

Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council - Integrated Impact Assessment

All decisions, policy reviews or policy implementation will now require a completed Integrated Impact Assessment.

- Section 1-Equality Act 2010 (Statutory Duties) (Wales) Regulations 2011
- Section 2-Socio-economic Duty – Sections 1 to 3 of the Equality Act 2010
- Section 3-Corporate Plan
- Section 4-Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015
- Section 5-Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011
- Section 6-Children’s Right “The Right Way”
- Section 7-Community Safety
- Section 8 Armed Forces
- Section 9-Data
- Section 10-Consultations Statutory Consultation Doctrine of Legitimate Expectation and Gunning Principles
- Section 11-Monitoring
- Section 12-Decision of proposal

Lead Officer	Head of Service	Service Area & Department	Date
Helena Hunt	Sarah King	Policy and Partnerships – Community Safety	

Briefly outline the proposal indicating what change or decision is to be made, also provide any documentation that may be used to support this.

What is the proposal that needs to be assessed?

Scrutiny are being as to consider the content of the Serious Violence Strategy and provide any observations.

The Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022 ([here](#)) introduced a new statutory duty called the Serious Violence Duty on specified authorities which includes the Local Authority and upon the local Community Safety Partnership by virtue of amendments to [Section 6](#) of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. The duty is supported by statutory guidance [here](#).

Further the Local Authority will be required under [Section 17](#) of the Crime and Disorder Act to mainstream its approach to prevent and reduce serious violence.

[Section 19](#) of the Police and Justice Act 2006 has been amended to ensure that local democratic scrutiny of crime and disorder matters, has been extended to include serious violence.

Section 1

Outline how the proposal will impact on any people or groups of people with protected characteristics, please refer to the Equalities Act 2010 (Wales) for further information [Equality Act 2010: guidance - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](http://www.gov.uk) and the EHRC guidance [The Essential Guide to the Public Sector Equality Duty: EHRC](#)

Briefly outline below if there will be any positive or negative impacts as a result of the proposal being considered.

Protected characteristics	Will the proposal have any positive impacts on those with a protected characteristics?	Will the proposal have any negative impacts on those with a protected characteristics?	Outline how the proposal could maximise any positive impacts or minimise any negative impact. Please indicate any views evidence you have that supports this.
<p>Age (people of all ages)</p>	<p>The aim of the Serious Violence Duty is as much about preventing people with this protected characteristic from becoming victims as it is about them becoming offenders.</p>	<p>The aim of the Serious Violence Duty is as much about preventing people with this protected characteristic from becoming victims as it is about them becoming offenders.</p>	<p>The aim of the Serious Violence Duty is as much about preventing people with this protected characteristic from becoming victims as it is about them becoming offenders.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Victims of serious violence in Blaenau Gwent are most commonly White, Female between 26 – 35 years old • Victims of Weapon Crime and ABH with Intent are most commonly White, Male and most commonly under the age of 18. • Offenders of violent crime in Blaenau Gwent are mostly White, Male and between 26 – 35 years of age. • In 2020-21 Hospital Admissions rates for Young people under 25 years that had experienced Assault with a Sharp Object was 5.26 per 100,000 population which was well above the Wales rate of 3.19. <p>Preventing children from entering the criminal justice system, minimising their contact with it and maximising opportunities for diversion is essential in supporting them to lead crime free lives.</p>

<p>Disability (<i>people with disabilities/ long term conditions</i>)</p>	<p>The aim of the Serious Violence Duty is as much about preventing people with this protected characteristic from becoming victims as it is about them becoming offenders.</p>	<p>The aim of the Serious Violence Duty is as much about preventing people with this protected characteristic from becoming victims as it is about them becoming offenders.</p>	
<p>Gender Reassignment (<i>anybody who's gender identity or gender expression is different to the sex they were assigned at birth</i>)</p>	<p>The aim of the Serious Violence Duty is as much about preventing people with this protected characteristic from becoming victims as it is about them becoming offenders.</p>	<p>The aim of the Serious Violence Duty is as much about preventing people with this protected characteristic from becoming victims as it is about them becoming offenders.</p>	
<p>Marriage or Civil Partnership (<i>people who are married or in a civil partnership</i>)</p>	<p>The aim of the Serious Violence Duty is as much about preventing people with this protected characteristic from becoming victims as it is about them becoming offenders.</p>	<p>The aim of the Serious Violence Duty is as much about preventing people with this protected characteristic from becoming victims as it is about them becoming offenders.</p>	<p>Since 2018-19 in Gwent as a whole, most victims of domestic weapon crime where weapons were used were between 26-35 years and were female. Offenders were mostly white, males between the ages of 26 to 35.</p> <p>In Gwent as a whole, since 2018-19 the majority of victims of domestic Grievous Bodily Harm with Intent were White, females, between 26- 35. Offenders were mostly white, males between the ages of 26 to 35.</p>

