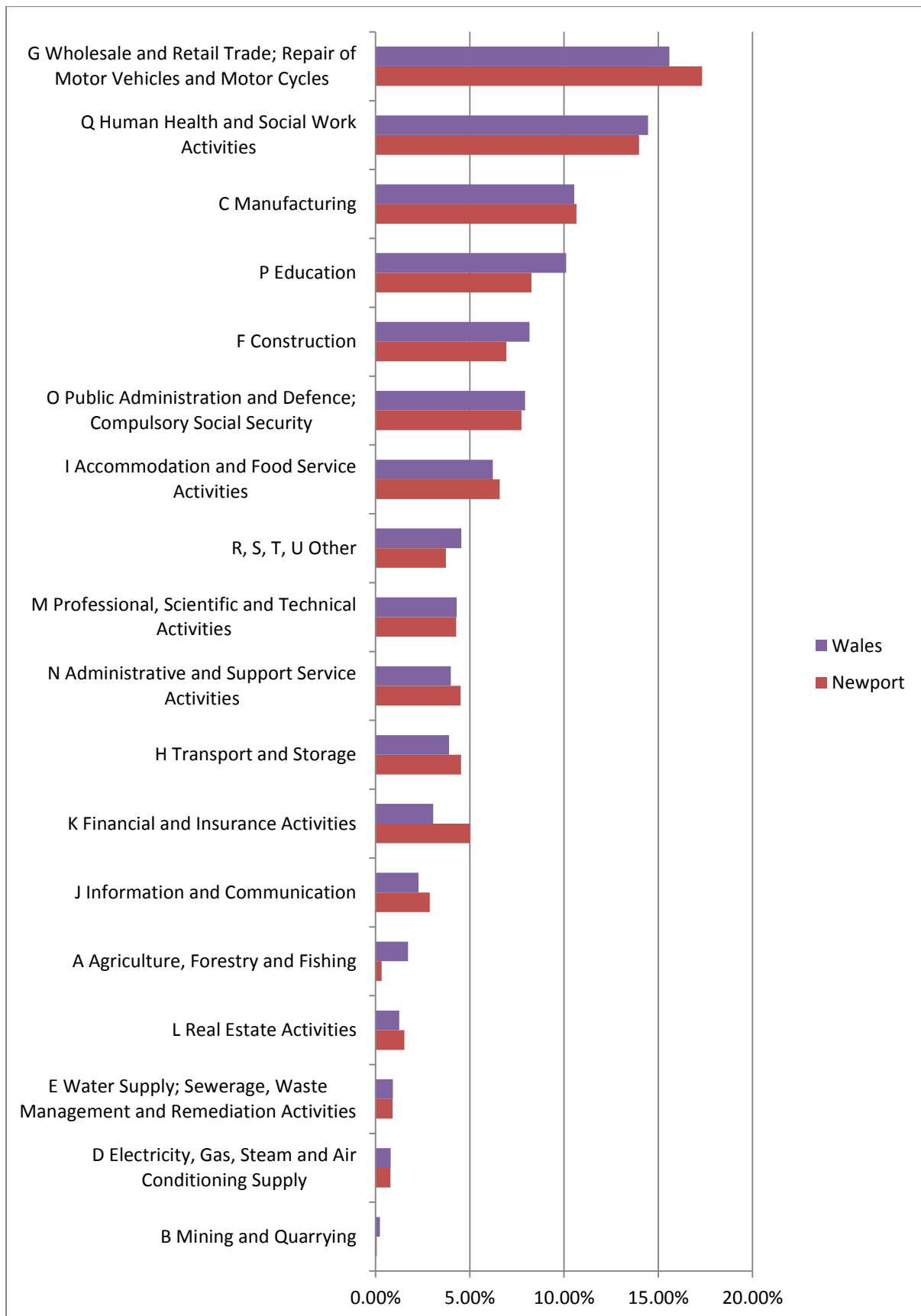
Appendix 1: Key projects 2010 – 2015

Project	Date (completed)	Value
Newport Railway Station New station building and integrated footbridge and lift facilities	2010	£25M
Mariners Quay (Old Town Dock) 101 affordable homes built to level five of the Code for Sustainable Homes for the Seren Group	2012	£14M
Newport Market The refurbishment of the High Street entrance to the Indoor market along the creation of new units and a food court	2013	£1M
Market Square Bus Station The construction of a new bus station and the renewal of the surrounding public realm.	2013	£1.2M
King William Pub The refurbishment of the external and the conversion of the upper floors to residential use creating 5 new flats	2013	£320,000
Cambrian Centre (Admiral Office) 80,000 sq ft 7 storey office block occupied by Admiral Insurance. This is the first phase of the Cambrian Centre redevelopment	2014	£35M
Pillgwenlly Regeneration NCC, ERDF and WG funded regeneration programme aimed at revitalising the northern end of Commercial Road.	2015	£6.2M
62-66 Cardiff Road (VVP) The restoration of a derelict building creating 15 new affordable flats for the Seren Group	2015	£1.5M
Friars Walk A major new shopping and leisure scheme offering more than 36,230 square metres of retail and leisure space including a department store, multiplex cinema, shops, restaurants, car park and bus station	2015	£100M
Super-connected cities A UK Government initiative to install and encourage the use of superfast broadband	2016	£6M
Loftus Garden Village A development of 250 homes on the old Pirelli site led by Seren Group. The development will be a mix of 2,3 and 4 bedroom properties, with 60% classed as affordable housing	2014-2019	£30M
Griffin Island (VVP) Led by Seren Group, a three phase development delivering 25 units within a listed derelict build-	2015-18	£4.3M

