



Supplement for

OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE - TUESDAY, 30 JANUARY 2024

| Agenda No | Item |
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| 5. | Actions Arising from the Minutes 3 - 6 To review actions from previous meetings. |
| 15. | Updates from Gloucestershire County Council Scrutiny Committees 7 - 12 <u>Purpose</u> For the appointed representatives to update the Committee on the work of: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Gloucestershire Health Overview and Scrutiny (HOSC) – Cllr Dilys Neill• Gloucestershire Economic Growth Scrutiny Committee (GEGSC) – Cllr Angus Jenkinson |

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Actions arising from previous meetings of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee

30 January 2023

| Outstanding Actions | | | |
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| Meeting date | Minute | Action Owner | Update |
| 28 November | OS.10 The Democratic Services Officer added that Member training had been arranged on Biodiversity Net Gain and Retrofitting Historic Buildings but was not aware of decarbonisation training, and would follow this up with the Head of Climate Action. | Forward Planning Manager/ Democratic Services Officer | Not progressed due to staffing changes, working with Forward Planning Manager to arrange briefing for March |
| 8 January 2024 | OS.25 To recommend that Moreton-in-Marsh Working Group be set up | Forward Planning Manager | Council resolved to accept the recommendations, working group to be set up |
| Closed Actions | | | |
| 31 October | OS.294 on paragraph 6 In relation to ASB, ERS Service lead was asked to provide more information to members. | Business Manager, Health and Wellbeing/ ERS Service Lead | Response Overleaf |
| 31 October | OS.294 on paragraph 6 In relation multi agency approach to crime prevention, information sheet had been produced and would be shared with the committee | Business Manager, Health and Wellbeing | Response Overleaf |
| 28 November 2023 | OS. 11 “The Deputy Chief Executive stated that they would provide further detail of the variations at Annex A.” | Deputy Chief Executive | Verbal update provided at meeting |
| 28 November 2023 | OS.10 “Members discussed the report and raised the following points, which the Chief Executive Officer stated written responses would be provided to ...” | Chief Executive | Response received at previous meeting |
| 28 November 2023 | OS.8 That the consultation questions for the housing strategy are shared with Overview and Scrutiny Committee | Forward Planning Manager | To be shared once consultation is public |
| 8 January 2024 | OS.25 The Forward Planning Manager stated that the online consultation would be launched on 1 February at | Forward Planning Manager | |

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| | your.cotswold.gov.uk a note to all members will notify them of this. | | |
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OS.294 – Antisocial Behaviour – response from Service Leader, ERS

I understand Overview and Scrutiny have asked about the Community Trigger. These are now referred to as Anti-Social Behaviour Case reviews. The information about what they are and how a referral can be made and to whom is contained on our website – <https://www.cotswold.gov.uk/communities-and-leisure/community-safety/antisocial-behaviour/> . I have copied the contents below.

Antisocial behaviour

Antisocial behaviour describes incidents of crime, nuisance and disorder. These issues can occur over time and can impact your day to day life. Antisocial behaviour includes:

- litter
- graffiti
- flytipping
- dog fouling
- threatening and intimidating behaviour
- excessive noise

You can report a number of these issues to us on our [Litter, street cleaning and dog fouling](#) and [Noise and other nuisances](#) pages.

How to report antisocial behaviour

You should report criminal and general antisocial behaviour to the police on the non-emergency number 101.

Gloucestershire Constabulary also have an online reporting tool for non-urgent antisocial behaviour issues. People are being encouraged to use this instead of calling 101 if appropriate but isn't intended to replace calling 999 or 101. The new online tool to report antisocial behaviour can be found here: <https://www.gloucestershire.police.uk/ro/report/asb/asb-v3/report-antisocial-behaviour>

When the problem is unresolved and ongoing

Antisocial Behaviour (ASB) Case Review

The ASB Case Review gives victims of persistent anti-social behaviour the right to request a multi-agency review of their situation, when a specific threshold is met.

ASB often cannot be defined by a particular type of incident or behaviour, but more on how it can affect a victim, or victims, and their daily life. Whatever form it takes, the behaviour will cause, or is likely to cause, harassment, alarm, or distress to a person. However ASB experienced within a residential setting has a lower threshold of 'nuisance and annoyance'.

Tackling ASB is the responsibility of multiple agencies, including the police and local authority who each lead on certain types of behaviours. However, whatever the situation, it is best practice for all agencies to work collaboratively to solve the problem.