<p>Pregnancy and Maternity (<i>women who are pregnant and/or on maternity leave</i>)</p>	<p>The aim of the Serious Violence Duty is as much about preventing people with this protected characteristic from becoming victims as it is about them becoming offenders.</p>	<p>The aim of the Serious Violence Duty is as much about preventing people with this protected characteristic from becoming victims as it is about them becoming offenders.</p>	<p>Victims of serious violence in Blaenau Gwent are White, Female and between 26 – 35 years old. The 2021 Census notes Blaenau Gwent has a Fertility Rate of 1.60; and has 3,543 children aged 0-4 years.</p> <p>Blaenau Gwent Rape and Sexual Offence crime rate has shown a significant increase over the last 5 years of 95% and a volume increase of 88%.</p> <p>NB: Gwent Violence Against Women Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (VAWDASV) Board have recently commissioned a strategic needs assessment to consider crime and serious violence. BGCBC are represented on the VAWDASV Board and working groups, to address the subsequent priorities.</p>
<p>Race (<i>people from black, Asian and minority ethnic communities and different racial backgrounds</i>)</p>	<p>The aim of the Serious Violence Duty is as much about preventing people with this protected characteristic from becoming victims as it is about them becoming offenders.</p>	<p>The aim of the Serious Violence Duty is as much about preventing people with this protected characteristic from becoming victims as it is about them becoming offenders.</p>	<p>Some of the interventions as a result of this policy may disproportionately indirectly impact the Black, Male and young population, as we know these groups are more likely to be suspects of serious violence. According to the most recent Ministry of Justice publication (year to March 2020) 70 per cent of offenders convicted and cautioned for knife and offensive weapon possession offences were White, 18 per cent were Black and 7 per cent were Asian. However when looking at rates, it is clear that Black people were disproportionally convicted or cautioned, with the rate being 186 per 100,000 for Black individuals, 34 for Asian individuals, and 28 for White individuals (see here). Using the same publication, 93 per cent of those convicted and cautioned for knife and offensive weapon possession offences were male. This means that any intervention that aims to reduce serious violence by targeting those</p>

			<p>who are more likely to offenders, may disproportionately target this group.</p> <p>Data indicates that Black and male individuals are more likely to be victims of serious violence (see here) and there is also often a disproportionate impact of certain knife crime offences on young people. Therefore, benefits could disproportionality fall to those with certain characteristics. The aim of the is policy is the reduction of violence amongst those most likely to be involved.</p>
<p>Religion or Belief <i>(people with different religions and beliefs including people with no beliefs)</i></p>	<p>The aim of the Serious Violence Duty is as much about preventing people with this protected characteristic from becoming victims as it is about them becoming offenders.</p>	<p>The aim of the Serious Violence Duty is as much about preventing people with this protected characteristic from becoming victims as it is about them becoming offenders.</p>	
<p>Sex <i>(women and men, girls and boys and those who self-identify their gender)</i></p>	<p>The aim of the Serious Violence Duty is as much about preventing people with this protected characteristic from becoming victims as it is about them becoming offenders.</p>	<p>The aim of the Serious Violence Duty is as much about preventing people with this protected characteristic from becoming victims as it is about them becoming offenders.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women are more likely to be victims of Serious Violence. • Males are more likely to be victims of Weapon Crime / Actual Bodily Harm (ABH) with Intent. • In Gwent as a whole, since 2018-19 the majority of victims of domestic Grievous Bodily Harm with Intent were White, females, between 26- 35. Offenders were mostly white, males between the ages of 26 to 35. • Offenders of violent crime in Blaenau Gwent are mostly Male. • In Gwent as a whole, since 2018-19 offenders of Grievous Bodily Harm with Intent were mostly white, males between the ages of 26 to 35.

			NB: Gwent Violence Against Women Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (VAWDASV) Board have recently commissioned a strategic needs assessment to consider crime and serious violence. BGCBC are represented on the VAWDASV Board and working groups, to address the subsequent priorities.
Sexual Orientation <i>(lesbian, gay, bisexual, heterosexual, other)</i>	The aim of the Serious Violence Duty is as much about preventing people with this protected characteristic from becoming victims as it is about them becoming offenders.	The aim of the Serious Violence Duty is as much about preventing people with this protected characteristic from becoming victims as it is about them becoming offenders.	

NOTE: Section 2 only needs to be completed if proposals are of a strategic nature or when reviewing previous strategic decisions. See page 6 of the Preparing for the Commencement of the Socio-economic Duty Welsh Government Guidance.