ing in Newport City Centre.

Kings Hotel (VVP) Renovation of a key derelict City Centre building, conversion into 30 apartments with office and commercial ground floor units	2015-16	£2.64M
Kings Arms (VVP) New development of 12 apartments on Com- mercial Road	2015-16	£2.08M

Appendix 2: Employment by Industry



Appendix 3: Data collection

Data we will be collating to monitor and measure the success of the strategy will be:

Measure	Baseline	Source	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3
Business Closures rate	28.99	ONS		√	
Business Start-ups rate	38.2	ONS		√	
Carbon emissions - tonnes per capita	9.47	DECC		√	
Competitiveness Index (score)	92.6	UK competi- tiveness index (Huggins)		√	
Economically inactive	22,600	Nomis	√		
GVA per worker £	£46,400	ONS			√
High growth SMEs	9.6	Centre for Cities			√
Housing stock	64,254	ONS		√	
JSA – claimant count (total) %	3.73	ONS	√		
JSA - Long term claimant count %	1.27	ONS	√		
JSA – Youth claimant count %	4.75	ONS	√		
JSA disparities (% points difference)	10.6	Centre for Cities	√		
Knowledge intensive business services %	9.58	Centre for Cities			√
Patents granted (per 10,000 population)	2.05	Centre for Cities			√
Population of Newport	146,600	ONS		√	
Population with no qualifications %	9.09	ONS	√		
Population with qualifications at NVQ 4 + %	33.45	ONS	√		
Postcodes with super-fast internet	84%	OFCOM 2013		√	
Private sector jobs	46,900	ONS			√
Public perception: people proud to say they come from Newport	37%	Citizens Panel		√	
Public perception: people who think Newport is a good place to live	47%	Citizens Panel		√	
Public perception: people who think Newport is becoming a better place to live	42%	Citizens Panel		√	
Public sector jobs	33%	ONS			√
SME density (number of SME's per 10,000 people)	196.78	ONS		√	
Tourism value	£248m	STEAM model		√	
Tourism visitor numbers	£2.49m	STEAM model		√	