The aim of the ASB Case Review is to encourage a joined-up, problem-solving and victim-centred approach to the resolution of serious and persistent ASB problems. It enables agencies to review the situation and establish if there are any further actions that can be taken to bring a case to a satisfactory resolution.

The threshold to request a review is:

- Three or more reported incidents of ASB, including hate incidents, to relevant agencies (i.e. the police/council/housing/health)
- The incidents occurred on separate occasions, within a six month period
- The ASB is an ongoing issue

The ASB Case Review Application Form is available as an online form on the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner's (OPCC) website: <https://www.gloucestershire-pcc.gov.uk/request-an-anti-social-behaviour-case-review/>

A printable form can also be found on the OPCC website. It should be posted to The ASB Case Review Coordinator, Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Gloucestershire, 1 Waterwells Drive, Waterwells, Quedgeley, Gloucestershire, GL2 2AN.

Alternatively, please email communitytrigger@gloucestershire.police.uk or call 01452 754601 for assistance (available Monday to Friday 9am - 5pm).

You can find out more on [the website of the Gloucestershire's Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner \(gloucestershire-pcc.gov.uk\)](https://www.gloucestershire-pcc.gov.uk)

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Overview & Scrutiny committee 39th Jan 2024. Report from GCC HOSC meeting of 11th January 2024. by CDC rep Dilys Neill

The first two hours of the meeting were held jointly with the adult social care committee. Unfortunately, I missed the second half of the meeting as there was a meeting the CDC cost of living working group of which I am a member. I also missed a visit to the new Quayside Diagnostic service housed at Gloucester Docks where some diagnostic clinics & services will be housed e.g. lung cancer screening.

The report from the Gloucestershire Health & Wellbeing Board presented seven priority areas where there is overlap between services provided by the county council, district & borough councils & education services. These are:

- Physical activity
- Adverse childhood experiences
- Mental wellbeing
- Social isolation & loneliness
- Healthy lifestyle focussing on healthy weight
- Early years & the best start in life
- Housing & health

Progress has been made in all areas but the effects of the Covid lockdown are still obvious. For example the huge increase in the number of people requiring mental health support. Work is being done with GARAS to support the mental health needs of refugees & asylum seekers within the county.

Adverse childhood experiences. A campaign was launched in Gloucestershire to better understand the effect of ACEs on vulnerable children & young people. Trauma Informed Relational Practice training involves liaison between schools & children's mental health services to support vulnerable young people. An example was given of how this approach has allowed a group of children who would otherwise have been excluded to remain in school & to complete their GCSEs.

Healthy Lifestyles and particularly healthy weight. In Gloucestershire, 26% of adults & 20.4% of year six children are reported to be obese & there are huge medical problems associated with this. Obesity is linked to social deprivation & there are areas in the county where the problem is worse. Interventions are offered, but take up has not been great. An organisation called BeeZee bodies offers online & face to face support to help people & especially family groups with weight loss.

Physical activity This is another area where Covid had a negative effect. Work is being done to improve the strength & balance of older adults with the aim of improving function & reducing falls.

Build Back Better / Levelling Up Together grant scheme This is led by County Councillors who have a budget to allocate to schemes in their divisions. Priorities identified are:

- Digital inclusion
- Cost of living
- Online harm & vulnerable young people
- Community transport & access to services

Integrated Care System, performance report

As usual, urgent & emergency care was under significant pressure during the winter months but this seems to be improving now.

The NHS 111 service is working better with a 50% reduction in the number of calls being abandoned.

Cancer performance targets remain a concern, this will be reviewed further at the March meeting,

Integrated Care Board report

Lung cancer services are to be transferred from the two hospitals to the new Quayside diagnostic centre.

Peer Review Comments (AJ): Background and overview

The aim of this introduction is to give a more coherent explanation of the set of comments I have been invited to provide. They were explicitly to be targeted to the farming sector and its strategic significance to ecological, climate, economic, health, and other ecosystem public goods. This may be particularly useful for those who less familiar with the agriculture and farming sector.

—I have no pecuniary interests to declare.

—My professional background is as a business leader, tech designer, research professor, strategist, and advisor in the ecology of organisations and their development.