Section 2 Socio-economic Duty (Strategic Decisions Only) <i>The Welsh Governments Socio-economic Duty provides a framework in order to ensure tackling inequality is at the forefront of decision making.</i>			
.Please consider the below vulnerable groups and consider how the proposal could affect them:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Single parents and vulnerable families ➢ People with low literacy/numeracy ➢ Pensioners ➢ Looked after children ➢ Homeless people ➢ Carers ➢ Armed Forces Community ➢ Students ➢ Single adult households ➢ People misusing substances ➢ People who have experienced the asylum system ➢ People of all ages leaving a care setting ➢ People living in the most deprived areas in Wales (WIMD) ➢ People involved in the criminal justice system 			
Socio Economic disadvantage definitions.	Will the proposal have a positive, negative or neutral impacts on the below?	How could you mitigate the negative impacts outlined?	Please highlight any evidence that has been considered.
Low Income / Income Poverty <i>(cannot afford to maintain regular payments such as bills, food, clothing, transport etc.)</i>			
Low and/or No Wealth <i>(enough money to meet basic living costs and pay bills but have no savings to deal with any unexpected spends and no provisions for the future)</i>			




<p>Material Deprivation (<i>unable to access basic goods and services i.e. financial products like life insurance, repair/replace broken electrical goods, warm home, hobbies etc.</i>)</p>			
<p>Area Deprivation (<i>where you live (rural areas), where you work (accessibility of public transport) Impact on the environment?</i>)</p>			
<p>Socio-economic Background (<i>social class i.e. parents education, employment and income</i>)</p>			
<p>Socio-economic Disadvantage (<i>What cumulative impact will the proposal have on people or groups because of their protected characteristic(s) or vulnerability or because they are already disadvantaged</i>)</p>			



Section 3-Corporate Plan

Please outline any Corporate Plan linkages of the proposal -[BG Corporate Plan 22-27](#)

<p>Priority 1 - Maximise learning and skills for all to create a prosperous, thriving, resilient Blaenau Gwent</p>	<p>Tackling serious violence across multiple environmental contexts i.e. homes, schools, community, workplaces, businesses and green spaces, requires a joined up co-ordinated programme of awareness raising, education, prevention, intervention, support and where necessary enforcement. This approach will improve feelings of well-being, safety and build resilience in children, young people, adults and communities.</p>
<p>Priority 2 - Respond to the nature and climate crisis and enable connected communities</p>	<p>The approach to tackle serious violence spans people, spaces and places. If people feel well and safe they are more likely to engage with the outdoors and want to be more involved with and protect their communities. Feelings of safety encourages more people to connect in different spaces and places, which in turn increases natural surveillance and minimises opportunities for crime and anti-social behaviour.</p>
<p>Priority 3 - An ambitious and innovative council delivering quality services at the right time and in the right place</p>	<p>Whether we are dealing with victims or offenders the importance of providing quality services at the right time and in the right place cannot be overestimated. We take an early intervention and prevention approach when responding to negative impacts caused by serious violence.</p>
<p>Priority 4 - Empowering and supporting communities to be safe, independent and resilient</p>	<p>This is the mainstreamed function of LA departments and core business of community safety partners. We manage vulnerability, threat, risk and harms by educating and empowering young people, families and communities to get involved in understanding their local issues and working with us to be a part of the solutions – thus minimising dependence and maximising independence.</p>

Section 4-Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 – The Five Ways of Working (ICLIP)
Sustainable development principles. The WBFG Act requires the Council to consider how any proposal improves the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales using the five ways of working as a baseline)

Five Ways of Working	How have you used the Sustainable Development Principles in forming the proposal?
<p>Long Tern</p> 	<p>Consider the long-term impact of the proposal on the ability of communities to secure their well-being.</p> <p>In Gwent, there is currently no system in place to systematically collect regional and local partner serious violence data, which is compounded by a lack of dedicated data analytic resource to analyse and interpret the data shared. The current picture of serious violence in Gwent is therefore not complete, particularly regarding understanding and interpreting what the existing data tells us about where action is required. This imposes limitations on the effectiveness of setting longer-term priorities within the regional Strategy and local CSP delivery plans. To achieve our vision of ‘A Gwent Without Violence’ we need a much better understanding of the serious violence landscape to inform our strategic direction that incorporates appropriate partner and partnership data. This first Gwent Serious Violence Prevention Strategy therefore intentionally sets out the priorities to be achieved in 2024-25 which will enable time to address the data and intelligence gaps, which can then be used to refresh this Strategy from 2025 onwards.</p>
<p>Prevention</p> 	<p>Consider how the proposal is preventing problems from occurring or getting worse</p> <p>The Serious Violence Duty set out the specific requirements for ‘Specified Authorities’ to collaborate and plan to prevent and reduce serious violence “including identifying the kind of serious violence that occur in the area, the causes of that violence, and to prepare and implement a strategy for preventing, and reducing serious violence in the area”.</p>
<p>Integration</p> 	<p>Consider how your proposal will impact on other services provided in our communities (these might be Council services or services delivered by other organisations or groups)</p> <p>To complement the overarching Serious Violence Duty, amendments to section 6 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 ensures that the local Community Safety Partnership has an explicit role in evidence-based strategic action on serious violence. Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 states that “Without prejudice to any other obligation imposed on it, it shall be the duty of each authority to which this section applies to exercise its various functions with due regard to the likely effect of the</p>