Appendix 4: Glossary of Terms

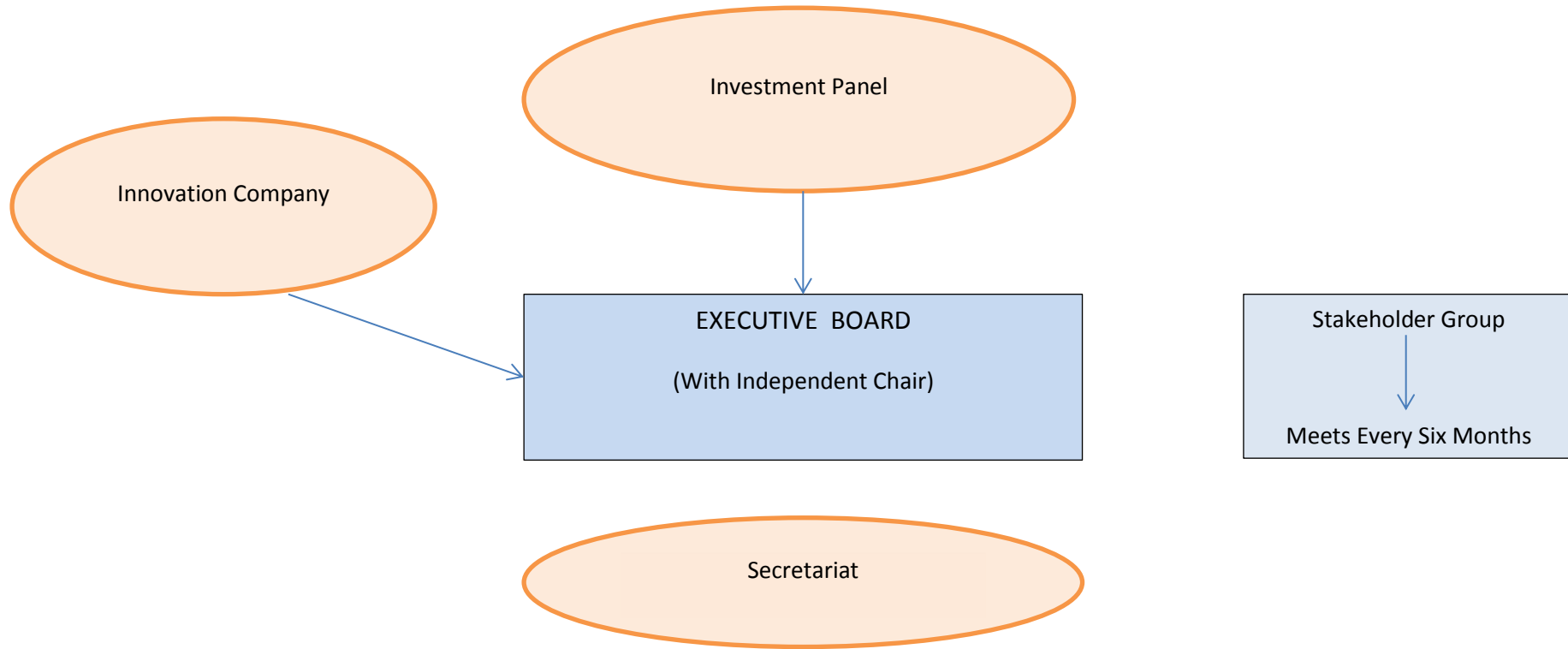
Business Improvement District (BID)	BIDs bring together businesses and other stakeholders in a defined geographical area, so they can develop projects and activities which will help boost the local economy ²⁰
Cardiff City Region	A collection of the 10 Local Authorities in South East Wales, brought together to work together and collaborate on projects and plans for the area. The aim being to enhance the potential for economic growth as a region.
Communities First	A Welsh Government Tackling Poverty programme which aims to reduce the disparities between deprived and more affluent areas in Wales through supporting those most disadvantaged in deprived areas.
Destination Management Plan	A Plan for supporting activity covering a recognised area (or destination). It provides a framework for supporting and developing the area as a visitor destination, identifying key projects and stakeholders.
European Social Funds	A revenue fund delivered through the Welsh European Funding Office, to support activity aimed at raising skills and employment
Families First	A Welsh Government Initiative aimed at improving the outcomes for children, young people and families.
Flying Start	A Welsh Government Programme that supports children under 4 years of age in deprived areas of Wales
Great Western City	An initiative between Newport, Cardiff and Bristol to work collaboratively to boost the economy of the region.
GVA	Measures the contribution to the economy of each individual producer, industry or sector. It is the value of the amount of goods and services that have been produced, less the cost of all inputs and raw materials that are directly attributable to that production (https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics)
JSA	Job Seekers Allowance
LEADER	A Programme that falls under the Welsh Government's Rural Development Programme, an EU funded programme that will run from 2014-2020. LEADER is a method of delivering development in local rural communities, innovative responses to old and new rural problems and for testing out new ways of meeting the needs of rural communities.
Local Development Plan (LDP)	A Plan that will guide planning and development across Newport up to 2026
Local Development Strategy (LDS)	A Strategy developed through consultation that sets out the priorities of the Vale of Usk LEADER Group
Local Service Board (LSB)	A partnership of local public, private and third sector organisations working together to ensure local services meet the needs of, and improve the quality of life of local people.
NEET's	Not in Education, Employment or Training
Single Integrated Plan (SIP)	A plan identifying key priorities and programmes for the LSB, providing its vision for improving the city.
South East Wales	Made up of the 10 Local Authorities of Blaenau Gwent, Bridgend,