—*Cllr Angus Jenkinson, Councillor for Regenerative Agricultures and Ecology, Cotswold District Council.*

“We affirm that agriculture and food systems must urgently adapt and transform in order to respond to the imperatives of climate change... we commit to expedite the integration of agriculture and food systems into our climate action and, simultaneously, to mainstream climate action across our policy agendas and actions related to agriculture and food systems...”

“We stress that any path to fully achieving the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement must include agriculture and food systems... agriculture and food systems must urgently adapt and transform in order to respond to the imperatives of climate change... conserving, protecting and restoring land and natural ecosystems, enhancing soil health, and biodiversity, and shifting from higher greenhouse gas-emitting practices to more sustainable production and consumption approaches...”

— COP28 Declaration by UK and 158 other countries

My review focuses on the economic strategy related to agriculture, including farmers and growers (farming and horticulture), and supporting activities. Farming and horticulture will both be generally represented by “farms” or “farming”. Supporting activities include county competencies and policies, research, education, on-farm business stacking, key enablers (such as local abattoirs), county food procurement policies, useful agri-tech, and so on.¹ It applies to county, commercial and NGO farms. The “food chain” including production and retail industries are relevant to this, but treated here as a context for the focus on agriculture. The county’s own policies for food procurement are relevant.

This Introductory section outlines the basic argument and proposal for adjusting the Gloucestershire strategy and then supplements this with additional clarification and rationale. Not all readers will be conversant with the underlying principles for the transformation in farming and the effect of this on the technologies that have driven it for the past 100 years. While urban civilization runs on a mechanised frame, agriculture grows best in nature. Even advanced techniques of breeding must

¹ Although the stated assignment is “Cotswolds”, the District’s response is led by the Chief Executive and by Cllr Tony Dale, Cabinet Member for Economic Development. I was originally involved in this review process as a result of a critique I raised in GEGSC leading to a request for expert input on the sector.

work with nature. This later part will therefore highlight the change in mindset and I kind of know how that is involved. The COP28 UAE Declaration concludes the Introduction.

At the 2024 Oxford Real Farming Conference it was proposed that the role of agriculture and horticulture towards net-zero climate outcomes are:

1. To become a net sink
2. To cultivate a nature-friendly national on-farm ecology
3. To encourage and support transition to a healthy food culture and ordinary practice
4. To ensure agroecological-literacy to ensure wise national, local, and supply chain policies.

My primary recommendations for adjustments to the strategy are threefold: a) Recognise the scale of change and “drama” ahead; b) de-emphasize agri-tech and focus on agricultural techniques (methods, practices, innovation processes); c) make resilience a core element of the county strategy.

1.1 Vision for agriculture and a more resilient Gloucestershire

Contributions to the 2050 Vision.

1. Gloucestershire is a resilient county celebrated across multiple sectors (food, cyber, economy, and land use...) as a leader in meeting global and local challenges.
2. Gloucestershire will be a carbon sink county. By 2035, well before 2050, on-farm systems will *in toto* be net zero or better, thereby adhering to the Paris and UAE (COP28) agreements. By 2050, on-farm agroecology will be a [major] carbon sink. This will be based largely on the intrinsic biological processes of agricultural carbon sequestration supported by climate-friendly technologies such as solar, water, and wind.
3. Biodiversity, ecology, and soil will have been transformed enabling resilient economics and vibrant responsive ecology in a fluxing and changing environment. This will better enable farmers to shrug off critical events, whether societal, weather, pests, or pathogens.
4. Gloucestershire has an end to end, soil-to-soil, circular economy for its own food system and is using this to educate and develop count-wide practices. This is supported at one end by good farming and the other by well-educated consumers.
5. Farm economies will be substantially resilient even in a challenging global environment giving sustainable and healthy food due to reduced external input costs, better conservation or use of resources, productive farm and land management plans, stacking of on-farm agriculture- or food-related business units, a complex of policy adjustments in support systems, national, market and food chains, and consumer behaviour.
6. Mixed farm economies will have provided a variety of work, business, and economic opportunities across the age and ability gamut.
7. The National Landscapes, National Forestry, towns, and rural areas will be valued a tourist destination that is enriched by the increased biodiversity, pastures, woods, regional foods

and drinks, food centres, and healthy and health-giving spaces. There will be numerous wild bathing rivers, pools, and lakes. Wild flowers, birds, and ecologically-balanced insects and bees will be abundant.

8. This will be achieved despite an increasingly variable and challenging set of climate-related and possibly social challenges, which Gloucestershire is ameliorating.



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