	exercise of those functions on, and the need to do all that it reasonably can to prevent' crime and disorder, anti-social behaviour, substance misuse, re-offending and serious violence.
<p>Collaboration</p> 	<p>Consider how you are working with Council services or services delivered by other organisations or groups in our communities.</p> <p>To complement the overarching Serious Violence Duty, amendments to section 6 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 ensures that the local Community Safety Partnership has an explicit role in evidence-based strategic action on serious violence. A key part of the work of Community Safety is engaging with the communities it serves. There is a well-established much wider network of multi-agency partnerships across Blaenau Gwent, Gwent and Wales that are accessed to maximise the outcomes for local people and communities.</p>
<p>Involvement</p> 	<p>Consider how you involve people who have an interest in this proposal and ensure that they represent the diversity of our communities.</p> <p>The Head of Governance and Partnerships has established an Anti-Social Behaviour Task Force. Part of the programme of works is to establish a new Talk 2gether campaign, which aims to engage with residents, listen to their concerns, inform them about the current actions taken by the ASB Taskforce, and encourage them to report any criminal and anti-social behaviour incidents in their area.</p>

How does your proposal link to the Welsh Governments Priorities for Wales? Please indicate below.

1. **A PROSPEROUS WALES** ... an innovative, productive and low carbon society which recognises the limits of the global environment and therefore uses resources efficiently and proportionately (including acting on climate change); and which develops a skilled and well-educated population in an economy which generates wealth and provides employment opportunities, allowing people to take advantage of the wealth generated through securing decent work.

When people's quality of life and well-being are good, and they feel safe in their home, work or out in the community and green spaces of Blaenau Gwent some of their basic human needs are met. These people are more likely to engage with opportunities, whether that be education or employment. If the area is safe, it is also more attractive for inward investment or economic growth, which in turn increases employment opportunities. People in gainful training or employment are less likely to become involved in crime and anti-social behaviour. The more people who are out and about in their neighbourhoods or communities, the more natural surveillance occurs thus reducing opportunities for crime and anti-social behaviour and behaviour adversely affecting the environment.

2. **A RESILIENT WALES ...** a nation which maintains and enhances a biodiverse natural environment with healthy functioning ecosystems that support social, economic and ecological resilience and the capacity to adapt to change (for example climate change). Think about how your activity will have regard to protecting and enhancing biodiversity.

When people's quality of life and well-being are good, and they feel safe in their home, work or out in the community and green spaces of Blaenau Gwent some of their basic human needs are met. These people are more likely to engage with opportunities, whether that be education or employment. If the area is safe, it is also more attractive for inward investment or economic growth, which in turn increases employment opportunities. People in gainful training or employment are less likely to become involved in crime and anti-social behaviour. The more people who are out and about in their neighbourhoods or communities, the more natural surveillance occurs thus reducing opportunities for crime and anti-social behaviour and behaviour adversely affecting the environment.

3. **A HEALTHIER WALES ...** a society in which people's physical and mental well-being is maximised and in which choices and behaviours that benefit future health are understood.

When people's quality of life and well-being are good, and they feel safe in their home, work or out in the community and green spaces of Blaenau Gwent some of their basic human needs are met. These people are more likely to engage with opportunities, whether that be education or employment. If the area is safe, it is also more attractive for inward investment or economic growth, which in turn increases employment opportunities. People in gainful training or employment are less likely to become involved in crime and anti-social behaviour. The more people who

are out and about in their neighbourhoods or communities, the more natural surveillance occurs thus reducing opportunities for crime and anti-social behaviour and behaviour adversely affecting the environment.

4. **A MORE EQUAL WALES ...** A society that enables people to fulfil their potential no matter what their background or circumstances (including their socio economic background and circumstances).

When people's quality of life and well-being are good, and they feel safe in their home, work or out in the community and green spaces of Blaenau Gwent some of their basic human needs are met. These people are more likely to engage with opportunities, whether that be education or employment.

The criminal justice system is geared to support offenders to take up opportunities in education, training and employment, which is understood to reduce re-offending, and which goes some way to support them to achieve the potential.

5. **A WALES OF COHESIVE COMMUNITIES ...** attractive, viable, safe and well-connected communities.

When people's quality of life and well-being are good, and they feel safe in their home, work or out in the community and green spaces of Blaenau Gwent some of their basic human needs are met. The more people who are out and about in their neighbourhoods or communities, the more natural surveillance occurs thus reducing opportunities for crime and anti-social behaviour and behaviour adversely affecting the environment. Further if more people engage with opportunities in their communities, then this generates well-connected communities.

6. **A WALES OF VIBRANT CULTURE AND THRIVING ...** a society that promotes and protects culture, heritage and the Welsh language, and which encourages people to participate in the arts, and sports and recreation.

When people's quality of life and well-being are good, and they feel safe in their home, work or out in the community and green spaces of Blaenau Gwent some of their basic human needs are met. These people are more likely to engage with opportunities in education, employment, or participating in club and community groups.