²⁰ <http://gov.wales/topics/housing-and-regeneration/grants-and-funding/business-improvement-districts/?lang=en>

	Caerphilly, Cardiff, Merthyr Tydfil, Monmouthshire, Newport, Rhondda Cynon Taff, Torfaen and Vale of Glamorgan
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics
Vale of Usk	Boroughs of Newport City Council and Monmouthshire County Council working together to deliver the RDP LEADER Programme
Vibrant and Viable Places (VVP)	Welsh Governments Regeneration Framework
Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (WIMD)	The official measure of deprivation across small areas of Wales. The Index is made up of eight separate domains (or types) of deprivation: income; employment; health; education; access to services; community safety; physical environment and housing

Appendix 5: Newport Economic Network

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Sector Groups						
Digital	Tourism/ Hospitality	Retail	Professional Services	Adv Engineering/ Manufactur- ing	History/ Heritage/ Culture	Sport

Minutes



Standards Committee

Date: 22 October 2015

Time: 5.30 pm

Present: Councillors Taylor (Chair), D Fouweather, J Guy, Hancock, John and Westwood

In Attendance: D Harries (Deputy Monitoring Officer – Torfaen County Borough Council) and K Peggington (Chair of Standards Committee – Torfaen County Borough Council)

1 Apologies for Absence

Councillor H Thomas, T Britton.

2 Declarations of Interest

None received.

3 Minutes of the Previous Meeting: 16 July 2015

The minutes of the meeting of 16 July 2015 were submitted.

Agreed:

That the minutes were accepted as a true record.

Matters Arising

Item 5 Complaints

The Monitoring Officer referred to a complaint which been received. At this stage it was confidential and may be reported back to the committee in due course.

Item 6 Register of Gifts and Hospitality

The reduction of the threshold of £25 was approved without debate by Council on 29 September 2015.

Item 11 Standards Committee Annual Report

Councillor Guy read out the annual report at Council in September, which was well received.

4 Chair's Announcements

The Chair referred to the Standards Conference which would be reported at the end of the meeting.

The Chair thanked Councillor Guy for presenting the Annual Report to Council on her behalf.

5 Ombudsman Annual Letter 2014/15

Consideration was given to a letter from the Ombudsman. Following the publication of his Annual Report for 2014/15, the Ombudsman had issued the Council with his Annual letter. The letter sets out information relating to the numbers of complaints of maladministration and misconduct which were referred to his office during this period relating to Newport City Council and its Councillors.

The Number of complaints received in Newport was below the Welsh average, in particular, serious complaints of maladministration. Most of the complaints received by the Ombudsman were discontinued or resolved.

There were no findings of maladministration or misconduct during 2014/15.

Members discussed the increase in numbers of complaints. There was a National trend as more people were exercising their right to complain; Newport was no different. Additionally, local authorities were making it easier for members of the public to complain, although in Newport's case, whilst the volume of complaints increased this mostly lead to a satisfactory outcome.

Agreed:

To note the report and the Ombudsman's Annual Letter.