7. **A GLOBALLY RESPONSIBLE WALES ...** a nation which, when doing anything to improve the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales, takes account of whether doing such a thing may make a positive contribution to global well-being.

Improving people's quality of life, helping them to feel safe, empowering them to engage with and develop the solutions to community safety issues that affect their families and communities will make a significant contribution to improving the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales.

Section 5-Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011 and Welsh Language Standards

(The Welsh Language Measure 2011 and the Welsh Language Standards require the Council to have 'due regard' for the positive or negative impact that any proposal may have on opportunities to use the Welsh language. [Welsh Language Standards](#))



Requirement	Does the proposal have any positive, negative or neutral impacts in regards to the below?	What can be done to mitigate any negative impacts?	Please demonstrate any evidence used to form this opinion.
-------------	---	--	--

<p>Compliance with the Welsh Language Standards. <i>Specifically Standards 88 - 93</i></p>	<p>The responsible authorities of the Community Safety Partnership will comply with all relevant Welsh Language Standards.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	
<p>What opportunities are there to promote the Welsh Language? <i>e.g. status, use of Welsh language services, use of Welsh in everyday life in work / community</i></p>	<p>The responsible authorities of the Community Safety Partnership will comply with all relevant Welsh Language Standards.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	
<p>What opportunities are there for a person or person to use the Welsh Language? <i>e.g. staff, residents and visitors</i></p>	<p>The responsible authorities of the Community Safety Partnership will comply with all relevant Welsh Language Standards.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	
<p>Has the Welsh Language been considered in order to treat the Welsh language no less favourably than the English language?</p>	<p>Any public facing material produced within the Community Safety Partnership is bi-lingual.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	

Section 6 – Children’s Rights Approach - [The Right Way](#)

The Children’s Rights Approach – The Right Way is a framework for working with children, grounded in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC). It places the UNCRC at the core of planning and service delivery and integrates children’s rights into every aspect of decision-making, policy and practice. The Right Way focuses on three main them Participation, Provision and Protection.

Protected characteristics	Will the proposal have any positive impacts on the Children’s Rights Approach?	Will the proposal have any negative impacts on the Children’s Rights Approach?	Outline how the proposal could maximise any positive impacts or minimise any negative impact. Please indicate any views evidence you have that supports this.
<p>Participation (child or young person as someone who actively contributes to society as a citizen)</p>	<p>Children’s rights are central to preventing violence among children and young people, with policy and practice in Wales and Gwent being underpinned by a commitment to them.</p>	<p>No. The aim of the Serious Violence Duty is as much about preventing children and young people from becoming victims as it is about them becoming offenders.</p>	<p>The Youth Justice Blueprint for Wales sets out a commitment to ‘Work with key stakeholders to strengthen the integrated partnership approach to the delivery of youth justice services which prioritises ‘child first’ and improves outcomes for children.’</p> <p>The Blaenau Gwent and Caerphilly Youth Justice Plan 2023-2025 sets out how the Blaenau Gwent and Caerphilly Youth Offending Service has ‘a strong ethos of “Child First”, which can enhance lives, reduce offending, promote safer communities and lead to fewer victims’.</p>
<p>Provision (the basic rights of children and young people to survive and develop)</p>	<p>Children’s rights are central to preventing violence among children and young people, with policy and practice in Wales and Gwent being underpinned by a commitment to them.</p>	<p>No. The aim of the Serious Violence Duty is as much about preventing children and young people from becoming victims as it is about them becoming offenders.</p>	<p>The YOS Vision Statement is “Inspiring, motivating and supporting children to live crime free lives”. They will do this by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preventing and diverting children from anti-social and offending behaviour • Valuing the diversity of children and help them to achieve better outcomes • Ensuring children are kept safe and the risk to the public is minimised • Providing effective support to families and victims engaged with the service whilst working to ensure safer, inclusive communities • Ensuring restorative practice ethos, principles and approaches are embedded in every aspect of YOS service delivery

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investing in staff and volunteers to ensure a professional, skilled and knowledgeable workforce • Working in partnership <p>The Blaenau Gwent and Caerphilly Youth Offending Service understands that “Participation empowers children by allowing them to influence decision making and bring about change. This empowerment can mean a great deal to the children who engage with the YOS, who can often feel that their voices are not heard and that they have no control over decisions that affect their life. The YOS has embedded practice which ensures participation is inherent in its daily delivery covering a large number of its processes, procedures and functions.”</p> <p>The YOS also creates a Quarterly Participation Report which includes the voices of children which it shares with the LMB, staff, volunteers and other stakeholders. Feedback is addressed immediately and included in the Quarterly Participation Report to evidence that action has been taken timely and shared with the relevant source.</p>
<p>Protection (children and young people are protected against exploitation, abuse or discrimination)</p>	<p>Children’s rights are central to preventing violence among children and young people, with policy and practice in Wales and Gwent being underpinned by a commitment to them.</p>	<p>No. The aim of the Serious Violence Duty is as much about preventing children and young people from becoming victims as it is about them becoming offenders.</p>	<p>The All Wales Child Practice Guides are used in conjunction with the Wales Safeguarding Procedures to protect children and young people from exploitation and abuse. The Guides and Procedures support individuals and agencies across Wales to understand their roles and responsibilities in keeping children and adults safe. They support a consistent approach to safeguarding practice and procedures.</p>

Section 7– Community Safety

Duty to Consider Crime and Disorder Implications

Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 places a duty on the local authority to exercise its various functions with due regard to the likely effect of the exercise of those functions on, and the need to do all that it reasonably can to prevent, crime and disorder, anti-social and other behaviour adversely affecting the local environment, the misuse of drugs, alcohol and other substances, re-offending and serious violence.

Impacts	Will the proposal have any positive impacts on crime and disorder?	Will the proposal have any negative impacts on crime and disorder?	Outline how the proposal could maximise any positive impacts or minimise any negative impact. Please indicate any views evidence you have that supports this.
Crime (consider impact on each: victims, offenders and neighbourhoods)	Yes. The Serious Violence Strategy aims to prevent and reduce serious violence in the area taking a contextual safeguarding approach, that considers victims, offenders and locations.	No. The Serious Violence Strategy aims to prevent and reduce serious violence in the area. Further the aim of the Serious Violence Duty is as much about preventing people from becoming victims as it is about them becoming offenders.	The Community Safety Partnership will develop a local delivery plan.
Anti-Social Behaviour and behaviour adversely affecting the local environment	Yes. The Serious Violence Strategy aims to prevent and reduce serious violence in the area taking a contextual safeguarding approach, that considers	No. The Serious Violence Strategy aims to prevent and reduce serious violence in the area. Further the aim of the Serious Violence Duty is as much about preventing	The Community Safety Partnership will develop a local delivery plan.

<p>(consider impact on each: victims, offenders, neighbourhoods and green spaces)</p>	<p>victims, offenders and locations.</p>	<p>people from becoming victims as it is about them becoming offenders.</p>	
<p>Misuse of drugs, alcohol and other substances (Think vulnerable children, adults, families and communities)</p>	<p>Yes. The Duty sets out a requirement for the specified and relevant authorities to identify the causes of violence in an area and then the Serious Violence Strategy aims to prevent and reduce serious violence in the area taking a contextual safeguarding approach, that considers victims, offenders and locations.</p>	<p>No. The Serious Violence Strategy aims to prevent and reduce serious violence in the area. Further the aim of the Serious Violence Duty is as much about preventing people from becoming victims as it is about them becoming offenders.</p>	<p>The Community Safety Partnership will develop a local delivery plan.</p>
<p>Re-offending (Think young people and adults, victims, families, communities)</p>	<p>Yes. The Duty sets out a requirement for the specified and relevant authorities to identify the causes of violence in an area and then the Serious Violence Strategy aims to prevent and reduce serious violence in the area taking a contextual safeguarding approach, that considers victims, offenders and</p>	<p>No. The Serious Violence Strategy aims to prevent and reduce serious violence in the area. Further the aim of the Serious Violence Duty is as much about preventing people from becoming victims as it is about them becoming offenders.</p>	<p>The Community Safety Partnership will develop a local delivery plan.</p>

	locations. Monitoring offending and re-offending levels, patterns and trends, as well as monitoring and managing offenders and their re-offending is mainstreamed functions of the criminal justice partners.		
Serious Violence (Think vulnerable young people, vulnerable adults, victims, families, communities)	Yes. The Duty sets out a requirement for the specified and relevant authorities to tackle serious violence in an area. The Serious Violence Strategy aims to prevent and reduce serious violence in the area taking a contextual safeguarding approach, that considers victims, offenders and locations.	No. The Serious Violence Strategy aims to prevent and reduce serious violence in the area. Further the aim of the Serious Violence Duty is as much about preventing people from becoming victims as it is about them becoming offenders.	The Community Safety Partnership will develop a local delivery plan.
Counter Terrorism (People and places that are vulnerable to terrorism or violent extremism)	Counter Terrorism is out of scope of the serious violence duty. There are well-established counter terrorism strategies, plans, and strategic governance and delivery structures in place to deal with this agenda.		The Community Safety Partnership will develop a local delivery plan.