6 Ombudsman Facts Sheet - Code of Conduct Complaints

The fact sheets explained the approach taken by the Ombudsman's staff when carrying out interviews with elected members who were subject to investigation under the Code of Conduct Complaints procedure.

Further information was available on the Ombudsman's website which explained the process in detail.

Agreed:

To note the Ombudsman Fact Sheet for information

7 Standards Committee Report - Forward Work Programme

Consideration was given to a report containing a draft Forward Programme for the next 12 months. Standards Committee were asked to approve the Work Programme, identify any further items of work that should be included and to prioritise specific items for review.

Members went through prioritising items for review as set out in a table in the report:

- Annual Report to Council. The report would be reviewed in September 2016.
- Dispensations. This would be reviewed in May 2016
- Local Resolution Protocol for Complaints. This would be put it in as a formal review in May 2016.
- Complaints of Misconduct. An annual summary would be undertaken in May 2016.
- Member Training and Development. The Welsh Government were considering updating the Code of Conduct, therefore this would be reviewed in January 2016.
- Ethical Standards would be reviewed in September 2016
- Review of Community Councils would be reported back in January 2016.
- Review of Councils Protocol. An original copy would be distributed to members and would be reviewed in May 2016.
- Review of Council Policies and Procedures relating to Ethical Standards. A review would take place in September 2016. Ethical training would be included in the on-going training assessment.

- Succession Planning. The terms of office were up for renewal, this would therefore be reviewed in May 2016. Advertisement to recruit new members would be displayed on Newport City Council's website as well as Newport Matters.

Members gave consideration to the Annual Report, attached to the Forward Work Programme.

It was noted that there was a typing error within the Annual Report, under Item 4 Helpful Information, 4.1 Can I attend the Meetings of the Democratic Services Committee, which should have read Standards Committee. Discussion ensued regarding the Democratic Services Committee and the Monitoring Officer reminded members that they were most welcome to observe a meeting if they so wished.

Discussion ensued regarding guidelines on the baseline for meeting costs were discussed under Annex A, Item 3 Representation. There was a capped contribution to legal costs which was less than the threshold set by the ombudsman. The Committee would have to look at each individual case on its own merit but it would still be subject to a maximum financial cap. It also depended on the outcome of a case. Finally, the committee would see all the paperwork and therefore be fully prepared long before the likely outcome was considered.

Agreed:

To approve the Forward Work Programme. Items were prioritised for review.

8

Any Other Business

The Chair provided feedback to members on the All Wales Standards Conference that took place in Cardiff on 20 October 2016.

It was considered to be one of the best and inclusive conferences attended where everyone felt they had a part to play. The speakers were excellent and the workshops informative. Papers on the conference were available on their website.

P Davies, Adjudicator Panel for Wales who was at the Conference looked at a review of all investigations being undertaken and there was a common theme which was a lack of training.

Standards Committees in other areas meeting regularly to discuss common issues and share good practice.

As a committee future discussion should include the review of some investigations it was generally felt that some members could be too close and partially clouded to issues put before the committee. Whilst this was not generally felt to be the case in Newport it would be important to get an overall view of members opinion. Members of the committee considered they had quite an independent way of thinking. If there was any concern, it might be that elected members were sitting in judgement of their peers. General discussion ensued and it was felt that it was a matter of conscience for the individual; a member could disqualify themselves if they thought that they were sitting in judgement of a peer.

A local resolution protocol for community councils was raised at the conference. Community Councils often felt removed or isolated and did not have a support mechanism in place, in particular those that did not subscribe to One Voice Wales. This was something that could not be imposed upon Community Councillors and would need to be a purely voluntary decision.

Finally, ethical standards around social media and dangers associated with it was raised. WLGA Guidance would be distributed to members electronically. General debate on the use of social media ensued and what was considered best practice.

Agreed:

That the Chair send a letter to Community Councils to enquire if they would like a local resolution protocol to be put in place.

9 Date of Next Meeting

That the following dates for 2016 be agreed:

Thursday 14 January 2016, Committee Room 4 at 5.30pm

Thursday 12 May 2016, Committee Room 4 at 5.30pm

Thursday 15 September 2016, Committee Room 4 at 5.30pm