<p>Community Cohesion (Asylum seekers, Migrants, Victims or Hate Crime, Community tensions)</p>	<p>Yes. The Duty sets out a requirement for the specified and relevant authorities to understand and tackle serious violence in an area. The Serious Violence Strategy aims to prevent and reduce serious violence in the area taking a contextual safeguarding approach, that considers victims, offenders and locations.</p>	<p>No. The Serious Violence Strategy aims to prevent and reduce serious violence in the area. Further the aim of the Serious Violence Duty is as much about preventing people from becoming victims as it is about them becoming offenders.</p>	<p>The Community Safety Partnership will develop a local delivery plan.</p>
---	--	---	---

Impacts	Will the proposal have any positive impacts on the armed forces community?	Will the proposal have any negative impacts on the armed forces community?	Outline how the proposal could maximise any positive impacts or minimise any negative impact. Please indicate any views evidence you have that supports this.
<p>Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of services • Planning and funding • Co-operation between bodies and professionals <p>These healthcare functions are within scope of the Duty in the following settings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NHS Primary Care services, including general practice, community pharmacies, NHS dental, NHS optometry services and public health screening services. • NHS Secondary Care services, including urgent and emergency care, hospital and community services, specialist care, mental health services, and 	<p>Yes. The Serious Violence Strategy aims to prevent and reduce serious violence in the area. Further the aim of the Serious Violence Duty is as much about preventing people from becoming victims as it is about them becoming offenders.</p> <p>There are extensive mainstreamed services and established networks of support that BGCBC and the criminal justice agencies can access to ensure any serving military personnel or veterans identified as offenders or victims can be sign-posted to for support.</p>	<p>No. The Serious Violence Strategy aims to prevent and reduce serious violence in the area. Further the aim of the Serious Violence Duty is as much about preventing people from becoming victims as it is about them becoming offenders.</p> <p>There are extensive mainstreamed services and established networks of support that BGCBC and the criminal justice agencies can access to ensure any serving military personnel or veterans identified as offenders or victims can be sign-posted to for support.</p>	<p>The Serious Violence Strategic Needs Assessment has not considered the offending or victimisation levels, patterns or trends among service personnel. This matter will be raised in the Gwent Serious Violence Prevention Group.</p> <p>However, men who have served in the UK Armed Forces are more likely to commit a violent offence during their lifetime than their civilian counterparts, according to research by King's Centre for Military Health Research at King's College London.</p> <p>Further the research by Kings College London (KCL), jointly funded by the MOD, found increased prevalence of intimate partner violence and abuse (IPVA) in the Armed Forces community compared to the general population. [Source]</p>

<p>additional needs services (as applicable).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local authority-delivered healthcare services, including sexual health services and drug and alcohol misuse services 			
<p>Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Admissions Educational attainment and curriculum Child wellbeing Transport Attendance Additional needs support Use of Service Pupil Premium funding (England only) <p>These education functions are within scope of the Duty in compulsory education settings, that is, primary, secondary, and, for England only, compulsory further education. The Duty does not cover nursery (early years education), higher education, or other</p>	<p>Yes. The Serious Violence Strategy aims to prevent and reduce serious violence in the area. Further the aim of the Serious Violence Duty is as much about preventing people from becoming victims as it is about them becoming offenders.</p> <p>There are extensive mainstreamed services and established networks of support that BGCBC and the criminal justice agencies can access to ensure any serving military personnel or veterans identified as offenders or victims can be sign-posted to for support.</p>	<p>No. The Serious Violence Strategy aims to prevent and reduce serious violence in the area. Further the aim of the Serious Violence Duty is as much about preventing people from becoming victims as it is about them becoming offenders.</p> <p>There are extensive mainstreamed services and established networks of support that BGCBC and the criminal justice agencies can access to ensure any serving military personnel or veterans identified as offenders or victims can be sign-posted to for support.</p>	<p>The Serious Violence Strategic Needs Assessment has not considered the offending or victimisation levels, patterns or trends among service personnel. This matter will be raised in the Gwent Serious Violence Prevention Group.</p>

voluntary adult education settings			
<p>Housing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allocations policy for social housing • Tenancy strategies (England only) • Homelessness • Disabled Facilities Grants 	<p>Yes. The Serious Violence Strategy aims to prevent and reduce serious violence in the area. Further the aim of the Serious Violence Duty is as much about preventing people from becoming victims as it is about them becoming offenders.</p> <p>There are extensive mainstreamed services and established networks of support that BGCBC and the criminal justice agencies can access to ensure any serving military personnel or veterans identified as offenders or victims can be sign-posted to for support.</p>	<p>No. The Serious Violence Strategy aims to prevent and reduce serious violence in the area. Further the aim of the Serious Violence Duty is as much about preventing people from becoming victims as it is about them becoming offenders.</p> <p>There are extensive mainstreamed services and established networks of support that BGCBC and the criminal justice agencies can access to ensure any serving military personnel or veterans identified as offenders or victims can be sign-posted to for support.</p>	<p>The Serious Violence Strategic Needs Assessment has not considered the offending or victimisation levels, patterns or trends among service personnel. This matter will be raised in the Gwent Serious Violence Prevention Group.</p>

Section 9-Data-Please outline any data or evidence that has been used to develop the proposal, this can be previous consultations, local/national data, pilot projects, reports, feedback from clients etc.

Data/evidence –What data/evidence was used? - provide any links.	What were the key findings?	How has the data/evidence informed this proposal?
<p>The Serious Violence Strategic Needs Assessment has been produced to inform the development of the Serious Violence Strategy. Whilst the document was shared during a Member Development session on the subject, the document is for internal business use only.</p>	<p>Some of the key findings of the Strategic Needs Assessment are contained in the Serious Violence Strategy.</p>	<p>The Serious Violence Strategic Needs Assessment informed the development of the Serious Violence Strategy.</p> <p>The Serious Violence Strategic Needs Assessment will inform the development of a local partnership delivery plan.</p>
<p>Are there any data or information gaps and if so what are they and how do you intend to address them?</p>		
<p>Excerpt from the Gwent Serious Violence Strategy “In Gwent, there is currently no system in place to systematically collect regional and local partner serious violence data, which is compounded by a lack of dedicated data analytic resource to analyse and interpret the data shared. The current picture of serious violence in Gwent is therefore not complete, particularly regarding understanding and interpreting what the existing data tells us about where action is required. This imposes limitations on the effectiveness of setting longer-term priorities within the regional Strategy and local CSP delivery plans. To achieve our vision of ‘A Gwent Without Violence’ we need a much better understanding of the serious violence landscape to inform our strategic direction that incorporates appropriate partner and partnership data. This first Gwent Serious Violence Prevention Strategy therefore intentionally sets out the priorities to be achieved in 2024-25 which will enable time to address the data and intelligence gaps, which can then be used to refresh this Strategy from 2025 onwards.”</p>		
<p>Section 10-Consultation. Please provide details of consultation undertaken to support the proposal. Please consider the Gunning Principles: -</p>		

Principle 1: Consultation must take place when the proposals are still at a formative stage. You must not have already made up your mind.

Principle 2: Sufficient reasons must be put forward to allow for intelligent consideration and response. Have people been given the information and opportunity to influence?

Principle 3: Adequate time must be given for consideration and response. Is the consultation long enough bearing in mind the circumstances?

Principle 4: The product of consultation must be conscientiously taken into account when finalising the decision

Briefly describe any planned consultations or consultations that have been carried out to date. Please consider the above principles.

Please consider the following questions; -

1. Who did you consult?

- Specified and Relevant Authorities – throughout the production of the Strategic Needs Assessment and the development of the Strategy.
- 27 March 2024: Blaenau Gwent Elected Member Briefing Session
- 8 April 2024: Responsible Authorities of the Blaenau Gwent Community Safety Partnership

2. When did the consultation take place and was adequate time given for a response?

- As above

3. Was there enough information provided to respond effectively?

- The Strategic Needs Assessment and the Strategy documents were provided during the consultations

4. What were the findings?

- No adverse comments were received.

5. Have the findings been considered in regards to the decision?


- No adverse comments were received.

Section 11-Monitoring and Review	
How will the implementation of the proposal be monitored, including the impacts or changes made?	<p>Nationally (non-devolved): The Home Office’s Serious Violence statutory guidance notes the establishment of ‘routine inspection programmes’, and notes where the Secretary of State considers that a specified authority, or educational, prison or youth custody authority has failed to discharge certain serious violence duties they may issue directions to the responsible authorities for the purpose of securing compliance with the duty. However, the Secretary of State must obtain consent of the Welsh Ministers before giving a direction to a devolved Welsh authority.</p> <p>Regionally: Regionally progress against the serious violence duty will be overseen by the Gwent Serious Violence Prevention Partnership.</p> <p>Locally: Progress will be overseen by the Blaenau Gwent Community Safety Partnership.</p> <p>Democratic Scrutiny: The Community Safety Partnership will provide timely reports for democratic scrutiny</p>
What monitoring tools will be used?	A performance management framework will be developed regionally.
How will the results be used for future development?	Any results and positive/adverse learning will be captured in future Strategic Needs Assessments, and used to inform any revisions to Strategy and Delivery Plans
How and when will it be reviewed?	<p>Nationally: Home Office will provide future guidance in the routine inspection regimes.</p> <p>Regionally: Monthly meetings</p> <p>Locally: Quarterly CSP meetings</p> <p>Democratic Scrutiny Forward Work Programmes</p>
Who is responsible for ensuring this happens?	<p>Sarah King – Head of Governance and Partnerships (includes Community Safety) and Co-Chair of the local Community Safety Partnership</p> <p>Helena Hunt – Professional Lead Community Safety</p>

Section 12 - Decision

Using the information, you have gathered from sections 1-9 please state in the table below whether you are able to proceed with the proposal.

Continue with the proposal in its current form	Yes
Continue with proposal but take into account reasonable steps to mitigate any negative impacts of the proposal	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

Name of person completing the IIA			
Name:	Helena Hunt		
Job Title:	Professional Lead Community Safety		
Date:	04 April 2024		
Head of Service Approval			
Name:	Sarah King		
Job Title:	Head of Governance and Partnerships		
Signature:		Date:	08.04.24

Please contact Policy & Partnerships should you require any further advice or guidance on completing your assessment via kate.james@blaenau-gwent.gov.uk or lissa.friel@blaenau-gwent.gov.uk